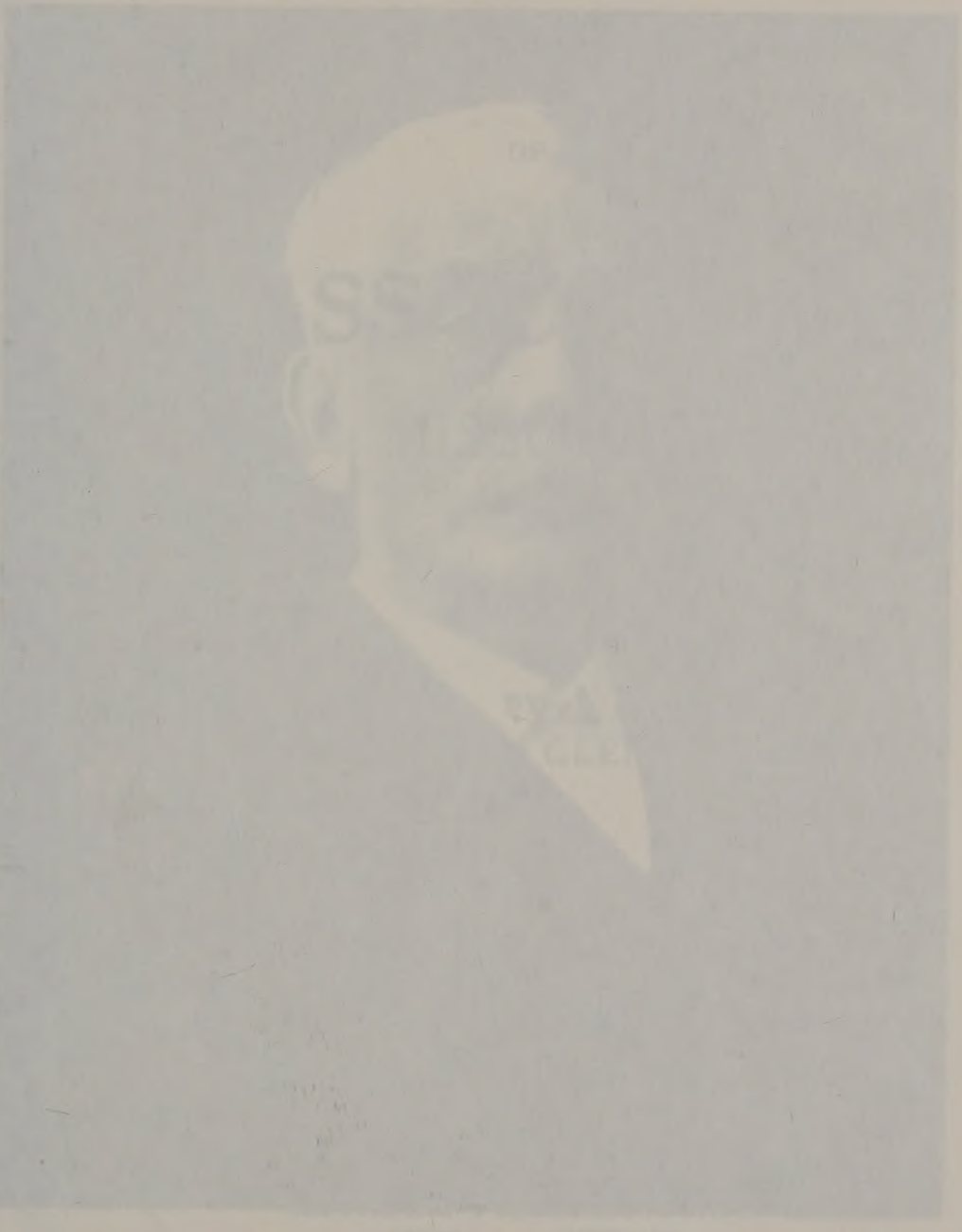

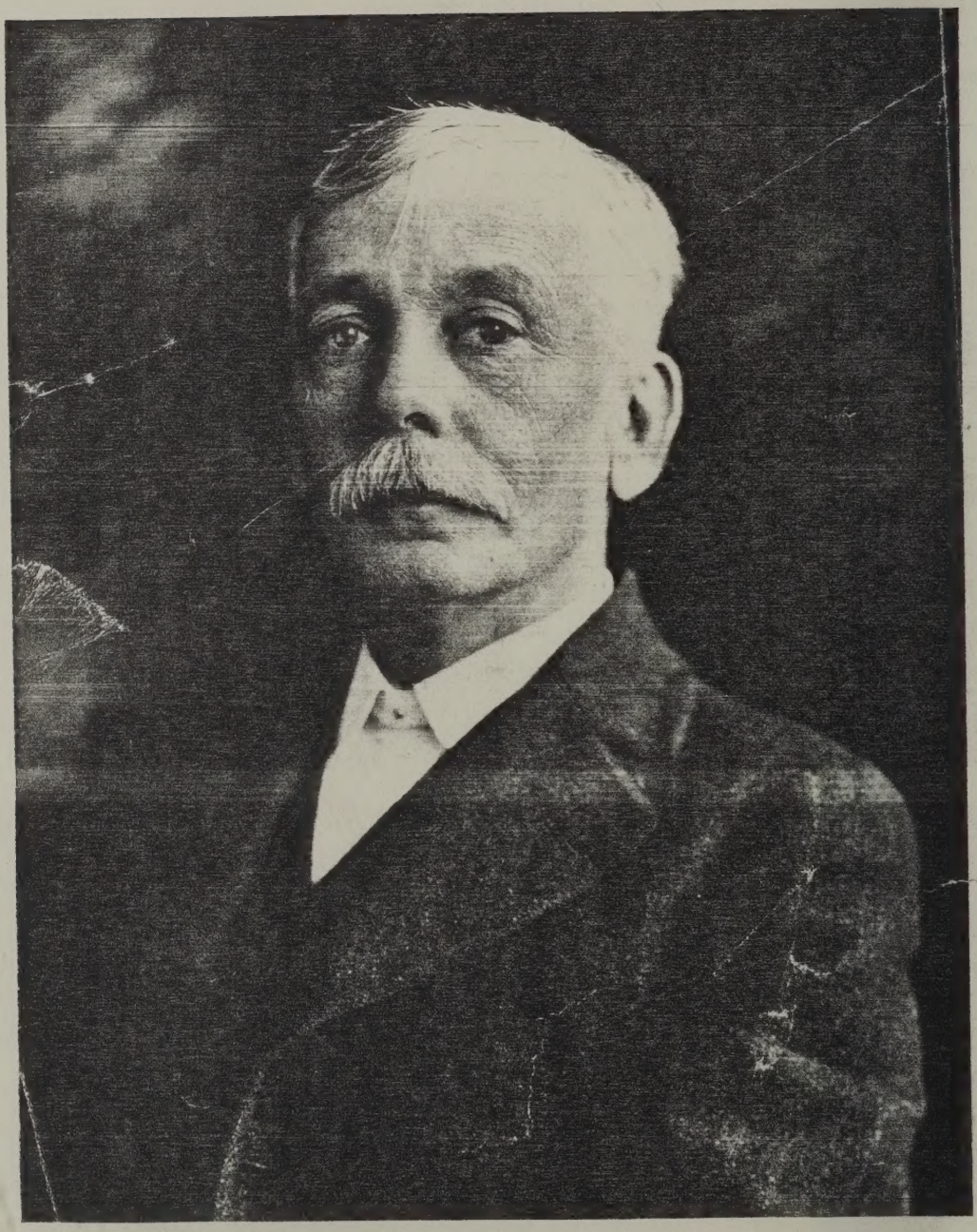

Allen D. Glenn

HISTORY

OF

CASS COUNTY

MISSOURI

BY

ALLEN GLENN

ILLUSTRATED

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
TOPEKA CLEVELAND
1917.

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO THE UNKNOWN WHITE SETTLERS WITHIN THE PRESENT BOUNDARIES OF CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI.

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

The writer undertook this work with many misgivings. He expected to find opposition in trying to ferret out information. He has met with more than anticipated. Some have said, "One with more experience should have had the job." Some have said, "What care we for past happenings." Others have said, "What does the future occupant care from whence we came, when we were born and died, and what we did when residing in the county." The greater number have, from pure timidity and desire to shrink from publicity, refrained from telling what they know, from giving their own life's experience, or from ransacking old papers for valuable information, descending from their ancestors. The first may be well founded; to follow the next two to their extremity, we would know no more of our past than the beast of the field. Modesty excuses the last criticism. However, if such will reflect, what a source of comfort it would be to them, could they turn to some book, poorly written though it be, and see some humble act of a progenitor, which, taken with humble obscure acts of a thousand others, have caused a desert to bloom as a rose! These acts were but a generation or two before you. Two generations from you, and your deeds, though humble and insignificant to you, will be of far more importance to them. The writer suggests when in the future some person undertakes such a work, lend yourself freely and cheerfully, leaving to coming generations to determine the degree of appreciation.

I have endeavored to preserve the names and record the deeds of the early settlers, the pioneers of Cass County. In these hundred years chronicled, people of many states, countries, and nationalities have settled our lovely prairies and woodlands. Upon this fertile soil, thanks be to Him, my home was made, without my consent; the early settlers became the companions and friends of myself and my ancestors. Their hands broke the prairies and subdued wild nature. A tribute is due to them for the pleasant homes and mansions which we now enjoy. It is to be hoped that this will not be the last monument erected to the memory of the sturdy stock who endured the hardships of other days. The aspirations of my life are filled. With age the names of early companions are fading into forgetfulness. March 30th, sixty-five years ago, I first

saw the light of day, within two miles of this town, in Cass County, Missouri. I know of no person now in the county whose residence antedates the date of my birth. I have, during all this time, retained my residence here. Many have been the changes, both in persons and material developments, during this time.

This volume and others preceding it have laid the warp; intermarriages will supply the woof, as precious stones in the rising temple of our people. We are becoming one family, all of kin. The branches of the various families will become so interwoven as to make one family. Our family trees are continuously crossing; our kinsmen are multiplying, and we are becoming a greater and more cosmopolitan people. As a great river commingles the waters of a thousand brooks and rivulets, so each youth will be able to see his blood descend from a thousand sources. Pride of ancestry is a virtue, and the person without it is little but a brute. It is the associate of honor and the companion of truth. It inspires emulation, encourages enterprise, and insures success. When our children's children read the records of their ancestors, it is hoped they will be proud of their names. Each should be anxious to add a sprig of laurel to the garland already upon his family tree.

The errors of this volume are doubtless many; these I hope will be pardoned. Criticism, and even censure, is expected. The author has done the best he could, faulty as it is, and cheerfully leaves the future inhabitant of the county to judge of the success, if any, achieved. These pages it is hoped will enable the future historian of the county to avoid the mistakes here made, and encourage those who have grudgingly given information, to open their minds and hearts and give such to any future writer.

Now, may the blessing of Him who does all things well, abide with all people of Cass County, now and forevermore.

ALLEN GLENN.

Harrisonville, Missouri, May 1, 1917.

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History of Cass County

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY

CASS COUNTY AS RELATED TO STATE AND NATION—SOURCES OF HISTORY—SPANISH AND FRENCH OCCUPATION—LOUISIANA PURCHASE—NAPOLEON'S INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS—LOUISIANA BECOMES PART OF THE UNITED STATES—ADVANTAGES OF ACQUISITION—DESCRIPTION — LAWS REGULATING.

The history of Cass County, Missouri, is necessarily connected with the history of the State and country around us. We will refer in a general way to the elements and conditions of our common country, so far as in the writer's opinion effects our county. Truths come to us from the past, by history, as gold is washed from adjoining mountains or ridges in precious particles. Common decency demands we should hold in reverence the memory of those who served and occupied before us, whose deeds of valor, and still more important whose persistent push in the new countries, made it possible for us to have and enjoy what we now possess.

History, of a country, State, county or community is but the perpetuating events and biography of those who lived and occupied prior to our advent. Biography is history individualized. It takes the episodes and events, illustrative of the character and accomplishments of the peoples of a community, State or nation to tell us the why of their progress or decay. What effect had the lives and character of individuals

in shaping these events. In writing our county history we will endeavor to give events as we get them from other pens and writers and the memory of persons. This last source from which we gather past history has been too long neglected.

Biography of families who early settled this county, who have added their influence to shape the local affairs of our county, ought to impress us who enjoy the fruits resultant from their privations, labors, hardships, disappointments and successes. We reflect that there was a time when the vast domain west of the Mississippi was inhabited by wild men and wild beasts. We are even told it was, upon a time, an inland sea. When man came to America, however, there were great possibilities for him in this country of the west, out of which Cass County was carved. In the early part of the eighteenth century to France and Spain fell this western domain to bring into civilization. France seems to have ceded to Spain, Spain recedes to France, and France in turn cedes to the United States. It isn't the province of this history to elaborate upon these transfers, yet we will refer to them to recall dates so far as they effect the ultimate carving the present boundaries of this county out of this domain, Louisiana Territory, and State of Missouri.

October 30, 1795 (some have put it 1763), the French Government ceded to Spain what was known as Louisiana. On the first day of October, 1800, by the treaty at St. Defonso, Spain retroceded the same territory to France. A very interesting history is of these dates. The great Napoleon was embarrassed by war. Practically all then nationalized Europe had drawn their swords. Napoleon needed money. Jefferson, President of these, then, United States, saw the disadvantage of the west Mississippi being held by another power, opened negotiations with Napoleon, for Napoleon was France at that time, for the purchase of the Louisiana territory. So far the treaty of Paris, on the 30th day of April, 1803, the commissioners from the French republic, and the commissioners from the United States signed a treaty ceding to the United States for the consideration of fifteen million dollars "the colony or province of Louisiana." (See Laws of Missouri 1804-1824, volume one (1) page one and following.)

Napoleon realized his losing a great prize in disposing of Louisiana, is shown in his address to his commissioners prior to the ceding of the country, viz.: "I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomats who abandoned it

in 1763 (?), I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it, but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClere. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting it out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospects of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

These ministers or commissioners failed to agree and Napoleon further said: "The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up, not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to cover it. But though I regret parting with it I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you therefore to negotiate this affair with the envoy of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the Treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this ter-

ritory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and I will not consent to take less. I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

Within eighteen days from the speaking of these words Louisiana became a part of the United States. The treaty provided amply for the protection of the rights of settlers and it was a pleasure to the great Bonaparte to congratulate his late subjects upon their new relation. Upon completing the treaty Mr. Livingston, one of the commissioners on behalf of our country, is reputed to have said: "I consider from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England." Bonaparte is further quoted as saying: "By this session of territory I have secured the power of the United States and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride." These prophetic words have been verified fully. Amos Stoddard took actual possession for the United States of upper Louisiana on March 9, 1804. The authority of the United States over Missouri dates from this day. The purchase of Louisiana was known to embrace a great empire and secured a heritage to the people of our country for all time, but its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would occupy among nations, never entered the brain of the wildest dreamer nor the profoundest statesman. The pioneer, who in early days pitched his tent upon these broad prairies, or penetrated the lonely forests of this country little thought of the mighty tide of physical and intellectual progress so soon to flow in his footsteps, to populate, build up, and enrich this vast domain which he conquered. We will never know the debt we owe these hardy forerunners, who year after year lead civilization further and further across the valleys, plains, hills and mountains of this new purchase.

"The district of Louisiana," composed of the country so ceded by France to the United States, lying north of the thirty-third degree of north latitude, was organized as a territory of the United States by an Act of Congress approved the 24th day of March, 1804. By the same act said "District of Louisiana" was put under the jurisdiction of Indiana Territory for governmental purposes. (See chapter two of Laws of Missouri, 1804-1824, page 5.) The "District of Louisiana" was changed to the "territory of Louisiana" by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1805, (same laws, chapter 3, page 6). The name of Louisiana Territory was

changed to Missouri Territory by Act of Congress approved June 4, 1812. By the same act the "executive power was vested in a Governor, who should reside in the said territory." This act has a very interesting provision for the selecting a legislature. It provides the representatives shall "be convened by the Governor, in the town of St. Louis on the first Monday in December next." (Same laws, chapter 4, page 8.)

CHAPTER II.

WHENCE CAME WE

MISSOURI, "THE CHILD OF THE STORM"—SOURCES OF EARLIEST SETTLERS—MORE AMERICANIZED SETTLERS—THE MISSOURIAN OF TODAY—HIS RECORD—DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS OF THE BORDER AND CIVIL CONFLICTS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS FOLLOWED THE RIVERS—LEWIS AND CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

John Scott, the delegate from Missouri Territory, in Congress in 1819, referred to Missouri as "The Child of the Storm." Very aptly was this name applied to the territory he represented. Not only viewing it from the stormy political questions raised when she sought admission to the Union, but also from the class of its early settlers.

The earliest settlers, coming as they did from three distinct sources, each possessing racial peculiarities, habits, prejudices and principles. When this blood was mingled there is no wonder why the offspring should be turbulent, courageous, and at the same time reasonably lovable and firm in their convictions. Convictions with these early adventurers was synonymous with action. The Spaniard came to this new world from his home then deluged with war, reaching the lower Mississippi his adventurous spirit leading him up the "Great River" to our shore. The Frenchman coming by way of the great lakes to the Mississippi River and down to our shores. He, too, came from a country then in the throes of a bloody war.

Then there came a more Americanized people across our eastern mountains, forests and plains to settle beyond the "Great River." These were from the eastern shores of the United States, made up of a people out of the old English and other stocks. These had mingled their blood for quite a century and so amalgamated had become quite a different stock from any of the originals.

Take the offspring of such peoples so mixed in blood, brawn and brain and you have a Missourian. Is it any wonder that today we ask to be shown? Is it any wonder such a peoples met and mastered such political and physical storms as came to them? It was such peoples that furnished soldiers to all the wars of our nation. Scarcely a half century after these early settlers had made their homes west of the "Great River," we see Missourians under Donavan traversing thousands of miles to battle for a common country; making marches and fighting battles unparalleled elsewhere in the history of any country. In the War of the Rebellion the legions from Missouri were marshalled on either side of the struggle. Their deeds of valor are written high in the history and poetry of our country. The character of the early settlers is portrayed in the histories we have of these events. We have a striking description of the hardships endured as well as the social enjoyments of early settlers in two writings of fiction, coming from different views. We refer to Mrs. C. A. Stanley's "Order No. 11" and Mrs. M. H. McCarter's "Walls of Men." One was from a Missouri lady, telling the story from a Southern sympathizer's standpoint, the other from a Kansas lady telling it from a Northerner's standpoint. Each contains much that is purely fiction and both leave much of the truth, plain and simple, not told. Yet each gives enough of the statement from their respective points of view to show the character of their respective people participating in the stirring events of the early war of 1856 on the Missouri-Kansas border. By reading these two books of fiction the present day inhabitant among us can get a clear idea of the character of the western Missouri and eastern Kansas settlers of 1856. Neither were wholly right, yet both honest in their convictions and determined with life and property to uphold their respective opinions.

These settlers of Cass County and surrounding country, like their predecessors in the eastern part of our State, followed the rivers. They came up the Missouri River and up the Osage River and their tributaries. This accounts for part of our early settlement coming north from the Osage River region to meet the southward bound from the Missouri river, meeting in their onward march for new homes on the high plane between the two rivers.

Coincident with the purchase of this vast region by the United States was Lewis and Clark's expedition to the Pacific Ocean. On their way up the Missouri they established (in 1804) a fort at the present site of

Sibley, between Kansas City and Lexington. The name Clark was given to honor one of the leaders of the expedition. When a treaty was made by the government with the Osage Indians, the name was changed to Fort Osage. In time the name was changed to Fort Sibley in honor of George C. Sibley, an active army officer of his day. So Fort Clark, Fort Osage and Fort Sibley refer to one and the same place.

CHAPTER III.

MISSOURI STATE

EVENTS OF ITS ADMISSION INTO THE UNION—PLAN OF ADMITTING FREE AND SLAVE STATES—COMPROMISES—MISSOURI ADMITTED BY PROCLAMATION—STRIFE OF SETTLERS—FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS—BARTON AND BENTON SELECTED SENATORS—CIVIL WAR—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EXECUTIVES OF COUNTY AND STATE FROM 1770.

The events of Missouri's admission to the Union as a State has much to do with the formation of the character of early settlement of the county. When Delegate Scott, from Missouri, introduced in Congress in 1819 his resolution preparatory to the admission of our State into the Union, there was a story raised relative to slavery. Jefferson is quoted as saying, "The Missouri controversy sounds like a fire-bell at midnight." The statesmen from North and South had been in the habit of admitting States into the Union by pairs. One to be slave, the other free. In 1818 Illinois and Mississippi were admitted, one slave, the other free State.

In 1819 when Alabama and Missouri applied for statehood, both asking to be admitted as slave states a great hue and cry was raised throughout the Union and the strife never ended indeed until at Appomattox. The tempest was stilled for a while by cutting Maine off from Massachusetts and admitting her as a free State and Alabama and Missouri as slave states. Thus peace was held for a time. After furious debates both in Congress and on the hustings the peacemakers procured what was known as the first Missouri Compromise. This compromise left no advantage to the slave, or pro-slavery party, and only left the country, particularly Missouri, in a state of agitation. In 1820 Delegate Scott called up his resolution for the admission of Missouri. Her constitution so

presented called for slavery. The storm burst forth with renewed fury. This all resulted in what is known as the Clay or Second Compromise. This was as meaningless as the first Missouri compromise. It had the effect, however, of James Monroe, by proclamation bearing date of the 10th day of August, 1821, declaring Missouri one of the States of the Union. The significant fact, revealed in our histories, is that all these eventful contests admitting Missouri into the Union were all accomplished without a vote of the people.

All this wrangle, turmoil and strife left Missouri for the years following in a mind not at all peacefully inclined. Not this alone but further brought to our shores a citizenship from the North and the South, bringing with them the bitterness and combativeness of each. It was this restless class who generally claim his home on the frontier. Statehood settled, we would expect quiet, if not peace, to reign. Not so in Missouri. Her first General Assembly meeting, even before the admission of the State, was in an apparent deadlock over the selection of the first senators to the United States Senate. David Barton was selected with little opposition. Then followed a complete tie-up over the selection of his "senatorial yoke fellow," as we term it today, his associate in the Senate. After much acrimonious strife, it was proposed Senator-elect Barton should name his mate. This he did by the choice of Col. Thomas Hart Benton. Mr. Benton hailed from Tennessee, having been born in North Carolina. He had settled in Missouri during her territorial days.

During the period of seeking statehood, we had a government, in a way. The position of our State was fairly portrayed in the message of the then Governor, McNair. He said, "Since the organization of this government (referring to the State organization) we have exhibited to the American people a spectacle novel and peculiar—an American republic on the confines of the Federal Union, exercising all the powers of sovereign government, with no actual political connection with the United States, nothing to bind us to them but a reverence for the same principles and an habitual attachment to them and their government." It would seem we were then in the Union, but not of the Union.

The lucky strike seems to have thus early turned to Mr. Benton. Missouri, it was assumed, was entitled to two senators, one for a four-year term and one for a six-year term. This was determined between David Barton and Thomas H. Benton, by casting lots. In this Mr. Benton received the six-year term. The man who really made him a Senator had

to take the short term. This long term gave Benton great power and enabled him to fix firmly his power over the fighting democracy of Missouri. With prestige and his great force of character Senator Benton was enabled to keep himself in the Senate of the United States for thirty years. From that day to early eighteen sixties, Benton ruled Missouri. Between our admission to the Union and the Civil War many brilliant men appeared on the political horizon. As we look back to it, we see with a degree of shame, many of these useful men throwing away their usefulness in falling victims to dueling. Thanks be to the masses of the people this vile practice was put to an end.

The horrors of our Civil War are too fresh in memory to profit in rehearsing its bloody and cruel happenings. That war raged in Missouri from 1856. The border counties, of which Cass was one, had their share in the doings of those awful days. These scenes of the whole state had a mighty influence on the character of the early settlers of this county and for that reason is here briefly referred to.

So from the early settlements about St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and the eastern border of the State, this turbulent spirit of the hardy pioneer pushed his way west, up the Missouri and Osage rivers. From the Osage they wended their way northward and from the shores of the Missouri River they gradually pushed their way over hill and plain southward. From these differing sources came the early settlers of the fertile plains of this county. The people were as different in temperament, too, as they were from their source of springing. The French and his blood were ever pushing out in quest for lead, zinc and mines of other ores, about which the Indian had told fabulous stories. The Spanish and his descendants came to these plains from a purely adventurous spirit and an all absorbing desire to find new game to hunt and new places of discovery. On the open plains, forty miles south of the mouth of the Kaw as it entered the great Missouri, both found as good a land as the sun shines upon, now Cass County, Missouri.

The executives of this county and State from 1770 are as follows:

Pedro Piernas, under Spanish rule----------1770
Francisco Cruzat, under Spanish rule----------1775
Fernando de Leyba, under Spanish rule----------1778
Francisco Cruzat, under Spanish rule----------1780
Manuel Perez, under Spanish rule----------1787
Zenan Trudeau, under Spanish rule----------1792

Carlas Dehault, under Spanish rule 1799
William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana 1804
James Wilkinson, Governor Louisiana Territory 1805
James Brown, acting Governor Louisiana Territory 1806
Frederick Bates, Governor Louisiana Territory 1807
Meriwether Lewis, Governor Louisiana Territory 1807
Frederick Bates, acting Governor Louisiana Territory 1809
Benjamine Howard, Governor Louisiana Territory 1810
Frederick Bates, acting Governor Missouri Territory 1812
William Clark, Governor Missouri Territory 1813
Alexander McNair, Governor Missouri State (?) 1820
Frederick Bates, Governor Missouri State 1824
Abraham J. Williams, acting Governor Missouri State 1825
John Miller, Governor Missouri State 1825
Daniel Dunklin, Governor Missouri State 1832
Lilburn W. Boggs, Governor Missouri State 1836
Thomas Reynolds, Governor Missouri State 1840
M. M. Marmaduke, acting Governor Missouri State 1844
John C. Edwards, Governor Missouri State 1844
Austin A. King, Governor Missouri State 1848
Sterling Price, Governor Missouri State 1852
Trusten Polk, Governor Missouri State 1856
Hancock Jackson, acting Governor Missouri State 1857
Robert W. Stewart, Governor Missouri State 1857
Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor Missouri State 1861
Hamilton R. Gamble, acting Governor Missouri State 1861
Willard P. Hall, acting Governor Missouri State 1864
Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor Missouri State 1865
Joseph W. McClurg, Governor Missouri State 1869
Benjamin Gratz Brown, Governor Missouri State 1871
Silas Woodson, Governor Missouri State 1873
Charles H. Hardin, Governor Missouri State 1875
John S. Phelps, Governor Missouri State 1877
Thomas T. Crittenden, Governor Missouri State 1881
John S. Marmaduke, Governor Missouri State 1885
Albert P. Morehouse, acting Governor Missouri State 1887
David R. Francis, Governor Missouri State 1889
William J. Stone, Governor Missouri State 1893

Lon V. Stephens, Governor Missouri State_____1897
Alexander M. Dockery, Governor Missouri State_____1901
Joseph W. Folk, Governor Missouri State_____1905
Herbert S. Hadley, Governor Missouri State_____1909
Elliott W. Major, Governor Missouri State_____1913
Frederick D. Gardner, Governor Missouri State_____1913

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY.

READING THE ROCKS AND HILLS—CHANGES OF STREAMS—SHALE FORMATIONS AND GLACIAL DEPOSITS—NATURE'S PROCESS—CONSTANT CHANGES—LOCAL MOUNDS—CASS COUNTY RICH IN MINERALS—COAL DEPOSITS—LEAD—POTTER'S CLAY—SULPHUR SPRINGS—OIL.

In its final analysis geology includes all soil developments and topography. These matters are dealt with elsewhere in this volume. Here let us read the rocks and hills—we gather from reports to the general government our county is of carboniferous formation, subdivision Pleasanton shale. It is within these formations generally is found the coal measures. There are some rocky formations along the northern part of the county, largely limestone.

The head or source of a small stream in the extreme northwest of the county flows north to the Missouri River. All other streams of the county flow south, finally emptying into the Osage River. In early days our streams were of clear water and many of the small tributaries used to be habited with fine fellows of the finny tribe. Many of these have ceased to be of sufficient importance to retain a name, or be called a stream. On the plowing of our prairies and fields, soil and mud have washed into the rivers and streams, so they have become murky and muddy, and are no longer the home of the fine fish of other days.

We read that after the sea subsided from over the Mississippi Valley and dry land came to the surface, our first formations were sand and clay beds, a species of shales. The coal producing counties all are of this formation. We have evidences of glacial deposits. The scientific names given these, reduced to common parlance, probably mean a deposit of a porous, brownish, coarse clay loam. This is practically what

we term the dark loam of our county. It is the same which forms our rocks, bluffs, large or small, and at the same time forms the basis of our most fertile soils. Beds of rock thus formed long ago have been worn away by the forces of nature—rain and sunshine—which attack all land surfaces and cause change of soil.

During the long geological periods, our lands probably were submerged below the sea several times and the chemical changes incident to these matters have had an effect on the formation of our present soil. At some far distant future time this land may again go beneath the sea, to receive a new coat of material to replenish and reinvigorate our soil from the hands of the God of all nature. The world today is not finished. The world-making forces are as surely at work in our day as they ever were in the past. The very rocks, hills, plains, and valleys, bear evidence of this continual changing. While we live in the midst of such changes on account of the extreme shortness of our time measuring units, compared with the long periods of geological time, the changes going on around us marking this progress are unnoticed. These changes account to some extent for some of our hills. Not, however, for all, some are the handwork of an ancient peoples. Some also reach back to the constructions of a prehistoric race. The Brookhart hill, just south of Harrisonville, and the Ament mound, beside it, are accounted for by these upheavals and formations. The round mound northwest of Austin, in this county, is accounted for as the work of some former occupants of this region.

Dr. G. C. Swallow, a well-known geologist of the State, speaking of these same formations, says of western and southwest Missouri, "It is rich in minerals. No State in the Union surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past—long before the existence of man, Nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time, when in the order of things it should be necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man. Geological surveys have developed that these coal deposits embrace all varieties of the best bituminous coal.

The area of these coal beds in southwestern and western Missouri hold hundreds of billions of tons of coal. The economical value of this coal to the State, its influence in domestic life, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive."

Lead is found in places in the county, with a possibility of development. It was in search for lead that brought the first white settlers to Missouri. Lead mines near the Osage River brought the white man there.

Potters' clay and fire clay, as referred to under another heading, bids fair to produce quite an enterprise in the county. There are beds of purple shale in coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints, yellow and red ochres are found. These paints have been tested and found durable.

There are strong Sulphur Springs in the county. The McClellan Springs possess many mineral qualities.

We have petroleum wells and a variety of lubricating oil is found. Prospecting is now going on with hopes of developing these gases and oils, with very flattering prospects of great success.

CHAPTER V.

TOPOGRAPHY.

SURFACE UNDULATING—OUTCROPPING ROCK—EFFECT OF EROSION—DIVISIONS OR PLATFORMS—AVERAGE ELEVATION—DRAINAGE.

"The surface configuration of the county is dominantly undulating to gently rolling, with occasional ridges and hills, with broad, flat bottoms along the larger streams. The features of the region clearly indicate the geological structure and relative resistance to erosion of the interbedded shales, limestones and sandstones composing the basal rock of the region. The latter are nearly horizontal, yet dip gently northwestward, without pronounced folding or faulting. Higher rocks outcrop successively in the direction of the bedding slope. The strike of the strata is about due northeast and southwest, except for an occasional limestone knoll or low ridge the extensive shale horizons are characterized by level or undulating topography, which gives way to a more rolling relief where the underlying limestone has been exposed. Only along the streams in the limestone region is the topography broken and rough." The effect of erosion on the rock strata has resulted in the formation of three rather indistinct terrace-like topographic divisions or platforms within the county. The lower platform or division includes all of the southeastern half of the county and has an average altitude of 900 feet.

The intermediate division includes all the remainder of the survey except the northwestern corner of the county, which includes the highest platform. The average elevation of the middle platform is about 1,000 feet and the highest about 1,100 feet above sea level. The lower and intermediate divisions are about equal in extent and represent about ninety-nine per cent. of the total area of the county. The border between

these divisions extends from a point three miles west of the northeast corner of the county, southwest to Pleasant Hill, thence slightly southwest to Harrisonville and then six miles west, where it turns abruptly toward the south, leaving the county south of Main City. The border varies from a rather wide gentle slope to a narrow steep slope, almost bluff-like in places. Northeast from Harrisonville it is marked by a distinct setoff, but in the southern part of the county, where erosion is active, the escarpment is ragged and faintly developed. It is not regular, but makes deep embankments wherever cut by streams.

The eastern border of the higher platform extends from a point on the county line north of Raymore southward to that town, thence southwestward to the western boundary of the county near Jaudon. It corresponds topographically with the border separating the lower and intermediate platforms. The lower platform is a flat to very gently rolling plain sloping southeastward. South and southwest of Creighton the surface is slightly broken, with occasional hills above the surrounding country, are other features of this plain. The intermediate division is gently rolling, but along its eastern border is dissected by deep valleys of streams flowing from it into a lower division. Westward and northwestward from the eastern border the valleys become more shallow, until along the northern border of the platform the surface is gently undulating.

Nearly all the drainage of Cass County is carried by the Grand River, which rises near Belton (in northwest corner of county) and flows southeastward, leaving the county in the southeast corner. Lick Branch, Sugar, Eight Mile, Tennessee and Black Creeks, south and east forks of Grand River, tributaries of Grand River, rise in the county. The northeastern part of the county is drained by Big Creek and Crawford Branch, which enter the county from the north and cross the eastern boundary near Gunn City." (From Government Soil Surveys, etc.)

CHAPTER VI.

ANCIENT MOUNDS.

AMENT MOUND—BROOKHART MOUND—ROUND MOUND—OF GREAT ANTIQUITY—HALL MOUND—EVIDENCE OF HUMAN WORK—AN INTERESTING STUDY—BEAUTIES OF THE PRAIRIE—CONTEMPLATION OF PAST AGES—THE MYSTERY OF THE MOUNDS—TOLD IN VERSE.

Cass County has its mounds of wonder. There are several in the northern and northwest part of the county. Just south of Harrisonville, are two mounds, the Ament Mound and the Brookhart Hill. Geologists are practically agreed these are the result of glacial action. Probably the most interesting mound in the county is the Round Mound, northwest of the town of Austin. It is situated in section 15, township 43, range 31, and is conical in shape. It was long thought to be the work of former Indian occupants of the county. It is beyond doubt the work of some ancient people. In it is found pottery and other articles, evidently the work of man.

It is now generally accepted that Indians were not mound builders. The Indians found by the earliest explorers elsewhere did not recognize these mounds as belonging to them either by occupying or using nor by the traditions of their people. It is admitted that these mounds have endured for centuries. Trees hundreds of years old have been found growing on some of these mounds. The quality of pottery found in them indicates some people knew the art of manufacturing pottery of a high quality centuries before the advent of the white man.

To what race the mound builders belong has been a subject of much discussion and probably will never be known. Whether they are an extinct race, or whether the noble red man is his degenerate offspring, remains a mystery not yet, if ever, solved. We do not offer an opinion

as to whether this "Hall Mound" is the work of our Indian predecessors or of a prehistoric race.

Geologists have delved into these mounds, including the one named. Here was found indubitable evidences that the mound builders had lived there and worked the soil; spades, hoes, arrow heads and pottery were found in such mounds. Some are found to be sepulchres, others perhaps used as lookouts and still others are assuredly fortifications. Be that as it may, we find them and naturally it suggests to us dreams of long ago. To muse relative to things which were of peoples who possibly were greater builders than our own race. To imagine what?

The old world peoples of today are apt to sneer at our country, say it is sterile in interest and has no ancient history. Our own people travel over Europe to visit mouldering cathedrals and look upon places and things whose history is forgotten while our own lands hold the most wonderful prehistoric relics of the whole earth. All say we have no monuments, no ruins, no massive remains of former ages; no castles, no mouldering abbeys, no baronial towers and dungeons, nothing to connect the imagination and the heart with the past, no recollection of former ages, to associate the past with the future. Yet in Missouri alone we have upwards of 25,000, such as those of our own county, and some of still greater interest, for our amusement, instruction and wonder. Isn't it possible the scenery of Europe is but passing vision compared with the vast and multiplied wonder of our homeland.

Our prairies were the sublimest prospects of nature. See the sun rising over a boundless plain, where the blue of the heavens in all directions touches and mingles with the verdue of the flowers. The view is far more glorious than that on which the sun rises over a barren and angry waste of sea. The one is soft, cheerful, associated with life, and requires an easier effort of the imagination to travel beyond the eye. The other is grand, but dreary, desolate, always the prototype of death and destruction. On our prairie lands we have these mounds, proudly rising above the plain. At first we may only discern them as hills, on closer inspection we catch the regularity of breastworks and ditches and discover they are the labors of art and of man.

When evidences convince us that human bones mouldering in these masses, we dig about them and bring to light their domestic utensils, we are compelled to believe the busy tide of life once flowed here. We see at once the races who wrought this work were of a different character from the present generation. We then begin to inquire, is there

any tradition, is there a faint record to throw any light upon the habitation of the peoples of this other age? Is there no scope besides these mounds for imagination, for contemplation of the past? These peoples, what of their joys, their sorrows, their bones, are they all buried in these mounds? Look, there is the beautiful prairie, over which they strutted through life's poor play. These forces, hills and mounds, lift their heads in unalterable repose, and furnish the same sources of contemplation to us, they furnished to those of the mound builders' generation, who passed this way.

But, were they petty tyrants, who let loose their half savage vassals to burn, plunder, enslave and despoil their neighbors? We find no remains of the vast and useless monasteries, where ignorant, lazy monks dreamed over their lusts, or meditated upon vile plans of infamy. This race on these charming plains, had every call from scenes surrounding them to a contented existence. Innocent and peaceful they probably were, for had they been reared amidst wars and quarrels, they would doubtless have maintained the land and their posterity remained. Those who have visited the tombs, seen the castles and towers of the old world, and the grandeur which our present cities display, should look upon these lonely tombs of the desert as they rise from the boundless and unpeopled plains, and here let their imaginations reach forth and ask, what of this unknown race? What were their ambitions? What their hopes? Why have not their names survived as the great of the present day? Let us go to the top of "Hall's Mound," near Austin, in this county, when the evening twilight is closing in, and there in our musings reflect and read the lines written by another nearly a century ago:

The sun's last rays were fading from the west,
The deepening shade stole slowly over the plain,
The evening breeze had lulled itself to rest,
And all was silence—save the mournful strain,
With which the widowed dove wooed in vain,
Her absent lover to her lonely nest.

Now, one by one emerging to the sight,
The brighter stars assumed their seats on high:
The moon's place crescent glowed serenely bright,
As the last twilight fled along the sky,
And all her train, in cloudless majesty,
Were glittering on the dark blue vault of night.

I lingered, by some soft enchantment bound,
And gazed enraptured on the lovely scene:
From the dark summit of an Indian Mound,
I saw the plain outspread in living green,
Its fringe of cliffs was in the distance seen,
And the dark line of forest sweeping round.

I saw the lesser mounds which round me rose;
Each was a giant heap of mouldering clay;
There slept the warriors, women, friends and foes,
There side by side the rival chieftains lay;
And mighty tribes, swift from the face of day,
Forgot their wars and found a long repose.

Ye mouldering relics of departing years,
Your names have perished; not a trace remains,
Save where the grass-grown mound its summit rears,
From the green bosom of your native plains;
Say, do your spirits wear oblivion's chains?
Did death forever quench your hopes and fears?

Or live they shrined in some congenial form?
What if the swan who leaves her summer nest
Among the northern lakes, and mounts the storm
To wing her rapid flight to climes more blest,
Should hover o'er the very spot where rest
The crumbling bones—once with her spirit warm.

What if the song, so soft, so sweet, so clear,
Whose music fell so gently from on high,
And which, enraptured, I have stopped to hear,
Gazing in vain upon the cloudless sky—
Was their own soft funeral melody
While lingering o'er the scene that once was dear.

Or did those fairy hopes of future bliss,
Which simple nature to your bosom gave,
Find other worlds with fairer skies than this
Beyond the gloomy portals of the grave,
In whose bright climes the virtuous and the brave
Rest from their toils, and all their cares dismiss.

Where the great hunter still pursues the chase,
And o'er the sunny mountain tracks the deer,
Or where he finds each long extinguished race,
And sees once more the mighty mammoth rear,
The giant form which lies imbedded here,
Of other years the sole remaining trace.

Or it may be that still ye linger near
The sleeping ashes, once your dearest pride;
And could your forms to mortal eye appear,
Or the dark veil of death be thrown aside,
Then might I see your restless shadow glide,
With watchful care around these relics dear.

If so, forgive the rude unhallowed feet
Which trod so thoughtless o'er your mighty dead;
I would not thus profane their lone retreat,
Nor trample where the sleeping warrior's head
Lay pillowed on his everlasting bed
Age after age, still sunk in slumber sweet.

Farewell—and may you still in peace repose,
Still o'er you may the flowers untrodden bloom,
And softly wave to every breeze that blows,
Casting their fragrance on each lonely tomb
In which your tribes sleep in earth's common womb,
And mingle with the clay from which they rose.

CHAPTER VII.

INDIANS.

GREAT AND LITTLE OSAGES—FIRST TREATY WITH GOVERNMENT—TREATY OF 1825—SHAWNEE'S CLAIM—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OSAGES—MORALS—INTELLIGENCE—NO INSANITY—CARE OF THE HELPLESS—HOSPITABLE—LIEUTENANT PIKE'S DESCRIPTION OF INDIAN LIFE—LODGES—MODE OF LIVING—VILLAGES—PENALTY FOR COWARDICE—FORM OF GOVERNMENT—MISSIONARY SCHOOL—LOYALTY OF THE OSAGES.

The immediate predecessors of the white man, in this section of Missouri, were the Great and Little Osages. The first treaty between the general government and this tribe—they were but one tribe—was made in November, 1808, at Fort Osage. Fort Osage was located somewhere on the Missouri River, between the present city of Lexington and the present city of Independence. The treaty recites its location as "five miles above Fire Prairie." By this treaty the eastern boundary was located as beginning "on the Missouri River, five miles above Fire Prairie, and run thence due south to the Arkansas River, and thence down this river to the Mississippi." All east of this line was relinquished by the Osages to the United States. This left our county in the Osage country. For a time thereafter there was confusion as to where the real line was intended to be. This condition remained until 1825.

By the treaty made at St. Louis in 1825 the Great and Little Osages gave up all their claim and rights to the remaining lands in Missouri, not embraced in the treaty at Fort Osage in 1808. Thus the strip of land on the western border of Missouri and now within the limits of the counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, Vernon, Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald, was no longer Indian land, but became for the first time a part of the then Missouri State. However, the Shawnees made some claim to this land by a supposed treaty with or grant by the Spanish

government. This tribe eventually gave up this claim and took up their residence in the Indian Territory, supposedly part of the present State of Oklahoma. Be that as it may, we find no claim by this tribe of the land, including our county, after 1825. For years after this to a date within the memory of the writer, these Indians would visit this, their old hunting ground.

Our ideas relative to Indians are frequently wrong. From reliable authority we gather the idea that the Osages were of remarkable height, not many of them being less than six feet high, straight and of fine figure. "They are in appearance," says one who lived among them, "as noble a race of people as I have ever seen." "Well formed, athletic and robust men of noble aspect," says another. "The Osages," says another, "are so tall and robust as almost to warrant the appellation of the term gigantic; few of them appear to be under six feet, and many are above it. Their shoulders and visages are broad, which tends to strengthen the idea of their being giants." They are swift in their movements and had great powers of endurance. It was not uncommon for an Osage to walk upward of sixty miles to the trading post. Osages possessed the Indian characteristic of talking but little. In conversation did not interrupt the talker. Never grew noisy, except when drunk. They were not drunkards. They seldom became drunk, and when drunken were avoided by their tribesmen. They were quite intelligent and reliable. They possessed a traditional knowledge of astronomic bodies, measured time by the waxing and waning of moons. They bore sickness and pain with great fortitude. Insanity was unknown among them. They were careful to see their unfortunate blind were well dressed and well fed and cared for. Their settlements from about 1800 to 1830 was along the western tier of Missouri counties, with their chief villages on the Osage, near the site of Papinville, Bates County, Missouri. Their hunting grounds were along this stream and its tributaries. While generally peaceful, they would sometimes quarrel over hunting ground and then become fierce warriors, brave and warlike. These Indians raised some crops of corn, beans and pumpkins. They were hospitable to a fault.

Isn't it strange this fine specimen of people should become polluted by its contact with our white race? Lieut. Zebulum Pike tells of being invited to fifteen different entertainments in one afternoon. These Indians, however, did not approve of their white friends hunting and farming their lands.

They had sense enough to disapprove the white man's want of hospitality. Lieutenant Pike says their lodges were constructed with upright posts put firmly in the ground, about twenty feet in height, with a crotch at the top, and placed about twelve feet distant from each other. In the crotch of these posts they put a ridge pole, over which they bent small poles, the ends of which were brought down and fastened to a row of sticks about five feet in height, these sticks being fastened together with three horizontal bars, forming the flank walls of the lodge; the gable-ends were board slabs, rounded off at the ridge pole. The whole of the building and the sides were covered with matting made of rushes two or three feet in length and four feet in width, joined together and entirely excluding rain. The doors were on each side of the building. The fires were made in holes in the center of the lodge, the smoke ascending through apertures left in the roof for that purpose. At one end of the building was a raised platform about three feet high, which was covered with skins, generally of bear. On this platform reposed the honored guests. Around the interior of the walls sometimes hung ornamental mats and other neat workmanships. All this structure made quite an imposing as well as comfortable abode. These were abandoned frequently when the hunting season came around and the Indian went to the timber for his hunt. Their cooking utensils were of a very simple kind and limited in quantity. A brass or iron kettle, and wooden bowls and spoons. Every person, male and female, carried the knife in their girdle. They had no regularity in eating. They would eat four or five times a day when food was plentiful and frequently do all day without food when food was scarce.

Sometimes villages and lodges were built close to one another. Pike says the Osages were quite systematic. They separated their people into classes. Some were warriors and hunters and cooks and doctors. The doctors also exercised priestly functions. The young buck or warrior who showed cowardice was sentenced to associate for life with the squaws, to wear squaw dress and do drudgery. He lost respect of both male and female of the tribe.

The Osage government was democratic in form. All matters were taken before the whole tribe and after full discussion, decided upon by the whole assembly, by majority vote. Generally chief was chief by inheritance. This, however, was not universal. Sometimes a bold warrior, after some great accomplishment by bold bravery in war was chosen

chief. Lieutenant Pike, speaking of the villages of the Osages and the surrounding country—including beyond doubt our county—said it is one of the most beautiful the eye ever beheld.

The Osage River, winding around and past the village, giving advantages of wood and water, and at the same time an extensive prairie crowned with rich and luxuriant grass and flowers, gently diversified by rising swells and sloping lawns, present to the warm imagination the future site of husbandry, the numerous herds of domestic animals which are no doubt destined to crown with joy those happy plains.

In 1821 the United Missionary Society established a school for the education of the Osage Indians, at a point about six miles above the then village and on the banks of the Marias des Cygne River. This right was then granted to the society by the Osages. This place or near this place was afterward known as or located "Harmony" in the present limits of Bates County.

A writer in the early days of the Osage settlement says, "Excellent timber was in abundance; first-class prairie for plowing, pasturing and mowing; good quality of building stone. The river bottoms are low for cultivation, without drainage, but the prairies are high and well located for drainage. These prairies are covered with grass from two to seven feet high and was an impediment to travel. These prairies reaching back, yielding in this uncultivated state as much as two tons of hay to the acre per season. There was good timber and here and there excellent springs of water.

Little progress was made by this school on the religious life of the Osages, neither did the Indian take to agricultural pursuits which crowded out his hunting or pleasure of the chase. The Osages always held faithfully to their contracts with the government. In the war of 1812 the Osages were sought by many intrigues and ways by both British and hostile tribes to induce them to join against our government, yet the Osages steadfastly adhered to our government and never forfeited by misconduct the indulgence of our government. Ft. Sibley, Ft. Clark and Ft. Osage, is one and the same place.

CHAPTER VIII.

TRADERS, TRAPPERS AND HUNTERS.

THE VANGUARD OF CIVILIZATION—FUR BEARING ANIMALS OF THIS SECTION—DANGERS AND PRIVATIONS ENDURED—THE FUR TRADER—PASSING OF TRAPPERS AND HUNTERS—WILD ANIMALS WITHIN THE MEMORY OF THE WRITER—BEE HUNTING—THE COMING OF THE SETTLER—CUSTOMS—AMUSEMENTS—HARDSHIPS—"OLD TIME RELIGION"—FIRST HOUSE OF WORSHIP—THE EARLY CHURCH IN RHYME.

A class of pioneers who ought not to be overlooked, are the early traders, trappers and hunters. These were the fearless men and women who braved the early hardships and privations, which made conditions of existence possible for you and for me. They opened the paths through the unknown forests and over prairies where, in after years, civilization built the lovely homes and fields. It will never be known where the trapper first visited the present boundaries of Cass County, yet the evidences of their presence, some time, are found on every hand. We learn from past annals this domain was once profusely occupied by the furred animals, like the beaver, the otter, the wolf, the bear, the buffalo, and elk, and kindred neighbors of all. The furry coats of these inhabitants of the forest and dell have for a century past been the ornamental dress and comfort of humanity, through the daring of the early trapper. With scanty comforts and meager food, he labored on, and many have forfeited their lives in the cause of humanity, unwept and unhonored by their successors. The bones have bleached and decayed, and trodden over by their successors in settling this country. Not a trace have we preserved of their memory of the deeds, the fruits of which redound to posterity.

The trader, for a small recompense, took the fruits of this labor to the outside, or more civilized world. The hunter with his mighty

gun came in his time to push the trapper, the hunter and the poor Indian further back on the frontier. All gave way to the march of the plowman, mechanic and merchant, in their turn. Another writer has said, "Wild animals of almost every species known in the wilds of the west were found in great abundance. The prairies and woods, and streams and various bodies of water were all thickly inhabited before the white man came and for some time afterward. Although the Indians slew many of them, yet natural law prevailed here as well as elsewhere—wild man and wild beast thrived together.

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers, and of such immense size that some stories told by early settlers would be incredible if not for the large array of concurrent testimony which is to be had from most authentic sources. Deer, turkey, ducks, squirrels and various other kinds of choice game were plentiful and to be had at the expense of killing only. The fur animals were abundant. Such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wildcat and bear.

The writer, in his boyhood days, has seen several droves of dozens of deer within three or four miles of Harrisonville, in a single day, and wild turkeys by the hundreds at roosting time, around the present fair grounds and along Muddy or Town Creek. He saw two wild deer killed along where the railroad runs, on the east side of the Ament Mound, about two miles south of the county seat. Prairie chickens, too numerous to mention, would gather in the fall season of a frosty morning on the houses, trees and fences, in and around Harrisonville.

Bee hunting was another profitable recreation of early days. There came also the professional bee-hunter. He would see his majesty, Mr. Bee, sipping the sweet from the flowers of early spring—and we had flowers in great profusion—the hunter's keen eye would watch the course of the bee and follow him to some tree—the home of the bee—in the forest. Not always nearby, by any means. Then came the frolic of robbing the bee of the fruits of his long summer work.

While all these proceedings had their doleful consequences it was not all without its reacting pleasures; mixed with privations come joys. There was the joy of recreating sports of shooting matches, and quilting parties, both of which obtained in these very early days, and were enjoyed to the fullest extent, by both lad and lassie. The quilting parties were especially pleasant and agreeable to both girl and boy, old and young, for this particular sport excluded none. During the day

men would busy themselves about, some splitting rails, others at other work, while the women remained (not indoors) but at the house to do the quilting and the cooking. When the day was past, the night would be spent in hilarious dancing, all participated in by the grandparents, as well as tottling grandbaby. And this was not infrequently kept up until the wee small hours of the night. Then when all was over guests and host would separate—some reaching their homes some twenty miles and more distant after the break of day. In the same wagon would be seen the aged grandparents, the young man and his best girl, or riding on horseback could be seen the gallant young man with his fair lady behind him on the same horse.

In those days with all their hardships, privations and lonesomeness were not without their compensating joys and pleasures. In all this there was an extreme dignity, yet in a measure equality, absolute fidelity, one to the other. The young as well as the old had for the opposite sex none but the purest thoughts and emotions. Many common faults and errors of the young were unknown. The neighbor's daughter was as safe with the neighbor young man on these long rides alone, as were the young gallants own sisters. This was socialism in its highest and purest sense. You naturally ask, what has this to do with trading, trapping and hunting? It is this, it is the touch between the advance of one civilizing force, with the receding of the preceding civilizing class. Both pioneers, in the highest sense, yet their very makeup and nature causes the one to depart on the advent of the other. This is but a repetition of the world's progressive influences.

Aside from these quilting bees, was the corn huskings, the foot racings, and in after years the horse racings. All of these had their genuine sport and gave life, activity and joy to the otherwise humdrum life of the early settler. By and by came the church meetings at the several homes, before the day of church edifices, and then the old-fashioned camp meeting, where God and people met—where His name was glorified and magnified. "Old-time religion was good enough for all." These literally house to house, or home to home meetings, were inspiring to settlers in both a social and religious way.

In 1837 a house of worship was built within the borders of the county, we are not certain, but think in Polk Township. It then was the furthest church south of the Missouri River along the western tier of Missouri counties to the Arkansas line, unless we call the mission at Osage City—among the Osage Indians at Pappinville—a church.

"And they resolved, in thirty-seven,
As David did in ancient days,
To build unto the God of heaven,
A house in which to sound His praise."

Martin Rice, a historian and poet of Cass County, speaks of this early church, in poetic rhymes, as follows:

"Ah, no! a few miles west of this,
There stood a grove on rising ground,
And in an opening interstice,
Their house of worship first was found.

"But memory leads me further yet,
And further backward still it roams,
See these Christians as they met
To worship in their cabin homes.

"No house of public worship then,
They needed not the sounding bell
To call to prayer those pious men,
They knew the time, observed it well.

"And when the man of God appeared,
In homespun coat, or hunting shirt,
The careless sinners might have heard,
Those Christians sing in sweet concert.

"Or listening to his words apart,
They noted not his homely coat,
But his appeals from yearning heart,
And not from manuscript or note.

"Materials for that house of God,
Were brought by many a willing hand,
That now is resting 'neath the sod,
Near where that house of prayer did stand.

"And thus did they the house uprear,
A Temple to the living Lord,
Believing He would answer prayer,
And give His servants their reward.

"Now, seldom are the living led,
And for devotion here repair,
But ah! the many, many dead,
Are constantly reposing there.

"Here, first their songs of praise were heard,
And prayer was made for help divine,
No other church had then appeared,
Between them and south Missouri line.

"If we except the Mission school,
For Indians placed on the Osage,
This was the opening vestibule,
Which led to Christian heritage."

The names of these pioneer brethren and their brothers in Israel have long since passed from these church records, and no individual memory remains of them, their histories are only upon the lettered stones in the old church yard where the bodies have so long lain.

AN OX YOKE OF PIONEER DAYS.

AN EARLY DAY STAGE COACH.

CHAPTER IX.

TRANSPORTATION.

ALWAYS A PROBLEM—THE BRIDLE PATHS—RIVER TRANSPORTATION—ROUTE FROM FT. SIBLEY TO OSAGE VILLAGE—ROUTES OF EARLY SETTLERS—DANGERS—GASSAWAY—EARLY SETTLER'S MODE OF TRAVEL—CENTERS OF COMMERCE—TYPE OF EARLY SETTLER—"CUT ROADS"—MODERN TRANSPORTATION—CASS COUNTY'S RAILROADS—IMPROVEMENTS IN HIGHWAYS.

In all ages transportation was and always will be the great problem to civilization. So far as our part of an inland country, just opening to the touch of the white man, the Osage village, located at or near the present site of Papinville, was the metropolis. This was the central point from which and toward which all trade, crude as it was, radiated. The white man sought to trade with the Indian. This was the central place of all Osage dealings. The Osages controlled the fur, hide and other articles of then commerce. It was the point where information was obtainable relative to lead, zinc and other mines. It was early and earnestly sought by white traders, as well as early adventurers, whether hunters, trappers or traders. There newcomers were looked upon, at first, with disfavor by the Indian occupants. There was great difficulty in finding an inlet and outlet for this commerce. Some trade went over the then bridle path to St. Louis and points on the Arkansas River. Bear in mind there were no highways, as was soon made, and exist today. This overland trade was too long, tiresome and expensive to so continue long. The white man had nothing to do with this inland center of trade. He had to meet conditions as they appeared to him. It was his work, to work out a way to the outside world for the valuable trade he found here. The waterways here were bad. The Osage River

leading to the Missouri River at seasons was quite treacherous, dangerous and unreliable.

In an early day the Governor of the Territory beheld quite a flotilla of flat boats (about a dozen) propelled by human strength, around the then village of St. Louis, and proclaimed a holiday and great celebration over the event. He in an address predicted this was but the forerunner of great commercial activity for the town and country. It did, indeed, prove to be the opening of a way for the, then, interior commerce. This brought the outside world near to the center of trade, by locating trading points on the Missouri River—one at a point, a short distance above the present site of Booneville. This was probably near the mouth of the present Blackwater stream—perhaps using the names, of today, where Blackwater, Saltfork and Lamoine River joined and emptied into the Missouri. Franklin of early history was opposite this point on the north side of the Missouri. From this point the overland traffic went by bridle path southward near the present location of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad to where the railroad swerves on the Bates County line to the present site of Nevada. From this place of swerving the bridle path went straight to the Osage village.

Another river point was at Fort Sibley (sometimes called Fort Osage), located between the present Lexington and Independence. A town still remains in this locality and called Sibley. From this point the trade came and went by a bridle path, leading nearly due south to Osage village. The course was most probably, not as usual, along the small water courses, but along the high ridge or backbone between the several small streams, through eastern part of the present Jackson, Cass and Bates Counties, to the objective point, the village of the Osages, on Osage River. This route would take the course through "Grain Valley," "Lone Jack," original town of Pleasant Hill, near East Lynne, crossing Grand River, either at Settles Old Ford, or a crossing near App's Barn, in section 7, township 42, range 30. It most likely was at the latter named place. Here there are evidences remaining to this day of an ancient travel.

Tradition and natural conditions lead us to the belief our early white settlers came by one of these two routes, pushing back to the east and west of the bridle path to locate their cabins and open up farms. It is apparent that the hunter and trapper and small farmer would first come from the first named point on the Missouri. Where the

route crossed Grand River in what is now Henry County, parties would diverge, travel up Grand River, and locate along this stream.

It is readily seen that owing to these locations being close to the Osage village and the Indian hostility to farming, settlements would be retarded by the Indians and slower to become permanent. Doubtless many a settler has sought this route and left his bones somewhere along this route. These earliest settlers will never be known, having perished by wild beast's attacks, the rigidness of the winter storms, and fevers of the hot summers, as well as falling victims to Indians. These were heroes and heroines, indeed. We do not appreciate what we owe to them, that, too, whether they so perished by pushing to the front from the one route, or the other.

There was a tradition among the early settlers in the boyhood days of the writer, that the first settler in the borders of Cass County, Missouri, was named Gassaway. He is said to have settled near the river bank on Grand River, at the south end of what in later days was known as "Cockrell Lake." This point is in section 17, in township 43 of range 31, on land now owned by C. L. Vansandt.

Evidence still remain that at some time in the distant past there has been an occupant here. The lake on the south side of Grand River at this point in an early time was known as the "Gassaway Lake." Not until a time with the memory of the writer was it known by any other name. Afterwards it was called "Bates Lake" and more recently "Patrick Lake." What became of Gassaway the memory of early settlers has not been preserved.

Evidences of early settlers lower down the stream are found. However these things may be the probability is the first permanent settlement of the county was in the north part. Wherever it was, the transportation to and from the settler's home and the outside world was of the crudest sort. By foot, by oxen, on horse, these early settlers would wend their way to market. Fort Sibley, and later, elsewhere, taking their furs, hides, small batches of wild fruits, grains and stock—in like manner bringing home family stores. With the quick and rapid development of this country these modes of traffic and transportation multiplied under the genius of our early settlers. Early were seen wagon roads cut out. The ox teams bore the inland commerce to the rivers, from where it went to market by river.

New towns sprang up along the rivers, particularly the Missouri,

to vanish as quickly as trade took its march westward. Franklin was a thriving town in 1816 and afterwards became the starting point for a time for the Santa Fe trade. Sibley, at the same time was an important town, having the advantage of being an army post. The soldiers at Sibley, doubtlessly, traveled over what is now Cass County, and seeing its fertility and resources, became in time actual settlers of our county. In a degree this accounts for so many of our people having seen early army service.

The greatest harmony prevailed among these early peoples. As a rule in 1816 they were a high-minded, refined and cultivated class. They were not of that disappearing class of ignorant, irresponsible element, "low and indecent grade, worthless for any useful purpose of society."

The practice of the Sabbath being given over to hilarity and useless sports was changed, and in its stead this day was given to worship and meditation. Church spires began to rise here and there along these towns. In week days carts and wagons from the country came to town over new-cut roads, to market their produce and gather provisions.

A stranger landing in one of these river towns, inquiring for persons or places in the country was directed to take a certain road, "the two cut road, or the three cut road." These were cuts on trees, marking the line of travel, long since out of date. The change of this manner of transportation soon changed, and to this day we are reaching out for better facilities to get our produce to and from market, and our mode of travel. The traveler was much impeded by the high prairie grass, alternating with fine forests, arranged in order, and yet, he was irresistibly drawn by the appearance of these lovely scenes.

This seeking after the lead fields, pelting and fur trade along these river towns the center of the outlying trading and trapping posts, the growing settlement, showing rapid commercial development, caused a demand for capital, and made the then system of barter and the use of lead, peltries and whisky as currency more and more inconvenient, but the supply of specie, apart from the disbursements by the government, quite inadequate. After much depression, money came to these people and the problem of transportation was largely solved. With it came the greatest material development known in the history of this country.

When we reflect over these conditions we wonder how these scattered

settlers, impoverished as they were, ever extricated themselves therefrom. They did, to their own high honor, be praised, and our welfare be to them thanks. It was the brain and brawn of these sturdy pioneers which brought us through these early trials. What has been done since? What are you and we doing to the credit of the future?

In one short life, we have seen the bridle path give way to a great public road thoroughfare. We have seen the flesh propelling power give place to steam and electricity. We have seen the river traffic, propelled by human power, go before the steamboat and railway. Look upon the water courses and see the steam and electrically propelled freighter bearing its burden, the produce of the prairies, forests and mines of the West to the markets of the world. The railway locomotives drawing their long line of cars, of freight and human souls, traversing the land and water, throughout the wide domain of the county. These servants of man are doing that which man cannot do. The boat and the car rushes from city to city, from State to State and from country to country, "from myriads of towering columns gushes, in mimic clouds, the quick breath of our newborn Titan. The ancient rocks echo to his shrill voice, and tremble as he rushes by. He troubles the waters and rides on their crest defiant. From the pine of the frozen north to the palmetto of the sunny south, his train track tunnels the mountains, belts the prairie and spans the flood. Mightiest of kings is this son of fire! Proudest of monarchs is this genius of the lamp and of the fountain." As these reign supreme, the people bless the genius who trained him to use.

What wondrous changes have been wrought in this pristine wilderness of the west, where once the Indian and the wolf disputed with us the empire over nature. No steam whistle heralding the thundering train alarmed the feathered songster of forest, grove and prairie. No lightning flash spoke with the thought from ocean to ocean, and vocalized with a miraculous organ beneath the depths of the sea. Man and woman, side by side, toiled by hand-labor in field and shop, where now we have harnessed the giant cyclops of fire, steam and electricity to do our bidding. Toil and weariness have, in a degree, been laid aside by man, whilst the engine plies steadily on to do the work. Small inaccessible villages have grown to beautiful inland cities, seats of science and learning and pleasant abodes of cultivated men and women. The telephone, the automobile, the electric lights and the thousands of blessings which

bring the remotest parts of the earth together are among the means of transportation handed down to us.

Cass County now has, approximately, two hundred miles of railroad; Kansas City and Southern along the western part of the county; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, running east and west through the county near the center; the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield, running from the northwest to the southeast, through the county; the St. Louis and San Francisco, running from northwest to southeast, through the county; the Kansas City and Rock Island, across the northeast corner of the county; the main line of the Missouri Pacific, across the northeast part of the county, and the southern branch of the Missouri Pacific, from north to south through the center of the county. Every part of the county is now easily accessible to a railroad. There is no county in the state with better railroad facilities.

The county, throughout, has many good well equipped wagon roads. The county is admirably situated for the construction of good roads. Much interest is now being taken to build rock and other class of good roads throughout the county. The county has as great number of automobiles as any rural county. The north line of the county being within twenty miles of Kansas City and no part of the county exceeding a distance of fifty miles from this great market, automobiles serve as a highly useful mode of transportation to and from Kansas City.

By reason of our automobiles, railroads and other methods of transportation we are nearest of any part of the country to Kansas City. Naturally our advantage in location and facilities of transportation make our markets of the very best. We have the first claim on feeding and supplying this city with its 300,000 population. What our farmer has to market, he can put into this market and return to his home in a day's time.

The present public spirit of our present day energetic people we bid fair soon to have connection with Kansas City not alone by rock and highly improved wagon roads, but be borne to this city, individually, and with our produce by electric cars. Day by day we get closer to this market, and ere long we will be a part of and quite a factor in that city's life.

CHAPTER X.

NATURE'S GIFTS.

LUXURIANT VEGETATION—PRAIRIE FIRES—HOW THEY AFFECTED WILD ANIMALS—WILD FRUITS AND NUTS—AN ENCHANTING LANDSCAPE—NATIVE TREES AND FLOWERS—COMING OF THE FROST—ANIMAL LIFE—ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN.

Cass County is bountifully blessed with nature's gifts. Ours is preeminently an agricultural county. The luxuriant growth of grasses and vegetable matters of the ages, deposited annually in their season, has built a soil not to be surpassed. When we reflect on the stories of early pioneers, and the traditions coming down from occupants, prior to the white man's advent, relative to the difficulty of travel over the prairie and forests by reason of this immense vegetable growth, and realize that this has been repeated for ages, and its deposits gone back to the soil, we are struck with wonder. Grasses so high as to impede travel. Timber too dense to penetrate. All going back to the soil. The offal of the herds of buffalo, deer and kindred, also made rich fertilizers. Such conditions as these awaited the white man when he came to take possession of the land. It is no wonder such soil brought forth in their season the wild flowers of great varieties, wild fruits in profusion, with nuts and other products of the forests in great abundance. Then when the white man came and deposited the seed of corn, wheat, oats, hemp, flax, tame grasses and all the seeds which go with higher civilization, he reaped manyfold times the amount of his sowing.

Did the reader ever witness one of these early day prairie fires? If not, words can give but little impression of their grandeur, sublimity and awe. A conflagration from which it was perilous and fortunate to escape. A conflagration which put the most timid of the wild inhabitant

and the most vicious beast on the very intimate and friendly terms. The rabbit and the antelope, side by side, with the wolf, bear, lion and other cruel beasts, fled together from these flames and all huddled against one another at any spot giving protection from the fire, their common foe. The writer well remembers a prairie fire in 1858. It was doubtless worse in years prior to this date. In 1858, there was quite a settlement in localities in the county. Far into the night in the fall of 1858, the writer then a lad, heard a noise and confusion; on awakening, he saw everybody, white and black, for we had slaves, all in intense excitement. The bell, an ordinary cow bell, could be heard in the distance, ringing out the alarm of fire. Now and then a rider would dash by giving warning of approaching danger. The heavens seemed to be filled with smoke, whirling in every direction. The sight extended as far as the eye could reach. Horses, men, plows and all available help were hurried to the back or outside of the field, to build protection against the coming fire. There is little hope against such destructive fires. Rain and change of wind could help. There was nothing to do but use the best available at hand. When this particular fire had passed by, practically all the rail fences about the farm were gone, the lot and yard fences only remaining. Scarcely a year passed but some farms or ranches met this fate. After such fire has passed you can see the lamb and the lion lie down together. We have seen the wolf and the antelope in the same corner of the fence.

We find in "Hauck's History of Missouri," a description of western Missouri, which applies so perfectly to our county, we adopt it practically as a whole. "The earliest adventurers uniformily record that the woods and the margins of the prairies were full of wild grapes, wild plums, red and black hawes, mulberries and pawpaws; the pecan, hickory and walnut trees were of great size in the bottoms, the chinkapin and hazel, strawberry, raspberry and blackberry also grew in great quantities in their places and seasons. These western prairies and woodland are of surpassing beauty and fertility, possessing a happy climate which, without fail, produces everything in abundance.

"Missouri is a land of beauty now, but, in a state of nature, before touched and too often defaced by the work of man, Missouri was a terrestrial paradise. Indeed, nature had done everything to make the landscape one of ravishing beauty. Nowhere else did she lavish more prodigally her charms, excelling all that the highest art of man could create, on a scale magnificent and stupenduous, soaring knobs, grassy plateaus,

through which in ravines, ran crystal rivers mirroring the varied sky, lined with odorous flowers and trees forming a natural arch and often an enchanting scene. The broad alluvial bottoms along the rivers were covered with towering forest trees. Here the wild fruits were abundant, the grape, plum, persimmon, pawpaw and cherry. Early in February the maple yields its sugar. In autumn the walnut, hickory, pecan and hazel strewed the ground. The extensive prairies of west Missouri, by their vast extent and luxuriance, mocked human labor and dwarfed it into insignificance.

"It is difficult to imagine the natural beauty of this virgin landscape. The outline remains—the swelling hills, the valleys, the rocks and streams. But the picturesque clump of trees, the narrow line of woodlands here and there along the creeks, or on the isolated hill-tops, far away, are gone; then, too, bordering these prairies, the immense thickets of wild plum and the varieties of crabapples, and the matted grape vines have disappeared. From the open oak woods, crowning here and there a hill-top, the emerald prairie then gleaming to the far away horizon. There was nothing to disturb the serene repose of the scene or divert the mind. In the summer a green carpet covered the whole landscape. The high wild grass undulated in the breeze like the billows of a sea. Here the various prairie flowers, some in purple, some with creamy spikes, some in golden yellow; lilies, some in white, and others tossing and swaying their red cups in the breeze; the gorgeous sunflower; lobelias, some purple, some blue, and some scarlet, made fragrant when in full blossom in the summer sun, these gardens of the desert, these unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful. Here the wild rose bloomed and blossomed. When summer was past, autumn followed with its mellow sunshine stealing through the hazy atmosphere, with trees and woods panoplied with a thousand varied colors, and with a golden glory unparalleled at any other season of the year in any other land.

"After a few killing frosts had completed their work, blasting the long grass of the prairies and rendering it combustible as tinder, came the prairie fires, filling the air with a filmy cloud for days, and at night fringing the horizon with pale red tints, at length growing into forked flames, encroaching nearer and nearer until the last tuft of withered grass disappeared. Should a sharp wind arise, these fires would spread with marvelous rapidity over the landscape, darkening the sun with smoke and filling the air with ashes and flying sparks. Before such a storm

no living creature could stand, and led by wonderful instinct all animals then fled to the banks of streams for cover." To fight these fires is difficult when taken in its beginning. When it has fairly started it was beyond human power to stop until it had exhausted itself by burning the burnable in its route.

In this favored park-like land all animal life flourished. The clear waters were alive with fish, the air full of birds, the woods and prairies were the haunts of wild and ferocious animals. Here, the lordly buffalo roamed in great herds. How could this garden be otherwise than full of animal life? It had lain for centuries without disturbance by the destructive white man. The aboriginal population was not familiar with firearms. They were few and scattered. Prior to the advent of the white man the aboriginals cared nothing for these animals except for furs and other matters of commerce.

It was only for actual subsistence these original Missourians enticed the fish, snared the bird, or with the silent and deadly arrow laid low the deer, elk or the buffalo. This population cared little for the vast herds of wild cattle and stags, nor for the prowling wolf and bear, and less for the flocks of turkey, partridge, quail, wild pigeon, geese and duck and other birds who flew by and homed here, nor did he molest the beaver and martin which multiplied here and all to become a source of pleasure in pursuit, and in value as furnishing useful articles of commerce for the white man. These plains furnished food for all these birds, animals and beasts. Besides the multiplied forms of food that grew, there was the wild oats on which birds and cattle and game fattened and prospered.

These descriptions are pleasant to dream of, but we must pass to what use the white man put our county to. Has his civilization bettered the condition which then existed? This race found nature's lavish gift of soil, built to the very highest quality by these conditions and fertilizers, the deposit of the ages. Our modern agriculturist scientists have analyzed these fertile soils and have given them the new names of limestone, shale and clay, etc. Be the name whatever it may we have this bounteous gift of nature for our own. We have the scientific view of our natural resources too.

CHAPTER XI.

SOILS.

DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTER—AREAS OF DIFFERENT SOILS OF THE COUNTY —ANALYSIS OF SOILS—EFFECT OF EROSION—SUMMIT SILT LOAM MOST IMPORTANT—TREATMENT OF SOIL—TILE DRAINAGE—SOIL MATERIAL—FRIABLE SUBSOIL—CRAWFORD SILT LOAM—OSWEGO SILT LOAM—BATES LOAM—OSAGE SILT LOAM—OSAGE CLAY.

We quote largely from the report made to the general government of the United States by the officials of the "Bureau of Soils," issued in 1914. The report says, "Cass County is within the west Missouri residual plains region. The upland soils are the direct product of the weathering of the local rocks, and therefore their distribution and character are determined by the situation of these underlying rocks. The rocks consist of interbedded strata of limestone, shale and sandstone, of the Pennsylvania division of the carboniferous, and dip slightly to the north and west, outcrops at the surface, are in zones having a northeast and northwest trend.

Upland soils are crawford soils, characterized by red colored subsoil, and are derived primarily from limestone; summit soils characterized by black colored material, derived from shale and limestone; bates soils represent the decomposition products of shale and sandstone. The alluvial soils are all derived from the upland soils washed from higher ground.

AREAS OF DIFFERENT SOILS IN THE COUNTY.

Soil.	Acres.	Per cent.
Summit silt loam	248,128	60.1
Friable subsoil phase	25,798	60.1
Crawford silt loam	79,040	17.3

Osage silt loam	60,608	13.3
Bates silt loam	15,744	3.5
Osage clay	8,064	1.8
Crawford stony clay loam	7,168	1.6
Oswego silt loam	4,032	.9
Summit stony clay loam	3,712	.8
Bates loam	3,392	.7
Total	455,680	

The analysis of the soils by the general government would be instructive and they are: The summit silt loam is the most important soil type in the county, comprising more than 50 per cent. of the total area. In its typical development it consists of a very dark gray or black, mellow silt loam to a depth of 12 or 15 inches, underlain by a black, crumbly silty clay loam, which at about 18 to 20 inches grades into a dark drab to black clay of a plastic, waxy, sticky character. Below, about 30 inches, the subsoil is usually mottled with yellowish brown, greenish yellow, or lighter shades of brown.

The graduation from the soil into the subsurface section is almost imperceptible, but the change from the subsurface soil to the heavy clay subsoil is rather sudden. In places the subsoil is dark brown in the upper portion and lighter brown or yellowish brown below, while in other locations the color of the subsoil is nearly black to a depth of three feet, the latter condition being confined usually to the poorer drained and lower situations, while the former condition is encountered generally on the better drained acres.

The boundary between the variations based on these differences is in general marked by the escarpment representing the eastern edge of the intermediate platform or topographic division extending in a general way from the northeastern to the southwestern corner of the county. The type as found on the intermediate platform has a black or very dark gray clay subsoil. In the southeastern half of the county the type has a lighter colored subsurface soil, and a clay subsoil which is yellowish or greenish, tinged with gray. Iron concretions are occasionally found in both soil and subsoil, while fragments of chert frequently occur in exposures of the substratum, which is nearly always a yellow or grayish-yellow, heavy, plastic clay.

A peculiar characteristic of this soil is that it does not puddle readily. Wherever the subsoil is exposed, as in stream cuts or along roads, it has a granular structure, and breaks up into cubical soil aggregates or granules. The result of this structure is that the soil does not easily run together, bake or crack. On account of the heavy subsoil, the type is not very drought resistant. To eliminate this disadvantage as much as possible, frequent shallow cultivation is necessary, especially during the last summer months.

The summit silt loam occupies nearly flat to undulating and gently rolling country, the average topography being considered more uneven than that of the Oswego silt loam, which this type closely resembles in color, texture and structure. The surface drainage is good. The streams and draws flow through shallow valleys, and the level of the plain is rarely more than 20 or 40 feet above the valley bottom. The entire extent of the type therefore is available for easy cultivation. The depth of the soil mantle is great, frequently fifty or sixty feet, and it is only on a few of the steeper slopes along the larger streams that shale or limestone outcrops at the surface.

Although occurring at varying altitudes, the type in general is characterized by great uniformity in texture, color and structure. There are, however, several minor variations from the typical soil. In the eastern and southeastern parts of the county, particularly around East Lynne and Creighton, and along the southern border of the county near Archie, there are poorly drained areas where the soil is notably lighter in color, owing to a lack or a peculiar condition of organic matter. These areas are considered of inferior agricultural value as compared with the darker land, but the difference in crop value and in physical properties is too slight to justify a separation of this phase. It is locally known as "ashy land," but compared with the ashy land in Bates and other counties to the south it does not deserve such a term.

Near some of the streams where erosion has been active the color of the soil is considerably lighter than that of the typical soil, being a grayish brown or brown, and the underlying rock comes nearer the surface. There is an extensive area of this phase east of Everett along the Grand River and around Austin. Here the soil is a brown silt loam, underlain at about ten inches by light-brown silt loam, and at fourteen inches by a mottled brownish and gray silty clay loam, which at about twenty to twenty-four inches passes into a tough, plastic, heavy clay or a dark-brown

or dark yellowish brown color in the upper part and mottled with grayish and yellowish brown in the lower section. Shale fragments are frequently encountered in the soil and subsoil. The agricultural value of this gently rolling phase is only slightly inferior to that of the typical soil.

On some of the slopes where erosion has removed the surface soil and exposed the subsoil, the surface material frequently consists of a black or dark-gray silty clay or clay loam, underlain at about ten inches by a dark, heavy, plastic clay. These areas were not mapped separately on account of their small size and irregular distribution. They have their most extensive development northeast of Harrisonville, and mark the eastern slope of the central escarpment where this escarpment consists of Summit silt loam. Limestone fragments are usually scattered through the soil of this phase. It is best adapted to grass and small grains. The soil is not very drought resistant and needs large applications of manure to insure good yields.

The soil material of the summit silt loam is derived mainly from shale and to a small extent from thinly bedded limestone. In places material from sandstone enters into the composition of the type. Locally this type is known as "black land" or "black limestone land," implying that it is derived from limestone, although only a small material is important in that it assists in giving the soil mellower texture and in making it more productive. The character of the material would indicate that limestone enters more largely into the formation of the soil as developed on the intermediate platform than it does in the lower southeastern division of the county. It is probable that for this reason the soil in the former section is considered somewhat better than that of the latter, but there are no data to substantiate this belief.

Almost all of the type was originally prairie, and when first broken the soil contained a large amount of organic matter. At present a few of the hilly areas along the streams support a growth of young oak, hickory and persimmon.

The summit silt loam is not only the most important soil type in Cass County, but in all west-central Missouri. It is prized on account of its high productivity and desirable physical and topographic features. Nearly all of the type is in a high state of cultivation and is used for the production of corn, wheat, grass and oats, which crops rank in importance in the order named. Yields range as follows: Corn, 30 to 75 bushels; wheat, 15 to 35 bushels; oats, 20 to 50 bushels; and grass,

1 to 2½ tons per acre, the higher figures being approached more frequently than the lower. As a grass and small-grain soil the summit silt loam is especially desirable. Tobacco is grown on a commercial scale and with good results. Yields range from 1,000 to 1,600 pounds per acre. Alfalfa is not grown on the type, and on account of the heavy subsoil will not thrive unless good drainage and an abundance of plant food are provided.

Commercial fertilizers are not used, but applications of phosphatic materials would probably prove profitable. Applications of ground limestone would be beneficial in the poorer drained acres. In the management of this type, the most important factor is the maintenance of the organic matter supply. Whenever this constituent is lacking the nitrogen supply is deficient and the soil more apt to puddle, which condition is unfavorable to the best physical and chemical conditions and biologic processes. This will be especially true if cropping has reduced the amount of organic matter below that necessary to maintain good tilth. Every practical means should be used to maintain the supply of organic matter. Clover or cowpeas should be grown on the land every three or four years, and the bulk of the crop turned under, either directly or after removing the seed or after feeding and bringing back all the manure. All of the straw should be returned to the land and plowed under, if not used as bedding or feed, and stalks should be chopped up and turned under, as well as weeds and trash. In this way only can the present fair supply of organic matter and its accompanying nitrogene be maintained in the soil. Such deep-rooting crops as red and mammoth clover will also tend to make the compact subsoil more porous.

The value of tile drainage has not yet been ascertained, but it is probable that it would prove profitable, especially on flat uplands and at the head of shallow draws. Where this soil is not well drained alsike will grow better than red clover. Pasturing is one of the best uses of this land. Alsike and white clover should be included in the mixture of grass seed.

The friable subsoil phase of the summit silt loam was mapped in large areas in the northwestern part of the county. It consists of a mellow, dark-brown to black silt loam, underlain at about fifteen inches by dark-brown or yellowish-brown, moderately friable or crumbly heavy silt loam to silty clay, which grades at about twenty to twenty-four inches into yellowish-brown, crumbly clay or silty clay, which is generally

heavier and mottled yellowish red, yellow, brown, and gray in the lower portion. In the smoother areas of this phase the subsoil is slightly darker and heavier than in the rolling areas. In general, the subsoil of the phase averages considerably lighter in color, being a more yellowish brown, and less plastic than the typical summit silt loam. The friable subsoil phase has a mellower soil than the main type with a very faint brownish color in many areas and for the most part it occupies a higher topographic and geologic position. The greater part of the northwest platform is occupied by this phase. Its topography is smooth to gently rolling, and practically the entire extent of it is in a high state of cultivation.

The soil material of this phase is derived chiefly from limestone and shale, the former probably entering into the formation more largely than the latter. Limestone outcrops are more numerous than in the typical soil. The presence of a larger amount of limestone material gives the soil a loamy structure and a reddish or brownish color.

The friable subsoil phase, or "mulatto soil," as it is called locally, is recognized as the best soil in the county. It is more easily kept in good condition of tilth, crops are less likely to suffer from the effects of drought, and it seems to be somewhat more productive than the typical soil. In the spring and after heavy rains the phase can be cultivated from one to three days earlier than the typical summit silt loam. These advantages, however, are frequently counteracted by the greater washing to which the soil is subject.

Practically all of the phase was originally prairie. It is used for the production of all the staple crops common to the region and large yields are obtained. Clover and alfalfa do especially well. For fruits and certain vegetables it is unexcelled by any other soil in the county. The adoption of a rotation to include clover or alfalfa every three years is of primary importance in the management of this soil. Some crops such as cowpeas, Canada field peas, alfalfa, or clover should be turned under occasionally in order to maintain the supply of organic matter. Listing is practiced with success, but is not recommended, especially on those areas subject to erosion. Very little, if any, of this land can be bought for less than $100 an acre. Narrow bodies of Crawford silt loam, confined to the lower slopes near drainage ways and too small to map separately, were included with this phase.

The Summit stony clay loam occupies the steep, stony slopes near

streams, the sides of ridges, and isolated hillocks. In these areas thin-bedded limestone outcrops and fragments of the stone are scattered over the surface. The soil material is generally a yellowish, yellowish-brown, or grayish silt loam or silty clay loam to clay grading at about six or eight inches into a yellowish-brown or gray, plastic, sticky, heavy clay. At lower depths a light-yellow, plastic clay is encountered. The material is rarely over a few feet in depth, and is underlain by partially decomposed bedrock. The soil is residual from shale and limestone.

The steep slopes and the stone fragments practically preclude cultivation of these areas. The soil material, on account of its heavy texture, is not drought resistant. The type is used almost exclusively for pasture, although a few acres are covered with a scrubby growth of oak, hickory and elm. It is probable that the better areas could be used for orchards. Both grass and clover do fairly well, and in general the best use of this stony land is for pasture.

The Crawford silt loam is locally known as "red land" on account of the characteristic red color of the soil or subsoil. Typically the soil consists of a dark-brown to reddish-brown or brown mellow silt loam which grades at about twelve to fifteen inches into a lighter colored crumbly silty clay loam. This is underlain at about eighteen to twenty inches by chocolate-red or reddish-brown to red, rather stiff, brittle clay. In places the soil ranges to nearly black. The color of the soil material depends largely on the activity of erosion and proximity to limestone outcrops. Where erosion has removed the soil leaving the subsoil exposed, and where the material is recently weathered from limestone, it has a bright-red or brown color, but when mixed with organic matter it has a much darker color.

The topography of the type varies from smooth to gently rolling or undulating the smoother areas being most extensive in the northwestern part of the county. In general, the type has a more uneven surface than the Summit silt loam. It occupies slopes along drainage ways and higher undulating areas. It is usually drained by numerous small streams which have cut down to the limestone beds, or through them, and are now bordered in places by perpendicular ledges varying in height from ten to thirty-five feet. Although practically all of the type is easily cultivated, the rock ledges render tillage difficult in places, and frequently limit the size of the fields.

The soil material is derived almost wholly from limestone, and has

its widest distribution where the rock strata were thickest. As a rule the type is associated with rock outcrops, and in places bedrock is reached at depths varying from about ten inches to four feet. Erosion is destructive in places. Most of the type was originally forested with oak, walnut, ash and locust, but practically all of it is now cleared.

The Crawford silt loam is a well-drained, good agricultural soil, well suited to the general farm crops of the region. Most farmers state that this "red land" is better than the black Summit soil, but others believe there is no difference in the agricultural value of the two types. The red soil, however, is known to be more drought resistant, more easily cultivated, and from two to eight days earlier in spring. It is an excellent corn and wheat soil, and is used almost exclusively for the production of these crops. As a tobacco, alfalfa, truck and fruit soil it is the best in the county. Corn will average thirty-five to sixty bushels and wheat fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Both clover and alfalfa should be grown more extensively on the type.

Next to the friable subsoil phase of the Summit silt loam the Crawford silt loam is the most highly prized by the farmers. The two soils have nearly the same value.

The soil of the Crawford stony clay loam is a dark-brown to reddish-brown clay loam or silty clay loam, underlain at variable depths, usually about six to ten inches, by rather stiff, brittle, red or reddish-brown clay, which extends to depths ranging from ten or fifteen inches to three feet. The bedrock generally consists of limestone. Fragments and outcrops of limestone are abundant. The soil is residual, being derived from the weathering in place of beds of limestone, and in this respect differs from the Summit stony clay loam, which is derived from both shale and limestone. Some included patches of Summit stony clay loam were not mapped separately on account of their small size.

The Crawford stony clay loam occupies steep slopes along drainage ways, frequently representing bluff lines, and some of the higher outlying elevations. The abundance of rock fragments and rock outcrops and the steep slopes render the greater part of the type unfit for cultivation. It has its greatest development in the west-central part of the country, and most of it is forested. When cultivated the type produces good crops of grass and small grain. Its best use is for pastures, orchards and forests.

Several small areas of Oswego silt loam were mapped in the south-

ern part of the county. They represent the northern edge of the type, which has its extensive development to the south, in Bates County.

The soil consists of a black or dark-gray silt loam, underlaid at ten to twelve inches by a light-gray or drab, crumbly silty clay loam, which at eighteen inches passes abruptly into a tough, plastic, waxy, heavy clay of a vary dark brown, black or dark yellowish brown color. In the lower portion the color is more nearly yellow, and usually is mottled gray and yellow. On drying the soil at the surface becomes grayish, but it never assumes the decided light color of the "white ashy land," or Cherokee silt loam, which occurs to the south. The soil material is derived from shale. The type occupies low, flat areas having rather poor surface drainage. Iron concretions are abundant in the subsurface soil and subsoil of some areas.

All of the type is in cultivation. It is devoted mainly to the production of wheat, oats and grass, for which it is best suited. The yields are somewhat lower than on the Summit silt loam. In the management of the soil, good surface and underground drainage should be provided. With a liberal use of ground limestone, phosphatic fertilizers and legumes, the productivity can be materially improved. Clover and cowpeas should be grown every three or four years and the green crop turned under in order to supply much needed organic matter.

The Bates silt loam is one of the most variable types in the survey. In its typical development the soil consists of a grayish-brown, fairly mellow silt loam, underlain at about ten inches by a yellowish-brown, friable silt loam or silty clay loam, which at sixteen to eighteen inches overlies yellow silty clay, mottled faintly with gray or shades of yellow and brown. This becomes heavier and more plastic with increase in depth.

The type occupies ridges and ridge slopes, and relatively low, flat to undulated areas. On the ridges and slopes shale fragments are common in the soil and bed shale is occasionally reached within the three-foot section. The relatively low, flat to undulating areas, usually adjoining streams, have a heavy, plastic subsoil which is similar to the lower subsoil of the Summit silt loam.

The soil material is derived almost wholly from shale. In places thin limestone beds and some chert were noticed in association with the type, but limestone has influenced the soil only to a negligible degree. This development of the Bates silt loam is not altogether representative of the typical soil as elsewhere mapped, because of the absence of the

red clover in the subsoil. In other respects the soil possesses the Bates characteristics, so that its correlation as Bates silt loam is considered advisable.

The surface drainage of the type is good, yet in places the soil is wet and soggy, owing to the accumulation of seepage waters from higher areas, the downward course of the water being obstructed by the impervious shale strata in the lower subsoil. Such areas should be improved by tile drainage.

The rougher land of the type was originally forested, but the smoother portions were prairie. A part of the bench-land phase, including the low areas, is characterized by its growth of post oak. The Bates silt loam is probably the poorest soil in the county. It is used most extensively for pasture land, for which use it is best suited. When cultivated, fair yields of corn and wheat are secured. The soil is low in humus, which should be supplied by methods previously described, in order to get the best results.

The Bates loam was mapped only in the southern half of the county, the greatest development consisting of small, scattered areas in the southeastern corner. The typical soil consists of about twelve to fifteen inches of mellow, fine loam, brown or dark brown in color. The subsoil is a yellowish-brown to reddish-brown, friable, heavy loam to fine sandy clay loam. The lower portion varies to nearly red or red mottled with yellow. Bedrock is usually encountered at about three feet, although in places on the steeper slopes it is nearer the surface.

The soil material is derived mainly from thin beds of fine-grained sandstone, together with shale. Small sandstone fragments are scattered throughout the soil. The type occupies slopes to streams and narrow ridges. Drainage is frequently excessive. The soil is best suited to corn, vegetables and clover. Lime and large quantities of organic matter should be applied to the land. Crop yields could probably be increased by the use of phosphatic fertilizers or even complete fertilizer mixtures.

The Osage silt loam is a black to dark-gray, mellow silt loam, which at about eighteen to twenty inches grades into very dark gray or drab to black, plastic silty clay. Rusty-brown mottlings are common through the soil section, while the deeper material is sometimes mottled with yellowish and gray. Adjoining the stream banks the material is usually lighter in texture, occasionally approaching a loam or fine sandy loam.

but these areas were too small and irregular to be shown separately on the map. Along the smaller streams the texture is more variable than in the broader bottoms of the larger streams, ranging from silt loam to loam within small areas. The forested areas of the type are usually lighter in color than the typical soil. In general, the type is darker in color in the northern half of the county than in the southern half.

The Osage silt loam occurs along nearly all the streams and occupies the valley bottoms completely, except where interrupted by the Osage clay. The material consists of recent alluvium, deposited in times of overflow. It is derived wholly from the residual prairie soils of the uplands. Along the outer edge of the larger stream bottoms, and along all the smaller draws, the material is frequently influenced by colluvial wash from the adjoining slopes. A few small patches of grayish silt loam are mapped with the type. These are of little importance because of their small total area. They really include soils which have a lighter color than the typical soil, due to some peculiarity of drainage.

Where the stream bottoms are incuded within areas of the Crawford soils, the edge of the valley is usually marked by abrupt banks, but where included within the Summit soils the rise from the valley to the upland is usually a very gradual one. The type is subject to overflow, and for this reason much of it remains forested, especially the wider bottoms. Where the type is not overflowed deeply the drainage conditions are good, although tiling would be beneficial in most places.

The soil is easily handled and is highly productive. It is adapted to all the staple crops of the region, especially corn and clover. Corn produces from forty to eighty bushels per acre. Where moisture conditions are good, and the land is not subject to overflow, it is an excellent alfalfa soil. The soil is in need of good drainage and organic matter. Lime should be added to correct any acidity in the soil and subsoil. It is doubtful if the use of commercial fertilizers would prove profitable.

The Osage clay is a black, heavy, plastic clay, grading at about nine or ten inches into a black, dark-gray or bluish-black to drab, heavy, waxy, tenacious clay. The material, especially at lower depths, is usually stained with brownish iron compounds. The soil cracks on drying and is very sticky and plastic when wet. This is a bottom-land soil found in the first bottoms of streams. It is generally developed in the broader bottoms and is subject to overflows which are often prolonged. The largest areas of the type are found along Grand River and Big Creek. It has been formed by

deposition from stream-overflow water and back-water. Each inundation deposits a thin layer of fine clay material washed from the upland soils.

The greater part of the clay bottom is covered with wild grass, which yields from one to four tons of coarse hay. The soil in forested areas has a lighter texture and a lighter color. Very little of the type is cultivated on account of poor drainage and the difficulty with which the soil is handled. It is a good corn and grass soil, and when moisture conditions are favorable yields of fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn and one to two and one-half tons of hay are obtained. Small grains would probably make too rank a growth, and alfalfa will not thrive well. Tile drainage would probably be of great benefit to all of this soil. Heavy applications of lime should be made, and fall plowing and the plowing under of large quantities of coarse vegetable matter should be practiced in order to improve the structure and the moisture condition of the soil.

The natural resources under such soils, is given in the State official report by the "Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics," made in 1914 in tabular form. This shows a satisfactory use of the soils. The future with improved methods gives promise much greater than this.

CHAPTER XII.

GAME.

THE BUFFALO, BEAR AND DEER—SMALLER ANIMALS—WATER FOWL AND OTHER BIRDS—WILD TURKEYS WERE NUMEROUS—WANTON DESTRUCTION BY THE WHITE MAN—LAND OF BEAUTY—ABUNDANCE OF FISH—BEAVER, MARTEN AND OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Under this head, for brevity's sake, we will class the buffalo, bear, deer, wildcats, wolves, wild turkeys, the wild goose, the wild duck, the prairie chicken, quail, pheasant, and the four-legged as well as the feathered tribe. If we could imagine ourselves back to a time before the advent of the white man to Cass County, probably we would see the aboriginal inhabitant fighting his way for existence, with his crude implements, with the wild beasts. Then animals and birds, freed from the white man, fearless and undisturbed, on our prairies and among the forest, propagated and filled this land with their numberless broods. The swan, the goose, the duck and the pigeon, each in their season would cloud the earth with their shadow and fill the air with their trumpeting as they took their migratory flights. The Indians killed with sticks and clubs and caught them in their snares and pens. The writer can remember when flocks of wild pigions, fully a mile wide and many miles long, flew across the county, obscuring the sunlight, and in their swift motion created a rushing, startling sound.

These birds lighting upon trees, covering the trees from top to bottom, and many times their weight breaking branches and trees. So also, the wild turkey was numerous when our early settlers came to the county. Within the memory of persons now living the wild turkey was seen in flocks of several hundreds within a mile of the town of Harrisonville. This is also true relative to all other towns in the county. Deer in herds of half a hundred and more was a common sight even after the

organization of our county. The raccoon and opossum had his home here and a few of their descendants still remain. The buffalo, the deer, the wild turkey has disappeared on the coming of the white man. Many have gone to satisfy the hunger of man, but, alas, too many of these friends of man have been ruthlessly and wantonly slaughtered for the mere purpose of sport.

What an economical loss to the present day. Extinct! Yes, these masters and proud birds and animals who occupied our county are no more. The sight of one is a curiosity. More gratifying to the man of today than was this wanton destruction of days agone. We need scarcely mention the millions of prairie chickens, quails and lesser birds, which, too, it is disappeared from before the awful tread of the white man. And selves to realize such prodigious quantities of wild fowls disported themwas filled the streams and pools of this interior county and that the air This was with the whirring and croaking of the cranes and wild geese.

In those very haven of both fowl and animal.

nature, was a ly days this inland part of the country, in its state of this work of God, d of beauty. Before the white man's touch defaced terrestial paradise. e land now composing Cass County was a veritable landscape one of ra indeed "nature had done everything to make the more prodigally her ching beauty." Nowhere else did nature "lavish could create, and a sca arms, excelling all that the highest art of man high, grassy plateaus" magnificent and stupendous, soaring knobs, in varied sky, lined with hrough which ran crystal streams, mirroring the were abundant, and wa dorous flowers and trees. Here the wild fruits the ground in their mat ut, hickory nut, pecan and hazel nut covered iance, seemed to mock lab ring seasons. The prairies, by their luxur-

We cannot imagine the outline of which remains the atural beauty of this virgin landscape. The streams, but the picturesque c swelling hills, the valleys, the rocks and land here and there, along creek umps of trees, the narrow line of woodbordering the prairies the immen or isolated hill tops are gone; then, too, and copses matted with grapevi e thickets of wild plum and crab apple the open oak woods, crowning h es, have likewise disappeared. From prairie then gleamed to the far-a e and there a hill top, the emerald carpet covered the landscape. The y horizon. In the summer a green breeze like the billows of the se high wild grass undulated in the purple, some creamy, some in golden y Here the prairie flowers, some in low lillies, some in white, others

tossing and swaying their red cups in the breeze. Here the gorgeous sunflower, the lobelias, all fragrant when in full blossom in the summer's sun. Here, too, the wild rose bloomed and blossomed. "When summer was past, autumn followed with its mellow sunshine stealing through the hazy atmosphere, with trees and woods panoplied with a thousand varied colors, with a golden glory unparalleled at any other season of the year or in any other land.

Is it strange that in this favored park-like land all animal life lived, feasted and flourished, or that the clear pure waters were literally alive with fish, or the air and grounds full of birds, or that the woods and prairies were the haunts of wild and ferocious beasts, or that the lordly bison delighted to roam herein. Nor can we wonder at this prolific life. Could it be otherwise. There were practically ages no one disturbed its increase. The scant population in those remote days had no firearms and their bows and arrows were not destructive to the bird, the deer, elk or buffalo, and the form of enticing the fish and bird by net or snare was cruel. The beaver, the marten and other fur bearing animals had their haunts along Grand River and Big Creek and their tributaries. Time came, however, on the advent of the white man—our early settler, when all this changed, and we see now but the scarred form of this erstwhile scene of beauty, plenty and peace.

CHAPTER XIII.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

TEMPERATURE—PRECIPITATION—SHORT WINTERS—SUMMERS—FROSTS—WEATHER TABLE—HEALTH CONDITIONS—AGUE OF BYGONE DAYS—MALIGNANT DISEASES NOT COMMON—CLIMATE ANTAGONISTIC TO CONSUMPTION—BETTER MODES OF LIVING.

The climate of Cass County is essentially the same as that of all western Missouri. The mean annual temperature as given by reports of the general government is 53.1 F., and the mean precipitation is 37.88. The fall of the year is characterized by long periods of mild, pleasant weather, extending often to Christmas. The winters are short and mild. Zero weather is rare before the first of the year. During the winter the extreme cold seldom continues more than three or four days at a time. The annual snowfall seems of late years not to be as great as of former years. The general government reports give the average snowfall for ten years prior to 1914, at 20.6 inches. It is seldom a snowfall is more than six inches at a time. Warm spells of winter sometimes start the buds and the later freezes and occasional frosts as late as May damage the fruit. The heat of summer is tempered by breezes.

The government reports made in 1914 say the average date of killing frost in the spring made on a period of nineteen years prior to 1914, is April 19, and the early killing frost in the same period is October 26. The latest given in this report is May 28 and the earliest in fall is September 28. The growing season is about 190 days. This is sufficient for maturing crops grown in the county. Precipitation is greatest during the summer months. August and September are the months when our usual droughts occur. These, however, are withstood by the soils when proper cultural methods are used.

We give below a table, made by the government weather bureau, which represents approximately the climatic conditions of the county.

Month.	Temperature. Average for a period of 15 years. Mean. °F	Ab'lute maximum. °F.	Ab'lute minimum. °F.	Mean. 1912. °F.	Precipitation. Average for a period of 44 years. Mean. Inhes.	Tot. for driest year. Inches.	Tot. for wettest year. Inches.	Total. 1912. Inches.	Number days with 0.01 inch or over (average for 15 yrs.). Days.
December	31.3	68	—16	34	1.85	0.44	1.02	2.70	6
January	27.0	70	—16	16	1.58	1.15	0.45	0.90	7
February	29.1	81	—28	27	2.10	1.25	3.40	1.89	6
Winter	29.1	--	----	26	5.53	2.84	4.87	5.49	19
March	40.2	92	1	31	2.49	0.87	3.44	7.53	8
April	54.0	96	15	56	3.58	2.05	7.41	4.60	9
May	63.8	93	25	69	4.96	2.60	4.64	2.25	12
Spring	52.7	----	----	52	11.03	5.52	15.49	14.38	29
June	73.2	104	41	70	4.66	2.18	12.16	8.52	12
July	77.4	112	52	80	4.01	3.52	10.66	1.95	9
August	75.0	108	50	78	4.14	5.27	6.45	4.46	8
Summer	75.2	----	----	76	12.81	10.97	29.27	14.93	29
September	68.2	103	29	67	4.12	1.26	8.09	1.93	8
October	56.0	95	21	60	2.39	2.09	0.74	2.23	6
November	41.7	79	4	44	2.00	1.57	0.04	0.33	6
Fall	55.3	----	----	57	8.51	4.92	8.87	4.49	20
Year	53.1	112	—28	53	37.88	24.75	58.50	39.29	97

How is Cass County for health? There are no epidemics peculiar to this section, and are no more frequent and no more severe than elsewhere; really such diseases are less frequent and much less severe, the state health department report healthier than most any other locality. The land, except along the streams, is rolling or hilly, rendering drainage almost perfect, and with little effort is made quite healthy. There are no extensive bogs or marshes, and those of limited extent are being rapidly drained. The streams, names of which are given elsewhere, serve to drain as well as water the county. Good healthy water for house purposes is easily obtained from natural springs and wells at from twenty to thirty feet in depth. Such water is for the most part of excellent quality. The soil of that dark sandy loam serves as excellent filter to any unhealthy increments which might run upon the surface of the ground. The climate is alike conducive to health, by purifying the atmosphere of any impurities adrift therein.

In early days we had malaria along the river bottoms. This gave us our "old-fashioned ague" shakes. The medical profession, with the general improvement of the physical conditions of the county, have about eradicated this disagreeable disease. We seldom now see a person clinging to the stove or warmth of the window, enjoying this old-time luxury.

The typical typhoid fever is seldom seen, it is usually in its typho-malarial form. Occasionally the pure type of typhoid occurs as in the

crowded cities or illy ventilated places; these are, however, traceable to neglect of the individual in not attending to proper ventilation. Remittent and intermittent fevers prevail to some extent, but they cannot be said to be more prevalent than in other localities. Malaria, so called, is quite often associated with other diseases not generally regarded as of a malarial nature. This, however, is not at all a peculiar circumstance, for this condition is found in most any locality.

Malignant diseases are not common, though occasionally cases of malignant diphtheria appear. Old-fashioned consumption is hardly known, except in cases established prior to locating in the county, and it is creditably asserted the climate is antagonistic to this much-feared disease. There is some trouble from catarrh and its classmate, hay fever. It is believed, however, this is due not so much from climatic conditions as from the mode of the individual living, not sufficient care is taken in ventilation and habits of living. Too often too little attention is paid to proper health preservatives in the erection of our dwellings. Low stuffy rooms, whether upper or lower story, are not conducive to health, nay, it is inviting disease. It is a harboring place for microbes. It is quite encouraging, however, that the state of affairs is rapidly changing for the better. Good houses are taking the place of bad ones. Thrift is taking the place of slothfulness. People are reading and consider the suggestions of doctors and health officers generally.

The county, from the standpoint of health, is a desirable place to live. With more of God's pure air in our living places and the removal of barns and offensive odors further therefrom is being seen every day. The physical features, the soil, the health, the climate of Cass County are scarcely equaled and are not excelled anywhere. All classes of our people are intelligent, industrious, happy and prosperous. To be happy you must first be healthy.

CHAPTER XIV.

FIRST SETTLERS.

SOME OF THE FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST COURT HELD—MASTIN BURRIS—WILLIAM ADAMS AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—ALFRED BYBEE—WILLIAM C. BURFORD—ROBERT A. BROWN—JOSEPH F. BROOKS—JOHN COUGHENOUR—WILSON DAVENPORT AND OTHERS—ACHILLES EASLY—HUGH GIBSON GLENN—THOMAS HOLLOWAY—DAVID AND ISHAM MAJORS—JAMES H. WILLIAMS—"THE TWENTY-THREE"—"WHEN FATHER SHOOK THE STOVE."

The first to occupy our county will never be known. However, we gather from records and traditions names whose deeds of heroism are forgotten. Yet the names reuttered brings in our imagination scenes of long ago. How they served their day and passed off the stage of action. We know by tradition David G. Butterfield came to the present Big Creek township in 1827. David Creek probably came the next year, settling in the same neighborhood. Immediately thereafter came Charles Myers, William Johnson, Joel Walker, William Lynch and brother, the Hinshaw family, William, Henry and Jeremiah Farmer, the Hoopers, the Baileys and Blois, all of whom settled in the north part of the county. The Wardens, Jeremiah X. Sloan, Butlers, Riddles and others in the northeastern part of the county. Very soon thereafter, most probably in 1830, came Andrew J. Peck, Fleming Harris, John Cook, Anderson Davis, Jesse Davis, Brisco Davis, Joseph Davis, William Davis, Arthur Fulton, Abram Fonday, William France, Peter France, John France, John L. Brooks, Lynch Brooks and Newton P. Brooks, Joseph Hedspath, Mastin Burris, Hemphrey Hunt, John Blythe and James Lackey, and located at, or near, the present site of Harrisonville. While James Walker McClellan, Sidney Adams, John Jackson, Hugh Harlan and their comrades settled on Grand River near and southeast of the present town of Peculiar.

It was at the home of James W. McClellan, then located southeast of Peculiar, and northwest of Harrisonville, about half way between the places, the first court was held within the boundary of the county. These men without exception have joined that numbered host in the great beyond. Of those who met in 1879, some have left some small remembrance of whom they are and from whence they came.

Mastin Burris was a native born Missourian, having been born in St. Charles County in 1812. He came to Cass County in 1834, settling near the present site of Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church, on what was then called Peck's Creek. He shortly removed from the county and returned again in 1837, settling in what is now Camp Branch Township, on the farm now occupied by John A. Dunn and wife. Mrs. Dunn is the daughter of Maston Burris and Aunt Judy Burris, his wife. Aunt Judy was a Methodist in religion and every person who ever met her soon knew it. She sang, she prayed and shouted at all meetings. Her religion was genuine, thorough, and she made it very practical.

William Adams, one of the twenty-three to meet in the old settlers' gathering in 1879, came to the present Cass County in 1842. He was a Kentuckian by birth and rearing, coming from Mercer County, in that State. He was a man of means for that day; he came in a four-horse wagon. The usual method of coming by early settlers was by a single horse, or more common, by a yoke of oxen. He left a pleasant and cultured home for the then western wilds of Missouri. The Adams farm was located a couple of miles south of the present site of Gunn City. Of his early associates were Sanford Payne who settled in the present Index Township as early as 1837. Following Payne in 1840 were James, Joseph, William, John and David Bullock, all brothers. Other early neighbors of Adams were Hiram Davis, Enoch Enos, John Tackett, R. E. Gilleland, C. L. Carter, Stephen Burnett, William and Joseph Mason, Maston Hornsby, Thomas Burden, John Bone, Neal Quick, George M. Haymaker and a Mr. Hocker, who taught school near Gunn City.

Alfred Bybee, another of the twenty-three who met in 1879 was a native of Kentucky, born in Clark County in 1810. Bybee came to Cass County in 1840, settling on the farm afterwards generally known as the Pembroke Ryle homestead, in section 15, township 44, range 32, in what is now Grand River Township. Bybee was a strong, determined man, useful in his day, kind at heart, but self-willed. Had he been an educated man he would have been a power in any community. He was

a soldier in the Confederate army, entering the service as a private in the company of Captain E. V. R. Hurst (father of Judge H. V. Hurst). In 1863 he served as quartermaster in Col. William Hugh Irwin's regiment. After the close of the War of the Rebellion he finally returned to this county and by hard work and thrift became the owner of 700 or 800 acres of Cass County's finest land. In 1836 he was united in marriage to Areminta Railsback. He was the father of the late Senator Fielding E. Bybee and Napoleon B. Bybee. He has many descendants in the county today who are among our valued citizens.

William C. Burford settled on the old Burford homestead in section 18, township 44, of range 31, in 1840. He came from Mercer County, Kentucky. He was generally known as "Major" Burford, a name derived from his usefulness in drilling at the old musters in his Kentucky home. He was a good natured joker, a fine man and good neighbor. He led the life of a farmer and was a success. He married Denisia McMurey in his native state. His brothers, James C. Burford and Jefferson Burford, followed him to this county in after years. He was a useful character to keep alive the good spirits of his associates in times of depression.

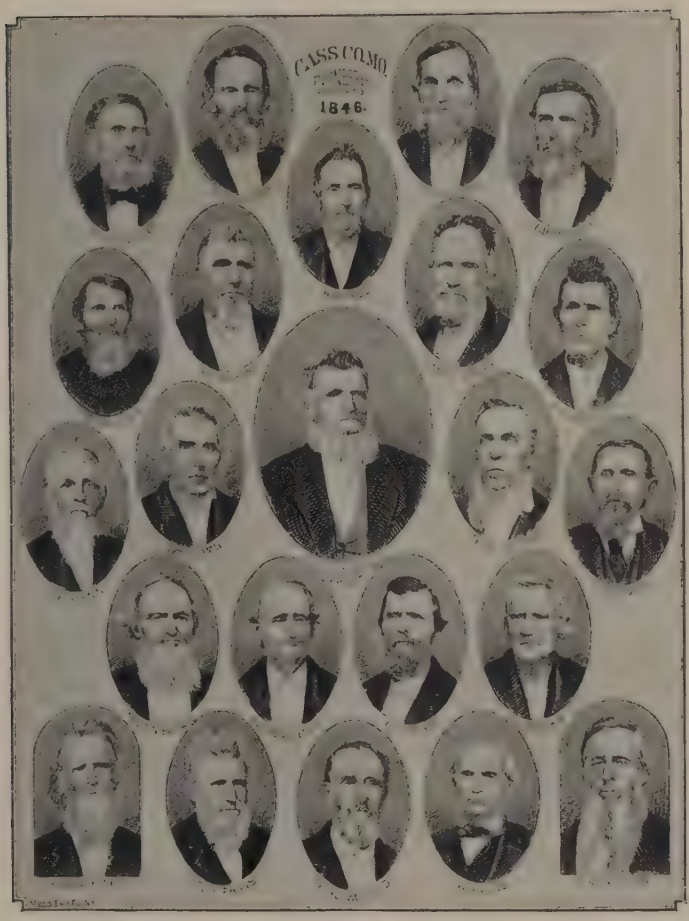
Robert A. Brown, the president of the 1879 old settlers' meeting, was born in Roane County, Tennessee, February 8, 1808. He received his education at Tittenshouse Academy, located at Kingston, Tennessee. He was a farmer all his life. He moved to Van Buren, now Cass County, in 1842. He was a man of means when he arrived here and by superior business qualifications added much to his holdings after coming to this county. He owned a number of large and valuable tracts of land. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he owned many slaves. Mr. Brown was a Methodist in religion and always a liberal contributor to every worthy purpose of the church. When the Whig party ceased to be, Brown became an ardent and active Democrat. He was a member of what was known as the Missouri Secession Convention of 1861 as a delegate from Jackson, Cass and Bates counties. On the vote as to whether Missouri should dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, Brown voted against the dissolution. He was what was known in those days as a constitutional Union man. He was opposed to coercing the South, however. His life had been among southern people and his sympathies with the southern cause. During the war there were all kinds of maraudering bands in the country. On one occasion he single

handed drove such a band from his home, killing three of them. The military officers in authority, after an investigation, justified Brown's acts and acquitted him of blame. R. A. Brown and Mary J. Gillenwaters were united in marriage in 1836 at Rhea County, Tennessee. This couple were parents of a large family of children, some of whom and many of their descendants are now among the foremost citizens of the county. Brown's life was a useful one among the early settlers in helping them in their hardships and privations. The steam saw and grist mill built by him near his home in 1847 was probably the first in the county.

Joseph F. Brooks was at the meeting in 1879 and was a settler here early in the eighteen forties. A part of the time in Harrisonville, but most of his early life was on a farm located about two miles northwest of Harrisonville. Like many of his associates he was too busy keeping food and shelter for those dependent upon him to push himself into the limelight, to make or preserve history. It can be truthfully said of Brooks, he was an honest, industrious man. He accumulated quite a property in the prime of life, but like many another, it parted from him in his declining years when most needed. He served his pioneer days well.

John Coughenour, born on September 1, 1815, in the Old Dominion, came to Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri, in 1839. This was quite an early date for citizenship in Harrisonville. His work was varied. He traded with the nearby Indians. He drove stock to market to the eastern part of the State, sometimes going to New Orleans with stock and trade. In 1850 he was married to America F. Brady. To this union one child, Mrs. Mary Jordon, was born, to whom and her children Coughenour left a noble legacy—his high character. He served as judge of the county court for a while. While he was not a member of any church he supported the Baptist, the church of his wife. He was, however, a Christian believer. During the War of the Rebellion he was a Union man, but was held in high esteem by both sides. His friendliness with Union officers enabled him to help his old neighbors out of embarrassments and troubles.

Wilson Davenport, Peter France, Joshua Flynn, Lawson Ground, Jesse Ragon, E. L. Tuggle, John S. Wheeler and Isaac Woolard all attended the 1879 old settlers' meeting. They were settlers of the county early in the forties. These men, while not as renowned as some of their



TWENTY-THREE CASS COUNTY PIONEERS, PRIOR TO 1846.

pioneer comrades, were each and all pure gold. Their word and honor were first class and each of a character which would be worthy of emulation by all. They raised families, some residing in the county and rank among our best people.

Achilles Easley, the secretary of the old settlers' meeting in 1879, came to this county in the forties. He held many offices of trust with honor to his constituency and credit to himself. He was ever modest in his every demeanor and never received credit for his full worth. He was a man of high ideals and superior in character. It was a common saying in an early date, "if Easley surveyed such and such ground, it was correct." He was a surveyor by profession. Some of his children and descendants yet reside in the county. His good name is a great legacy he left them. His character is worthy of emulation.

Hugh Gibson Glenn, another one of the 1879 "twenty-three," was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 11, 1817. His father, Hugh Glenn, was a bold, adventurous, Scotch-Irishman. His mother was a mild, modest, gentle, pure English lady. There was nothing his father would not undertake. The general government in 1812 needed a man by whom provisions and munitions might be sent to General Hull at then Ft. Detroit. Hugh Glenn was selected for the mission and went with ox sleds in midwinter across the State of Ohio and delivered the goods. A company of investors and traders sought a man to go among the Indians of northern Illinois, and as far as Wisconsin, in about 1815, and Hugh Glenn was sent.

He was the first white man to visit Santa Fe, New Mexico, and return of his own accord. This he undertook in 1817, returning in 1821. While on this trip he learned the news of the birth of his only child—the subject of this sketch. Hugh G. Glenn at the age of seventeen years (his father having died and his mother having remarried) went out into the world to seek his fortune. He first stopped at Springfield, Illinois, and clerked in a store. His education was obtained in the then schools of Cincinnati. In 1838 he moved to Lexington, Missouri. His partner in business at Lexington left the country with all the cash and left Glenn to pay the debts. By this enterprise he lost all he had.

On May 9, 1840, at the residence of her uncle, a Baptist minister, Rev. James Suggett, of Calloway County, Missouri, he was married to Letitia Breckinridge Suggett. His wife was a daughter of William Suggett of Scott County, Kentucky. Glenn's mother entered and bought for

him some eight hundred acres of land, including the present "Jack's Addition to Harrisonville," to the west and south part of section 5-44-31, in Cass County, Missouri. In the early forties he again embarked in the mercantile business at Harrisonville, and continued until broken up during the war. The close of the war found him stripped of his property, save his old homestead of 400 acres, two miles southwest of Harrisonville.

By his marriage aforesaid there were born eight children—seven boys and one girl. Glenn was a deacon in the Harrisonville Baptist church for 45 years and one of the first trustees of the church. He was a charter member of the first Masonic lodge to locate at Harrisonville—the "Old Prairie Lodge."

After the collapse of the Whig party he became and remained an active Democrat to the day of his death—on the 28th day of November, 1888. During the war he was a constitutional Union man. His wife was a cousin of Jeff Davis, president of the Confederacy, and his two older sons followed the fortunes of the south; one of them was killed at Blackwater Bridge, Mississippi, the other served the war through in the confederate army. He was elected sheriff of Van Buren (now Cass) County in 1846, on the Whig ticket, overcoming a large opposition majority. He served as judge of the county court and was respected by all.

In 1858 the county was wild for railroads at any price. What is known as the "Missouri Pacific bloody bonds" were issued by the county, under this desire of roads, at a time just preceding the war. A further history of this matter is given elsewhere in this volume. So far as it is of interest to this sketch Glenn was appointed by the county court to hold these bonds, $100,000, and pay them out as the work on the railroad progressed. Three bonds of $500 each were earned and delivered, $1,500, to the parties entitled thereto. The war came up with the remaining $98,500 in bonds in Glenn's hands. It was a problem as to what should be done. The result, however, was these bonds were hid about the home of Glenn, as the safest place thought of, to keep them from getting into the hands of parties not entitled to them. Glenn took the bonds, climbed to the garret of the dwelling house, tied a rope to them, let them down between the plastering and weatherboards. This was safe until the rat ate the rope in two in 1862, and the bonds fell down and rolled under the house. The writer well remembers how he and his younger brother, prowling around under the house found these

beautiful papers and took them out on the back porch and spread them out. (What a pity we hadn't burned them.) At night when father, H. G. Glenn, came home from town and saw what we children had, to say he was amazed doesn't express it. We children didn't know what the trouble was, but from the fact of father's attitude we knew there was some great trouble on.

That night, the writer vividly remembers to this day, the quiet but earnest and serious talk between his parents, which in some way had to do with these beautiful papers (the old bonds). Next morning father was gone and never returned for three days and nights. Mother's anxiety impressed us something was wrong. We afterwards learned father carried those bonds to Leavenworth, Kansas, and delivered them to the commanding officer at that place. These bonds, $98,500, were found at the close of the war where placed by Glenn.

Thomas Holloway, one of the oldest settlers, was a native of Blount County, Tennessee, having been born in that county on the 15th day of April, 1809. After reaching the age of fourteen years, he removed with his father's family to Monroe County, Tennessee, where he lived some twelve years. He was a farmer-raised boy. In 1835 he and his young wife landed in Van Buren (Cass) County, where they spent the remainder of their lives, save short intervals during the war, when they were compelled to remove from their farm. The Thomas Holloway homestead is now owned by Mrs. Dr. Elder, located in section 4-43-31.

After his return to Cass County, in 1866, at the close of the war, he opened a grocery store in Harrisonville with his son-in-law, Robert L. Foster. This firm continued until age caused Mr. Holloway to retire. He was a man of sterling worth, loved and respected throughout the county. He acceptably filled the office of justice of the peace for many years. On August 16, 1831, he was married to Martha Secrest, a native of North Carolina. To this union eight children were born. He has today descendants residing in the county ranking among our best citizenship. One daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Foster, widow of Robert L. Foster, deceased, yet resides in Harrisonville. Mr. Holloway was a decided factor in shaping the early society of the county. He was a faithful Christian, long an adherent to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Until age caused him to retire he was a faithful attendant upon the meetings of the Masonic bodies of which he was a member. All his life he was a Democrat and while charitable to other opinions did not understand how a person could be anything else.

David and Isham Majors, brothers, who attended the 1879 meeting, came to this county (then Van Buren) in 1840. They came from Tennessee and settled on farms on the middle fork of Grand River. On these places they resided all their lives. They raised families, some of which are yet useful citizens of the county. They were Presbyterians in faith and old-line Democrats in politics. They were honorable, unobtrusive men and reliable, useful citizens. Their influences were always for the uplift of their country and betterment of humanity. Useful pioneers, and held to that quiet action of life conducive to the best welfare of all.

James H. Williams settled in Cass County, then Van Buren County, in 1844. He was born in east Tennessee, October 18, 1816, and emigrated with his father, Joseph Williams, to Missouri and settled in Buchanan County, near a place then known as Sparta. This was in 1836 or 1837. He was married in Platte County, Missouri, to his first wife, Henrietta Son, in the year 1839, and they continued to live in Buchanan County until they moved to Cass County in 1844. Joseph Williams, the father, died on his way to California in 1849.

After the settlement of James H. Williams in Cass County in 1844 he entered the mercantile business, in which he continued up to the breaking out of the Civil War. He was not an enthusiastic politician, frequently voting the independent ticket. During this time he filled some of the county offices at different times, at one time county assessor and at one time county treasurer.

When the war broke out he was what was known as a Union Democrat. He was one of the organizers of the Christian Church in 1856, and also a member of its reorganization after the war in 1867, and from the organization of this church until the day of his death, he was an ardent and enthusiastic member, being one of the elders of the church almost the entire time from its organization and during the latter years of his life engaged in voluntary evangelistic work for the church.

Mr. Williams' first wife died during the war, in the year 1863. He afterward married Armina Son, a sister of his first wife. There was born of his first wife seven children, three girls and four boys. Only two of the boys are now living, C. M. Williams, of Hutchinson, Kansas, and W. W. Williams, of Sioux City, Iowa. There was born of his second marriage four boys, three of whom are still living, Robert, at Sacramento, California; Jessie G., of Chicago, and George H., Sedalia, Missouri.

He died March 4, 1882, at his home adjoining the city of Harrisonville, Missouri. He continued to live in Cass County without change from the date of his settlement in 1844 to the date of his death.

In the foregoing pages we have endeavored to speak again especially of the "twenty-three who in 1879" attempted to, and did, rescue much of our county history from oblivion. These men are, without exception, dead and can no more tell their story. When we read the story left by them in 1879, reaching far back beyond 1846, it's like visions of the past. Sweet to recall. Wonderful in recalling memories, long forgot.

"I was roused by sudden shock,
Though still to sleep I strove,
I knew that it was seven o'clock
When father shook the stove.

"To human voice I never stirred,
But deeper down I dove
Beneath the covers, when I heard
My father shake the stove.

"Now that he has gone to rest,
In God's great slumber grove,
I often think those days were best,
When father shook the stove."

CHAPTER XV.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

CASS PROBABLY FIRST INCLUDED IN ARKANSAS COUNTY—INCLUDED IN HOWARD —COOPER — LILLARD—JACKSON—VAN BUREN — BECAME CASS IN 1849— BOUNDARIES—COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO LOCATE COUNTY SEAT— LOCATED AT PRESENT SITE OF HARRISONVILLE.

By Act of Congress, approved April 29, 1816, St. Louis was fixed as the place of meeting of the General Assembly, and the time of meeting was fixed as "the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day," subject, however, to be convened by proclamation of the Governor. It is an open question as to whether the southwestern part of Missouri Territory was not included in Arkansas County. It is also questionable whether or not the boundary lines of St. Louis County, made by act of the Territorial Legislature, approved December 31, 1813, did not include Cass County. It depends on where the "Osage boundary" really was (laws 1804-1824, page 293). Be that as it may, we do find by act of the Legislature, approved January 23, 1816, (laws 1804-1824, page 460), the county of Howard was organized with boundaries including our county. By said territorial laws, page 594, section 1, we find Cooper County was organized from part of Howard County by act approved December 17, 1818, so as to include this county.

By act of the General Assembly approved the 16th day of November, 1820, Lillard County was organized so as to include Cass County (same laws, page 646, section 1). By an act of the General Assembly approved February 16, 1825, Jackson County was organized so as to include the present Cass County. A provision in this act left Cass County "to be attached to and form a part of Lafayette County for civil and military purposes" (laws of Missouri, 1825, page 242, section 30).

This act also provided "the laws relating to Lillard County should apply to the new county of Lafayette." By section 47, Revised Statutes of 1835, page 140, Van Buren County was organized out of Jackson County and included the present county of Cass. Section 93, R. S. 1845, page 284, and act of 1840-1, page 46, changed the boundary lines of the county.

About this time Martin Van Buren, after whom our county was named, displeased his former political adherents. So by the act of the General Assembly, approved February 19, 1849, at page 30, section 1, the name of our county was changed from Van Buren to Cass. What a change from address to Martin Van Buren. Act 1841, page 331. The name Cass coming from Lewis Cass, then Senator from Michigan.

By an act of the Missouri General Assembly approved February 17, 1851, at page 188, the boundary lines of Cass County were changed by the cutting off of Bates County on the south. By the act of said legislative body of the state, approved February 22, 1855, at pages 11 and 12, some changes in the south line of Cass County were made. This was necessitated by the organization of Vernon County formerly enacted, having been by the Supreme Court of the State declared unconstitutional. (See State ex. rel. &c. vs. Scott, 17 Mo., page 521.) R. S. 1855, page 473, section 51, established the boundary lines of Cass County, Missouri, as they are to this day, viz.: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of Grand River where the range line between ranges twenty-eight and twenty-nine intersects the same; thence north to the northeast corner of section thirty-six of township forty-four, range twenty-nine west; thence west with the subdivisional lines to the southwest corner of section twenty-seven of township forty-four, range twenty-nine west; thence north with the subdivisional lines to the northwest corner of section three of township forty-six, range twenty-nine west; thence west with the township line, between townships forty-six and forty-seven, to the western boundary line of the State; thence south with said boundary line of the State to where the line between townships forty-two and forty-three intersects the same; thence east with said township line to the middle of the main channel of Grand River; thence down said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

When Van Buren County was organized the General Assembly in the act of organization, provided that David Waldo, of Lafayette County,

Samuel Hink and William Brown, of Jackson County, be appointed as commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice, and directed the same be selected near the geographical center of the county, not exceeding five miles from the center thereof. (See act approved May 3, 1835). It is stated in the history of Cass County, Missouri, issued in 1883, at page 171, that by the act of the Legislature during the winter of 1836, Francis Prine, Welcome Scott and Enoch Rice were appointed to locate the county seat. The first commission may have failed to act. We are unable to determine which is correct. Be that as it may, the seat of justice was located at the present site of Harrisonville. It is located on the northwest quarter of section four in township forty-four of range thirty-one. The patent was issued to Fleming Harris, commissioner of the seat of justice. The town site was located in the year 1837, on land preempted by James Lackey. Lackey, at the time of the location, had constructed a small cabin in the western part of the original town, where he had enclosed and cleared a field. After the location the streets and alleys, lots and blocks were surveyed off by Martin Rice. On June 12, 1837, the county court made an order to sell lots. The record itself reads: "On motion of the county court it is ordered that the town commissioners of the town of Harrisonville shall go on this day selling lots as follows: sell all front lots facing on the public square at twenty dollars each; if not sold at that price to be retained by the county; all other lots to be sold for ten dollars each, or reserved by the county."

VIEW OF PUBLIC SQUARE, HARRISONVILLE, MO.

CHAPTER XVI.

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND STREAMS.

SOURCES OF DATA—SCOPE OF SUBJECT —LOCATION AND BOUNDARY—EIGHTEEN TOWNSHIPS—SIGNIFICANCE OF TOWNSHIP NAMES—TOWNS AND THEIR NAMES—NAMES OF STREAMS.

At this late date it is no easy task to write the story of a county whose history, if properly written, is so intensely interesting. We expect criticism. Some will find errors; that is expected. Do not censure, but gather the facts as best you can. Thereby the future occupants of our beloved county, between our joint efforts, may discern and gather the truth.

This volume is a chronicle of events and persons, as we have gathered from the best sources obtainable and from personal knowledge. The writer was born in the confines of the county and has lived his sixty-five years upon her soil. These years reach back to a date overlapping the lives of others who were of the very earliest settlers and from recollections of what these pioneers have said much of this story is made.

However, before we tell the story of those who settled first and their hardships, privations and joys, let us in some systematic way tell the story embodying the greatness of the county from wealth and accomplishments. For, if we are nothing now, little does it matter from whence we came, or who we are. Our industries are worthy of mention, the agriculture, horticulture, mines, stock and dairy business, commercial enterprises, transportation, geology, natural resources, churches, schools, professions, press, banks, fraternal orders, and other matters affecting the growth and development of the county, deserve and will receive attention, as best we can gather.

Statistics, the rise and disappearance of towns, early explorers, traders, trappers and hunters, and Indian lore we desire to incorporate herein. None, we know, will be perfect. May others by reading these pages be stimulated to do better.

Look at any State map and see we are located near the center of the western border of Missouri State, practically forty miles south of the mouth of the Kaw—south of Kansas City, near the center of the United States. There is Kansas on our west line, north line of township forty-six making our north line, while Grand River part of the way and the south line of township forty-three is our south line, and our east border adjoins Henry and Johnson Counties. Jogging along sections in east part of range twenty-nine, all west of the fifth principal meridian and particularly bounded in our prefatory. The county contains in round figures seven hundred and twelve square miles and four hundred and sixty thousand acres. The county is at present divided into eighteen municipal townships with the significant names of Polk, suggestive of President Polk; Pleasant Hill, after the beautiful eminence and city at the north part; Big Creek, after a stream crossing it; Raymore, after two men, Ray and Moore; Mt. Pleasant, from a high promontory around which it nestles; Union, suggestive class of early settlers; Peculiar and West Peculiar, both from the origin of the first postoffice therein; Dolan and West Dolan, from an old settler by that name; Grand River, a stream by that name; Camp Branch, a stream by the same name; Index, some early inhabitant's imagination; Sherman, after an Ohio statesman and general; Dayton, an early statesman of the Union; Austin, after an early settler of that locality; Everett, reminds us of a candidate for vice-president and perhaps some admirer has perpetuated the name; and Coldwater, after its clear, fine, gushing springs of cold water.

At present there are towns, namely, Dayton, Main City, Austin and Everett, all off from any railroad; then there is Harrisonville, the county seat, Pleasant Hill, Belton, Drexel, Garden City, Peculiar, Creighton, East Lynne, Strasburg, Freeman, West Line, Cleveland, Raymore, Archie, Lone Tree, Coleman, Jaudon, Daugherty, Gunn City, Lisle, Wingate and Hadsell are towns on some of our seven railroads crossing the county. There are other railroad stops as follows: Ord, Kimpton, Barton, Prettyman, Harrelson, Jaudon and West Belton. Former towns

now extinct: Index, Grant, Wadesburg, Lickskillet, Brosley, Jonesburg, Morristown and West Union.

The streams are Crawford Branch, Lick Branch, North, South, Middle and Main Grand River, Big Creek, Camp Branch, Sugar Creek, Black's Creek, Eight Mile, Tennessee, Town Creek, Muddy, and perhaps other small rivulets only known to be named by close neighbors.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOWNS AND CITIES.

BELTON.

(By D. C. Idol.)

FOUNDED IN 1870—INCORPORATED—FIRST BUSINESS MEN—EARLY SETTLERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CITY GOVERNMENT—BENEFICENT INSTITUTIONS—NEWSPAPERS—BANKS—BUSINESS HOUSES.

Belton was founded by George W. Scott, who still lives in the town. During the construction of the old Pleasant Hill & Lawrence railway in 1870, a town called Rankin had been projected a mile west of Belton. Rankin was the highest point in the state, west of the Ozarks. Nothing was erected there except a boxhouse which served as a base of supplies for the construction gang. Mr. Scott then lived at Lee's Summit. He had owned a farm here before the war and was familiar with the country surrounding. He learned about the enterprise at Rankin and decided that the present location of Belton was topographically a better place for a town. Lacking capital to promote the project, he interested W. H. Colbern, a Lee's Summit banker, in the enterprise and they bought the land on which Belton was built. A railway blacksmith named Belt had a forge with a shelter over it near the northwest corner of the town. As this shelter was the first semblance of a building on the ground the town was named Belton.

Belton was platted in 1871, and in nine years was incorporated as a city of the fourth class with 1,000 inhabitants. Several parties have claimed construction of the first building. Keith and Thompson built the first business house, which was soon purchased and enlarged by J. V. Robinson & Son, who still own the property which for forty-six

years has been known as "Robinson's Corner." The first dwelling was moved here from High Blue by Frank Dresser, long since dead. The old house remained on the corner of Main and Walnut streets until 1884, when it was sold to D. C. Idol, who moved it to the east side, where it is now occupied by J. R. Campbell as a residence. On the lot from which this building was removed the Bank of Belton was established in 1884.

Among the early settlers of the town still living are George W. Scott, J. V. Robinson and wife, J. E. Mullen, J. H. Young, H. H. Grimes, Isaac J. Holloway, Mrs. L. P. Muir, John Thomas Keeney, J. M. Aker and others.

Schools.—The first school board was organized in 1875. Two of the members of that board are still living: George W. Scott and J. V. Robinson. The school district has been enlarged by the addition of territory on the north. The school grounds include six acres now in a forest of trees planted in the prairie twenty-seven years ago. One of the best public schools in America is being maintained and plans are under way for a larger and better school building.

Churches—The Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Christian Churches all have good houses of worship and large and growing congregations. The spirit of brotherhood among the ministers and laymen of the different churches has advanced a long way toward unity within the last thirty years.

City Government.—James R. Parrish was the first mayor of Belton. He died twenty-eight years ago. The present mayor, W. P. Houston, is serving his fourth term. During his administration many miles of concrete sidewalks have been laid and more than two miles of macadam streets have been made. The city is well lighted by electricity, and the general morals of the town in cleanliness and orderliness have been improved. The city calaboose has been entirely free of prisoners for two years. During the administration of W. J. Bradford as mayor, in 1905, a beautiful town hall was erected at an expenditure of ten thousand dollars, and the cost of all these improvements has been paid.

Beneficient Institutions.—In addition to schools and churches, Belton has also a number of flourishing societies which are effective in the promotion of good citizenship. At the head of these means of community training in betterment and solidarity stands the Masonic Fraternity. Belton Lodge No. 450 was organized May 21, 1872, and George W. Scott was the first worshipful master. Other officials of the charter

membership were B. T. Muir, S. W.; S. B. Rider, J. D.; W. B. Crabtree, treasurer; W. C. Miner, secretary; S. D. Muir, tyler; G. L. Love, S. D.; Clayton Bane, J. D.; Hamilton Willis and G. W. Case, stewards. All are dead except Mr. George W. Scott.

Newspapers.—L. D. Connely began the publication of a four-column, four-page paper in 1878. The paper was printed at Lee's Summit, but was mailed in Belton. It ran a few months and was discontinued. In 1880 John H. Tritt, formerly of Ohio, came here and established a weekly newspaper which he named the *Belton Mirror*. Tritt was a Republican, but he published an independent newspaper. In 1882 he sold the paper to C. M. Williams, a young lawyer then, who came here from Harrisonville. Mr. Williams changed the name of the paper to the *Cass County Leader* and made it red-hot Democratically. He sold the paper to R. J. McNutt within a few months. In 1886 McNutt transferred a half interest in the *Leader* to W. A. Hail, then a boy who had been trained to newspaper work in the office. In 1890 Mr. McNutt sold his interest to D. C. Idol. In 1893 Mr. McNutt returned to Belton and founded the *Belton Herald*, which he published for a year and sold to Mr. Idol. Soon afterward the *Leader* suspended publication and the *Herald* became the only paper. In the fall of 1904 the *Herald* plant was burned and for several months the paper was printed in the *Democrat* office at Harrisonville. In the spring of 1905 J. R. Devoy of Seneca, Kansas, bought the *Herald* and put in a good plant. Two years afterward he sold to L. B. Harris, who in 1911 again transferred the paper to D. C. Idol. Mr. Tritt is now in the printing business in Kansas City. Mr. McNutt has been in the internal revenue department of the government at Kansas City ever since he quit the newspaper business. Mr. Hail is dead. Mr. Devoy is at Republic, publishing a newspaper. Mr. Harris passed away December 21, 1916. C. M. Williams, third in this list of journalistic prodigy, is a prominent lawyer at Hutchinson, Kansas, has been a judge on the bench, and rides by Belton occasionally in an eight-cylinder touring car.

Banks.—J. N. Hargis and his son, B. F. Hargis established the first bank in Belton and they built the first brick building, which is still standing and in good repair. They sold to Scott & March, who associated W. H. Colbern with them in the business. The Bank of Belton was organized in 1884, and a few years thereafter bought the Scott & March bank. Originally the Bank of Belton was capitalized at twenty

thousand dollars. Now the capitalization is fifty thousand dollars and a surplus fund of twenty-five thousand dollars has been added. The last financial statement set the value of assets and liabilities at $400,000. Frank Huber is president, J. F. Blair is cashier. The Citizens' Bank of Belton is only twelve years old but is building rapidly. The stock sold at par now has a book value of two dollars for one and none in the market. The twenty thousand shares have been widely and wisely distributed. J. M. Shouse is president and Alonzo L. Burch is cashier.

Belton has six grocery stores, two dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, three restaurants, two garages, two millineries, two real estate offices, one lumber yard, one tin shop, two furniture stores, one variety store, one harness shop, one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop and one livery stable. All of this varied service is at harmony with its patronage in one of the most fertile agricultural sections in the world.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TOWNS AND CITIES, CONTINUED.

CREIGHTON.

(By R. H. Ross.)

FOUNDED—LOCATION—EARLY BUSINESS MEN—FIRST STORE—FIRST HOTEL—LATER MERCHANTS—FIRST NEWSPAPER—BANK ORGANIZED—CHURCHES—TOWN INCORPORATED—BUSINESS BLOCKS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT—NOW ON A FIRM BASIS—EXCELLENT SCHOOLS.

With the laying of the track of the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield railway in the spring of 1885 there sprang into existence along its line a number of prosperous little towns, among others Creighton. The town was named in honor of John B. Creighton, an early settler in Cass County and a schoolmate of the late George H. Nettleton, then president of the above named railway company.

The fact that the town was located in one of the most productive farming and stock raising belts in western Missouri, with its inexhaustible bed of shale of a quality well suited to the manufacture of brick, tile and sewer pipe, within one-fourth mile of the railway depot, in a territory underlaid with rich deposits of bituminous coal, and at a point midway between Clinton and Harrisonville, and almost on the dividing line between Holden and Butler, made it certain that the new town afforded good opportunities for the wide awake business man. Nor were the business men of the towns which had hitherto profited from the trade incident to the territory tributary to the newly laid out town unmindful of the natural advantages possessed by it.

The well known hardware firm of Stearns and Little of Holden, Missouri, were among the first to make substantial investment. Within one year from the time the depot was located, this firm had completed a substantial two-story brick building and began business with a line of

hardware that would have been a credit to a town of one thousand inhabitants. The R. J. Hurley Lumber Company, then of Butler, Missouri, lost no time in establishing a lumber yard and sent Oscar Jenkins of Holden as their manager. The Duback Lumber Company also established a lumber yard and sent G. A. Talbert of Clinton to take charge of their interests. The town of Grant, three miles north of Creighton, moved en masse to the new town. Dayton sent A. L. Metzler to establish a drug store. Metzler built the first brick store building, put in a nice line of drugs and continued the business for many years. He was a good druggist, a public spirited citizen, a man of liberal education, sterling integrity and up to the time of his death in 1910 was a recognized factor in the business and educational interests of his community. Austin contributed three of her most active and public spirited business men to help found the new town.

The railway track was laid as far as Creighton in the month of May, 1885, and in July of the same year, T. P. Shadowens, one of the men who had done more perhaps than any other person to give Austin the enviable reputation as a moral, educational and business center, so justly held by it, had cast his lot with the new community and had a large mercantile establishment under full headway. Along with him came J. H. Schooley, now holding a good position with the Department of Interior in Washington, D. C., and a little later J. H. Hubble, one of the most efficient druggists in Cass County. Mick Miller moved his store building from Mayesburg, Bates County and engaged in the grocery business; during the summer of 1885 Peter V. McCool with his estimable family came from Johnstown, Bates County, built a building and engaged in the hotel business. He built the McCool House, just opposite the railway depot and for many years conducted a hotel that enjoyed a liberal patronage and attained the reputation of being one of the best conducted hotels along the Clinton line.

It was here that W. P. McCool, who seems to have a life tenure as agent at Harrisonville for the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield Railway Company, learned telegraphy under H. L. Peck. For a few years McCool served as agent at Creighton, and it was during this time that L. M. Jones, a boy without either money or influence and with no other educational advantages than those afforded by the country public school district of which Creighton now forms part, came into the office with young McCool and began to learn telegraphy. Completing his study

under McCool, Jones went direct to the general offices of the Santa Fe Railway Company, where he began work in a capacity little better than office boy. Just twenty years from the time he entered the general offices he was made superintendent of telegraph of the entire Santa Fe railway system, a position which he still holds. The McCool family seemed to cast their lot with the railway. There were two girls, one, Alice, is the wife of Harry L. Peck, agent for the "Leaky Roof" at Clinton; the other, Druca, married H. H. Edmondson, well known in railway circles and who during his lifetime always held a good position with the Frisco system.

The first store in Creighton was a little grocery owned and conducted by Charles Gregg, son of George W. Gregg, who then owned a good farm about three and one-half miles northwest of Creighton. John V. Pettigrew built the first hotel. Jerry Goodwin of Independence, Missouri, was early on the ground and built a little house just across the street west of what is now the Morlan Block. This building was for a time used as a boarding house and later became the first postoffice site. Tom Brooks was among the first to get into the game with a stock of groceries, and J. D. Brooks built the Union Hotel in the summer of 1886. W. T. Worley of Butler, Missouri erected a frame store building, during the first year of the town's existence, and put in a line of dry goods. In the fall of 1885 Dr. Johnson, from the old town of Grant, built a substantial brick building on the corner, afterwards occupied by George C. Carter, and where during a period of fifteen years, more goods were sold for less money than in any establishment in Cass County. It was in this building that Sarepta Johnson, wife of Dr. Johnson, conducted the first millinery store. E. W. Morlan and brother, who had long enjoyed a good business at the old town of Grant, were early on the ground with a good line of general merchandise, contesting with the newcomers from a more distant field for a goodly share of the patronage to be accorded to the new town. J. P. Sublett erected the first two-story business building and put in a nice line of groceries. Of all the men who invested in the new town, for the amount invested, than any other.

The first newspaper published in Creighton was The Creighton "Clipper," published by Samuel McElheny. J. T. Carter and son, George G., came to Creighton in the early nineties and engaged in the grain business. Later the firm engaged in the mercantile business. The senior member of the firm died in 1896, and George C. Carter became

owner of the business and for a number of years was an important factor in the business interests of the town.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized in the summer of 1885, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. Its first board of directors were J. N. McDonald, George Caldwell, W. A. Wade, Chris Goodson, James H. Creighton and Daniel Stearns. W. A. Wade was the first president and J. N. McDonald the first cashier. A few years later W. A. Wade sold his interest to Samuel A. Sloan and organized the Farmers Deposit Bank, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. A short time after the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank J. N. McDonald sold his interest and D. S. Wallis became cashier. The first school taught in Creighton was made up from private subscription, but early in the year of 1886 a school district was organized and a two story brick building was erected. Two teachers were employed. George M. Summers, now a Pleasant Hill lawyer, was the first principal, and Miss Breaker of St. Louis, was his assistant. Dr. D. R. Griffith was the first to engage in the active practice of medicine. Dr. S. S. Hughes preceded him, but gave his attention in the main to the drug business.

In religious matters the Presbyterians were the first in the new field. The denomination, previous to the founding of the new town, had maintained an organization at Grant and had a house of worship at that place. This they moved to Creighton in spring of 1886. Two years later the Baptist and Christian denominations each built a house of worship. The next denomination to erect a church building was the Seventh Day Advents, who completed their building in 1908. Since that time the Methodist Episcopal church has erected a nice brick edifice. The German-Lutherans were the latest to establish an organization here and are now probably the most prosperous of all the religious denominations represented. They maintain a private school and church combined where the German and English languages are taught along with the regular eighth grade course, the minister being the teacher.

The town of Creighton was incorporated as a village in October, 1885. Samuel P. Harper, Elisha W. Norlan, Christopher C. Cliser, I. D. Wallis and James P. Sublett were the first board of trustees. In December, 1895, the town having attained a population of five hundred inhabitants, by proclamation made in accordance with the Missouri statutes, became a city of the fourth class. W. H. Cochran, a skilled mechanic and for many years one of the most unique characters to be found in the community, was the first mayor.

The length of this article will permit of little more than a mention of the names of some of the men who have left their imprint which the lapse of time has failed to erase. V. E. Halcomb's name will ever be associated with the history of our public school. It is doubtful if Cass County ever produced a greater teacher and the four years of his life devoted to the cause of education in Creighton left an impress in the mental and moral makeup of those who came under his instruction which will be to them a heritage of untold value. Leaving Creighton, Halcomb went to Liberty, Missouri, where for a period of eleven years he directed the course of the public schools of that city. While at Liberty he was elected as superintendent of the schools at Carrollton which position he filled for two years and after completing his work at this point he returned to Liberty and retired from the profession.

Dr. S. S. Hughes, elder in the Presbyterian church, was a factor in the moral and religious history of the early life of Creighton. A man of small financial means and frail in body, he was devoutly religious and took a firm stand for right and good morals wherever questions effecting the public welfare came before the people. He could not be called a leader, but few men have lived in Creighton who exerted a greater moral force.

E. W. Morlan, W. W. Morlan and Chris Goodson built the stately brick building on the corner one block north from the railway depot. S. E. Ball is responsible for the existence of the Ball Block, now occupied by John Bundberg and Son. Victor Swanson tore up the old wooden sidewalks and caused them to be replaced with granitoid, and to his energy and perseverance can be traced the origin of our electric light plant. The plaintive strains of music seem to still echo from J. D. Mason's violin and the lovers of music will not forget that J. D. once lived in our town, running the mill during the week and playing the violin in the church choir on Sunday. Of the men who commenced business here when the town was organized T. P. Shadowens is the only one now actively engaged in business. Christ Drefahl is probably our most representative German citizen, a man of extensive property interests, a fine gentleman and a leader among the German people who are fast making this community a thriving German settlement.

I have cited briefly the history of the town of Creighton, omitting names of many who have had as much to do with its development as some I have mentioned and omitting events and enterprizes that have in a way effected the community, but let the foregoing suffice. I now

undertake to state briefly some of the reasons why Creighton has not measured up to the standard expected to be attained by it in the beginning.

During the first ten years of its existence the town had prospered to a degree, but not to the extent to which it was entitled for reasons that I shall recite later, but with all the mistakes that had been made at the end of the first ten years, it was the best town between Clinton and Harrisonville. Opportunity had certainly knocked, but factional strife and selfish greed had closed the door and the master of human destinies had passed unheeded. We hope Ingals was wrong when he said "Opportunity never knocks but once." How often has a false step in early childhood ruined a life that had ever promise of becoming of great moment to the community and sometimes to State and nation; likewise towns which are after all naught but aggregations of individuals from like mistakes suffer similar disaster. Scarcely had the stake been driven designating the location of the railway depot when two factions sprang into existence, and each faction wanted to dictate the line of procedure which the new community should adopt.

When the first bank was organized, if the stockholders could have been selected so as to interest the leading men who possessed the capital so necessary to the development of the new community, much would have been accomplished towards uniting the community and both the bank and the new town would have been placed on a much firmer basis. But a controversy arose growing out of personal disagreements and dislikes more than anything else, which forfeited the support of the strongest men, financially with the result that their influence and money went to Garden City. Not only did the bank suffer from the loss of money that would have been controlled by it, had the wealthier men who were left out been included in its organization, but doubtless the loose method of conducting banking business would have been checked, and the greatest disaster that ever came upon the town would have been avoided. The bank closed its doors in October, 1895, a little more than ten years after the town was founded.

There was no exception to the general rule that with business disaster everything that affects the welfare of man languishes. It was soon discovered that the depositors would suffer practically a total loss of the money which they had intrusted to its keeping. Nothing will enrage a community more than having the money they have toiled for taken from them by an institution, managed and controlled by men in whom they had recently the greatest confidence. Interest in school, church

and public enterprise sank to a degree hardly possible to conceive. The prestige of the town was sacrificed. Men who had lost money in the bank were ready to charge the whole community with trickery and dishonesty. For more than three years things drifted towards chaos, and while more than twenty years have elapsed since that disaster, you may yet find a few distempered individuals who are still trying to find a few new "cus" words in order to give vent to their feelings.

Six months after the Farmers and Merchants Bank closed its doors, the agitation, which waxed warmer with the lapse of days and the discovery of illegal practices, caused the Farmers Deposit Bank to close its doors and the town was left without a bank. The Farmers Deposit Bank paid its depositors in full, principal and interest, and thus W. A. Wade, who was president of the institution, vindicated himself before the people; but his advanced age made it impossible for him to come forth as a leader to better things, financially. The towns on either side, not unnaturally took advantage of the adversity that had befallen Creighton. Enraged depositors who had lost their money readily found words of encouragement to lend their influence to the support of a community that had never taken money without rendering value received. It was tauntingly said, and with much truth, that our institutions were all without money and our prosperity had been built up on watered stock and hot air.

But the bank disaster was not the only impediment that the new town had to contend with. Creighton is just three and one-half miles north of Grand River, which forms the dividing line, at this point, between Bates and Cass Counties. Forty per cent. of the trade which rightfully belongs to Creighton should come from Bates County. Grand River bottom has always been a great hinderance and has much impeded the development of the town. When the bridge over Grand River was built, three roads led to it from the south. Each of the roads cross the bottom at some place, and the bottom is one mile wide. It was early recognized by all parties that a good road from the upland of Bates County to the bridge was essential to the development of the town. The bone of contention was and still is, where should the road be built. One group of people contended for the center road, one for the west and still another for the east road. A sum of money was raised sufficient, had it all been spent on one route much would have been done towards accomplishing the desired end, but the money was divided between the adherents of the center and west road, with the result that

little of a permanent nature was accomplished. Had the people been united, the money spent on one road and a few hundred dollars added when needed, we would now have a good road to Bates County.

Grand River bottom was not the only road impediment. There are men of good business judgment in most things, who know the value of farm land and property of every description and have a liberal education, but when it comes to a question of public highways, use less judgment than a child. Just one-half mile west of Creighton there is a high elevation or bluff that is on the section line along which the public road runs, which leads to town from the west. This hill or bluff is perhaps fifty or sixty feet high, of clay and limestone formation and so steep that it is almost impossible to establish a reasonable grade over it. The owner of the land adjoining the road offered for the sum of fifty dollars to grant a right of way around the hill which would avoid all but a moderate grade and make the distance less than two hundred and fifty yards further, but the stanch old farmer who controlled the situation insisted that the road should remain on the section line. More than a thousand dollars have been spent trying to establish a road over the hill and while a great deal of work has been done it will require a much larger expenditure to make a good road on the line. The foregoing are only a few of the many mistakes made during the early life of the town. Had the early inhabitants of the town foreseen the evil effects of their folly, doubtless many of the mistakes would have been corrected and Creighton would, today, have been a town of more than one thousand inhabitants and among the first in the county as a business center.

Notwithstanding the many mistakes made and the disasters that have befallen it in the past, Creighton is at this writing, a good business town. As brute strength in a mortal combat will finally overcome scientific training, so must natural endowment outstrip artificial pretenses. After thirty years have elapsed since the founding of the town the seeming insurmountable things which have long retarded its growth are at last to be solved. The banking business is now in the hands of well trained business men with the wealth and influence of the entire community giving them full support. Grand River bottom is to be drained within the next few years and when the bottom is drained the question of a road to Bates County, the greatest problem with which the town has had to deal will be solved. Already steps have been taken that will give Creighton a good road from the west. The town is on the line of the Clinton and Harrisonville County Seat Highway and the

Osage Valley Trail passes through the city limits. More work has been done to improve the roads in its vicinity in the last three years than in any other community in the county.

The town has an excellent school building with four large commodious school rooms, a like number of cloak rooms, a good basement and during the present season will be made modern in every respect. The school board employs four teachers. The work done has the approval of the state board of education and school spirit is fast reviving. The churches and Sunday schools are well attended; social life is on a high plain and the lawless element that at one time gave the town an undeserved reputation, is no longer in existence. The farms surrounding the town are fast passing into the hands of thrifty German farmers and our business houses are enjoying a fine trade. Our clay industry which has languished for the last few years on account of the fire which destroyed the plant is being re-established. It is only a question of a short time when our coal mines will again be in operation and with the development of the farming, stock, poultry, mining and manufacturing interests have we not a good right to expect Creighton to make rapid progress in the near future.

CHAPTER XIX.

TOWN AND CITIES, CONTINUED.

GARDEN CITY.

ITS LOCATION—SIGNIFICANCE OF NAME—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—LODGES—TOWN INCORPORATED—A CITY OF WEALTH—SURROUNDED BY A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY—PROGRESSIVE—BANKS—MERCHANTS—PARK.

Southeast of Harrisonville, the county seat of Cass County, Missouri, twelve miles on the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield Railway, is situate the beautiful little city of Garden City. It is so named from the landscape view and fertile agricultural lands surrounding. The city has a population of, approximately, 1,200. The country surrounding was originally a broad expanse of rolling prairie, unsurpassed in fertility. Here is the home of wheat, oats, corn, grasses, in fact every cereal indigenous to the soil and this climate, thrives.

Garden City boasts of as well equipped high school as is to be found anywhere in small towns. An imposing high school building adorns the town. Four handsome church buildings, viz: Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal South, the Christian and the Baptist. The communicants of these churches are active and doing great service for the Master's cause. The Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and fraternal orders lend a valuable aid to the betterment of social conditions.

The town was organized in 1885 by the county court, ordering its incorporation, and appointing L. W. Burdette, J. S. Halcomb, Thomas Huett and S. K. McBride, the first officers.

There is and has been from its first start as a city a wealthy class in and about the country tributary thereto. Garden City is now and has ever been well governed. Its population is a peaceful, law abiding peo-

ple. They seem to have been imbued with the idea of making the city of tomorrow an improvement of what it was yesterday. In this the people have succeeded admirably.

There is nothing new in improvements which this city does not at once appropriate. It has lights, telephone, graded streets, concrete and brick sidewalks, beautiful lawns and, in fact, everything in public and private improvements, in the home and for the public, that the heart of the citizen or public could crave.

The banks, two in number, are up to date in equipment and management. The merchants and other branches of business would be creditable to a city of much larger pretentions. Complimentary to such business the farmers surrounding patronize there home institutions and trade with and in Garden City. Go where you may and return to this city of handsome homes and well kept lawns, facing the wide streets well cared for, you will receive a hearty welcome by this hospitable people.

At the edge of the city is a large seven acre park, always open to the public. You see on every side the evidences of intelligence, energy, thrift and success. Garden City is a good place to do business, as well as a good place to live. These people do things. They realize anything worth having costs money. The citizens simply go down into their jeans and voluntarily contribute and Garden City has its desire.

The future of Garden City is great; it is already fixed; its moral uplook is high, and it has the wealth and business energy. Nothing can excel this. Come and see.

CHAPTER XX.

TOWNS AND CITIES, CONTINUED.

HARRISONVILLE.

LOCATED FOR COUNTY SEAT—NAMED IN HONOR OF ALBERT G. HARRISON—TOWN PLATTED—FIRST SETTLERS—PIONEER MERCHANTS—OLD COURT HOUSE—FIRST BRICK DWELLING—FIRST CHURCH—FIRST COURTS—EARLY USES OF COURT HOUSE—FIRST JAIL—DEVELOPMENT—INSTITUTIONS.

In 1835, pursuant to act of the Missouri General Assembly, David Waldo of Lafayette County, and Samuel Hink and William Brown, both of Jackson County, located Harrisonville. These commissioners were directed to locate the "seat of justice" near the center of the county (then Van Buren). In the performance of this duty they proceeded to the land which James Lackey had pre-empted, located in section 4, township 44 of range 31, being parts of lots 4, 5 and 6 of the northeast quarter and parts of lots 4, 5 and 6 of the northwest quarter, all in section 4, township 44 of range 31, Cass County, Missouri, and there located the future metropolis and seat of justice of Cass County, Missouri. The land was donated by act of Congress for county seat purposes.

Fleming Harris was appointed by the county court of then Van Buren (now Cass) County, by order dated April 8, 1837, as town commissioner for the town of Harrisonville, Van Buren County, Missouri. The patent for this original plat was issued by the general government to Fleming Harris, commissioner, bearing date July 1, 1845, recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for Cass County, Missouri, in book 145 at page 572.

The town was named after Albert G. Harrison, member elect of

the House of Representatives of the United States. He was one of the first two members elected in 1836 from Missouri.

The town was surveyed and platted into lots and blocks in 1837 by Martin Rice, county surveyor. The original plat of the town had but four streets, two running north and south on each side of the square (now Lexington and Independence streets), and two running east and west on each side of the square (now Wall and Pearl streets). Each of these streets were forty feet wide. The blocks (with few exceptions) were separated by fifteen foot alleys. On the 12th day of June 1837, appears this order: "On motion of the county court it is ordered that the town commissioner of the town of Harrisonville shall go on this day selling lots as follows: sell all the front lots facing on the public square at $20 each; if not sold at that price to be retained by the county, all other lots to be sold for $10 each or reserved by the county." The commissioner was further directed to commence selling lots at the northeast corner of the square.

The first settlers on and near the site of the town were James Lackey, John Blythe, Humphrey Hunt and Dr. Joseph Hudspeth. There may have been others whose names are not preserved to us.

Henry F. Baker was the pioneer merchant of the town, coming from the State of New York in 1837. His business house was built of logs at the present site of William T. Price's jewelry store. Here he kept a stock of general merchanidse, everything used in the country, from trace-chains to wearing apparel. The next merchants here were Wilson and Brooks, who located on the rear part of the lot where "The A-C Mercantile" store is now located. Soon following these came the Hansbrough brothers from Kentucky, Enoch, Milton and Dr. Gilford Hansbrough, and Joseph January, Price and Keller from Virginia, all merchants. Dr. Lynch Brooks from Kentucky was the first physician. The Wilsons, Joseph Davis, John Yancey, James Black, William Cook, Laswell and John Cummins were some of the other early business men of the town.

A few of today recall the brick court house removed for the present building. This old structure was let by contract in 1844 to Henry F. Baker. This structure when torn down showed brick on which deer track were imprinted. The story went that while Baker was forming and drying the brick for the building, droves of wild deer tramped over the yard and brick.

John Cummins built the first brick dwelling in 1846 on the site where M. C. Robbins now lives. The next brick dwelling was built in the fifties by Abe Cassell, and is now standing across the street north from the present Cumberland Presbyterian church and known as the Dr. Thomas Beattie home place.

The first church erected was a frame building by the Baptists, on the present site of their church. It was the old New Hope congregation first organized three miles southwest of Harrisonville, removing to town in 1844. This was removed in 1854, and replaced by the oblong brick building on the same lot, which in turn in 1883 gave place to the present brick building, which has undergone some remodeling.

The first fraternal order was the Masonic lodge, the Old Prairie Lodge No. 90, which ceased its activity at the opening of the war.

The first county court met at the residence of James W. McClellan, about three miles southeast of the present town of Peculiar, on September 14, 1835. Present, James W. McClellan and William Savage, gentlemen justices of said court. William Lyon was appointed clerk, Grand River township was organized, other business transacted, and court adjourned to meet the second Monday in December next.

Judge John F. Ryland held the first term of the Circuit Court at the James W. McClellan home on the seventh day of December, 1835. At this meeting among other business transacted, Russel Hicks and Richard E. Rees were admitted to practice law.

The county court met, it is not known where, whether at the residence of James Blakley or James W. McClellan, and made an order for the first court house to be built. This was April 8, 1837. The plan and specifications for the building were quite elaborate, but you could not tell from the order in what State or county it was to be built. Some tradition is that this building never was put up. The writer is of opinion this was the old log court house which early timers have said stood where C. Kelley's dwelling and the Deacon warehouse now stands. February 14, 1843, an order was made for a court house, and Charles Sims was appointed superintendent. This was the brick structure built in 1844 in the middle of the public square. This was the building which was torn down for the present court house. In 1860 an order was made for a new court house, but as the war came on the order was never carried into effect.

It would not be out of order here to recall the uses the early fron-

tier court houses were put to. They were adapted to a variety of purposes and were of great usefulness. School was taught in the building, and here the gospel was preached and justice dispensed. Ministers of every sect and denomination eagerly expounded the simple truths of a sublime and beautiful religion. On the Sabbath sermons of the pioneer, with the earnest songs, called many erring wanderers to repentance. On Monday the building changed character of service; men went thither seeking not the mercies of God, but justice as administered by man. When not used for court, children were sent to the old time teacher there. New things largely have done away even with the present day inhabitant, with that regard and awe in which the old court houses were held.

In 1838 the first jail was erected on the Patrick lot north across the street from the present new Christian church; when and how this disappeared we are unable to learn. The second jail was erected north across the street from R. S. Woolridge's present residence, and east and on the same lot as A. S. Deacon's three story brick building property, on lot 12, block 4 of the original town of Harrisonville. The third jail building is the present, and which has undergone remodeling since its first erection or completion in 1871.

Passing over time of more than four score years, Harrisonville has witnessed but one bank failure, the First National, which closed its doors in July, 1893. This was not on account of its own mismanagement, but resulted from the failure of its correspondent in Kansas City. This bank was soon reorganized and continued business. At times, dark has been the shadows overhanging our time in social and business ways.

The sterling integrity and able business qualifications of the leading men have developed the town with credit. Harrisonville has never enjoyed any "mushroom boom," but has always been safe and dependable. Harrisonville of today presents a great field for both laborer and investor. A little city of the fourth class, located forty miles south of Kansas City, the mighty city of the center of the Union, with resources of brawn and bullion unlimited, we are but a suburb and share in all the city's prosperity. Our wideawake and progressive men have come to the front by sheer force of merit and energy. Around us stretch out these beautiful prairies, graceful hills and valleys, all ready to deposit their prodigious products into our little city. It is surrounded by an agricultural district such as is no where else to be found. The corn, the fruits, the grasses, the wheat, what is it that nature hasn't given us!

We invite all peoples to a clean well governed town. Good streets and granitoid sidewalks all over the city, electric light, telephone and water work system. Transportation here is unrivaled, with four main lines of railroad, diverging in all directions. There are three well capitaled and well managed banks. Three newspapers creditable to any county, factories, mills, foundries, and every conceivable business are found here. All are well and honestly managed. It is a delightful and pleasant place to make a home. For business, for home comforts, for investments, the city stands without an equal. The center of a great county, the home of a God-loving and God-serving people, her churches and schools speak loudly of the culture and character of her people.

CHAPTER XXI.

TOWNS AND CITIES, CONTINUED.

PLEASANT HILL.

LOCATION—LARGEST TOWN IN COUNTY—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—BANKS—NEWSPAPERS—LODGES—FIRST MASONIC LODGE IN THE COUNTY—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—PLATTED IN 1844—FIRST SETTLEMENT—EARLY MERCHANTS—COUNTY SEAT TROUBLE—ERA OF GREAT PROSPERITY.

This is one of the old towns of the county, situate in north and eastern part of the county, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad where the Lexington and Southern connects with the main Missouri Pacific railroad, thirty-three miles southeast of Kansas City, Missouri, and twelve miles northeast of Harrisonville, the county seat. The original town was located on a high hill about two miles northeast of the present railroad depot. When the town moved to the railroad it retained the old name. It is the shipping point of a very rich agricultural and stock raising country. The city is probably the largest town in the county and is substantially built. There are three public schools. The Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Old School Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian denominations have pleasant commodious buildings and their several devotees work at their religious professions.

The finances of the city and surrounding country are managed by the Citizens Bank, the Pleasant Hill Banking Company, the Commercial Bank and Farmers National Bank. The city has two well managed and edited papers, "The Local" and "The Times," both democratic in politics. The Masons and Odd Fellows have long held lodges there. There is a claim that the Masons organized a lodge there in 1854, and that this

SHELTER HOUSE, OAKLAND CEMETERY, HARRISONVILLE, MO.

ANGLER'S CLUB HOUSE, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

was the first lodge in the county. This lodge suspended during the War of the Rebellion and reorganized, following the close of the war. Other lodges are well represented.

A great business is done here, besides its flouring mills, elevators and the Kellogg Flower Garden. Many other manufactories and shops are doing a thriving and successful business. The present population is about 2,500. The town now extends over the old hill as well as over and around the bottoms or railroad yards, by reason of the several additions to the town.

Uptown was platted in 1844 by M. W. Wright. It was incorporated as a city in 1859. Dr. Logan McReynolds was the first mayor. In 1866 the old act of incorporation was amended and specially chartered by act of the legislature (Acts 1867, page 53).

The first settlements on the town site were made by William H. Duncan and Walter H. Taylor, who bought out an old French trader and storekeeper and moved the store to this place. Other early merchants were William Ferrell, M. W. Wright, N. E. Harrelson, Rice and Davy, Clayton VanHoy, William H. Palmer and John M. Armstrong. During the War of the Rebellion the town was practically depopulated.

Following this war came the troubles between Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville over a new county and the county seat. This aided and precipitated our county bond troubles, treated elsewhere.

From the close of the war, up to 1873, this town experienced a phenominal degree of prosperity. Its trade was simply immense. It reached far west into Kansas, as far south as Arkansas and divided the trade east to the Missouri River. Town lots then sold for thousands of dollars each, the same lots can now be bought for ten dollars each. The panic of 1873 wrought havoc to Pleasant Hill, as it did to many other towns, and in fact the whole country.

All these effects have passed away, the business of this city is again substantially founded and prosperous. Pleasant Hill is on the map and is a desirable place to live, invest your money in its property and to do any business, trade or establish manufactories. Its people are wide-awake, hospitable and up to latest business methods.

CHAPTER XXII.

TOWNS AND CITIES, CONTINUED.

ARCHIE—CLEVELAND—DREXEL—EAST LYNNE—FREEMAN—PECULIAR—RAYMORE —STRASBURG—WEST LINE.

ARCHIE.

On the construction of what is known as the L. & S. branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad, north and south through the center of the county, in 1880, the town of Archie came into existence. It is located near the center of the south boundary of the county. It draws an extensive trade from both Cass and Bates Counties.

The first business house was built in 1880 by Henry T. Carr. From the day of its laying out the town has had a steady growth. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country and is one of the principal railroad shipping outlets for this country. Today it is quite a busy trading point. Investments in town property are safe and sound. It has passed the day of experiment. The values are fixed and reliable. It contains a safe and reliable bank, a mill, elevator, the center of a good telephone system, extensive granitoid walks, its church edifices are substantial and modern, all well attended by a devout Christian people. It contains a commodious brick high school building, furnishing extensive and convenient educational facilities for the locality. The push and thrift and able, high, fair and progressive spirit of its business people makes its future quite promising for a business location, residence or investment. Archie is on the map to stay as one of the good towns of the county.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland is on the western border of the county near the halfway distance north and south of the county. It is located on the Kansas

City and Southern railroad, and was located on the projection of this railroad. The population of Cleveland is about 400, and it has a high school of a high order of training.

The Cleveland Bank is managed by W. E. Morgan, one of the safe financiers of the county, and is a valuable adjunct to the business of the surrounding country. Quite an extensive business is done at this place both in Cass County and across the line in Kansas.

The ability of its business men is a safe criterion of the town's future prosperity. Already its schools, churches and city government make it a pleasant place for one to have a home, and a sound place to invest. Cleveland is substantially built and the rich agricultural lands around bids an omen of great prosperity and progress.

DREXEL.

In the extreme southwestern part of the county is located Drexel. It was platted on the completion of the Kansas City and Southern railroad in 1891. The town of Brosley went out of existence and practically moved to the present site of this city.

Drexel is organized as a city of the fourth class and governed as such by its mayor and board of aldermen. The last governmental census gave it a population of 512. It has probably doubled its population since then. Its business houses are principally constructed of brick. There are two substantial banks, well managed and backed by some of the wealthiest men of the county. Drexel has a high school building which would do credit to a city of many times its population. The churches are several, all substantial structures and well attended. Drexel well merits the reputation as a church going and working people. The town is thoroughly abreast of the times, has electric light and telephone systems. The streets have good granitoid walks, along which are handsome homes and well kept lawns. Every branch of business is represented.

The Drexel Star is a well edited, printed and newsy paper, keeping the surrounding country informed as to the going on in town as well as the outside world. The Drexel Mercantile Company is one of the big institutions of the county. Should one be seeking a pleasant homeplace, Drexel is such an ideal place in which to rear a family. The surroundings are elevating and clean. It has passed the day of doubt, there are investments safe and profitable. Its bank clearings and business

record is of the highest order. No person has seen all of Cass County, unless they have visited Drexel and seen the push and energy of her people.

EAST LYNNE.

Six miles east of the county seat, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and on the Frisco railroads, is located East Lynne. It was founded in 1871 by Noah M. Givan and Daniel K. Hall, at the time of the projection of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway. It was named after the old time country play of that name.

The first business house was built by J. W. McSpadden. The first residence by J. C. Bridges. The first church erected was a Baptist church. The first child born was a son to John M. Farmer, now deceased. The first marriage was Harry Hudson to Mary Jasper. Dr. G. W. Farrow was the first physician (he now resides in Kansas City). Rev. A. P. Williams, a Baptist minister, preached the first sermon and Frost Snow opened the first saloon. The first railroad, in its existence bore several names, is now known as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

Owing to fires and other drawbacks, East Lynne had a hard time to retain an existence. Today it is on a safe basis. It is surrounded by a fertile country and a substantial citizenship, generally of German origin. It today, contains two well managed banks, carrying large deposits. Equipped with a good common school and church facilities, it is on a sound and firm basis for future prosperity. The two railroads given competition in shipping and gives decided advantages in facilities for transport of products, both in and out of the county. East Lynn has recovered from its discouragements and is pushing forward to success, which the business men of the town and people of the community so much deserve.

FREEMAN.

Ten miles west of the county seat, on Pony Creek, across the range line, between ranges 32 and 33, in 1871, was founded the hamlet of Freeman. It is practically the successor of Morristown, situate one mile north of Freeman, and dates its ancient history as far back as 1854. When, what is now called the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, was constructed, east and west, through the center of the county, the town of Freeman was born, or more correctly speaking, the town of Morristown picked up her skirts and moved to the railroad, for the simple

reason the railroad would not climb the hill to her. This town was also platted by Hall and Givan, with other associates.

Freeman, probably at its birth, had more native Cass Countians than any other new town of the county. People from other parts of the county, for speculative purposes, settled other towns, but not so with Freeman. As a general rule its people lived nearby prior to the opening of the town. Freeman in its earlier days had a good trade from the country around. In time other towns sprung up, curtailing her trade, largely. She lived through the time of depression caused in this way, and is now one of the prosperous towns of the county, enjoying an extensive and very profitable trade. Her merchants deal fairly and attract and hold a good trade. She is now on the high tide of prosperity.

Freeman has one bank of $10,000 capital, holding large deposits and doing a business creditable to a bank of many times its capital. This institution is managed by W. H. Lundy, the genial and affable cashier, a safe and reliable man for both bank and customer. The schools, churches and lodges of Freeman are all well supported and attended and considered by her people as a great asset to the town. Such high ideals of necessity make a pleasant place to reside, to do business, trade and invest.

PECULIAR.

The new town of Peculiar is located on the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield railway, ten miles northwest of the county seat. By the last general census it contained a population of 206, and now has approximately a population of 500. It is a well built and goodly managed town. Situate as it is, in the midst of the finest agricultural country the eye ever beheld, does in fact, and of necessity, do a lucrative business.

The business men of the town have a keen insight to the demands of the people and are eager to meet such. Their people are wideawake and alert to them and their neighbors' welfare. In this union is the secret of the success of all.

There is a substantial bank here in point of capital and is superbly managed. It is profitable to its stockholders and a blessing to the community. A lumber yard meeting the demands and approval of the people. Practically all lines of business are filled. Peculiar is renowned for her school and church facilities. Her people always aspire to better and higher ideals and are known as a God serving and happy people.

RAYMORE.

When the good Lord made the earth He seemed to be partial to Raymore, situate near the central north line of the county, by establishing her in the midst of a veritable garden. It is conceded by well informed people that the country contributory to this little town is of the very richest and most fertile. Close to a great market, ready and able to raise anything produced in the agricultural line, equipped with ample business concerns, well managed, what else can be said.

Raymore has a bank, the capital stock of which is not for sale, well managed, safe and sound. Good church edifices, well attended, high class of schools, low taxes and a happy people. Why shouldn't they be? Here are great investments. The purchaser will have to pay well for such. These intelligent people know the value of what they have.

STRASBURG.

Situate on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad, about seven miles east of Pleasant Hill, is Strasburg. The last government census gives its population at 350. It has very materially increased in business and population since that time. It has a bank, well managed and in healthy condition, financially. There is a large trade, tributary to the town and the merchants are doing well. A person can get his purchases as cheaply here as any place, and is at home. Home merchants who keep the goods, demand, and should have the trade of the tributary territory. This the Strasburg merchants get, for the reason they are fair in their dealings. The town rejoices in good school and church facilities.

WEST LINE.

This place is equipped with a first class small town bank, backed by ample capital and well managed. The surrounding country gives the town loyal support. The town has had a hard, uphill pull since its starting. West Line came into existence with the advent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, for a time flourished and seemed to loose ground.

Upon the building of the Kansas City and Southern railway, the town was given a new impetus and is now in prospering condition. Here is a fine opening for persons seeking homes and investments, whether in the town or surrounding country.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RISE AND FALL OF TOWNS.

FAITH IN EARLY TOWNS—WESTPORT LANDING—HOG-EYE—LICK-SKILLET—JONESVILLE—MORRISTOWN—BROSLEY—WADESBURG—GRANT—INDEX.

An interesting subject of local history of any country is the rise and disappearance of its early towns. It is difficult to conceive of persons with the most vivid imagination, having faith in some of our early towns. Some of the names are indicative of the belief in their temporary existence. In some instances we have seen cities arise with others, they have disappeared, and no man knows why or when. They remain only in tradition, faint memory or imagination.

In the early forties there existed, as we recall from tradition, three towns, then of quite importance. There was Westport Landing, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Kansas River, now Kansas City, one of the greatest commercial centers of the republic. There was Hog-eye, now Nevada, Vernon County, at present a city of no mean importance. Then there was Lick-skillet, located along Grand River, in the southeastern part of this county. It has passed out of existence and its exact location cannot now be certainly known. It was most probably a mile east of Dayton. In an early day it was the gathering place of the adventurer, the trapper and hunter. It was here they could strike the "bridle path" to the outside world. From here the pelts and other articles of trade were taken to market somewhere on the banks of the great Missouri River. We might speculate on the legendary glory which formerly clung about the old town. We can't imagine the blue-eyed damsel being there, yet we can see in our imagination rough men, white as well as red. Rough in exterior, but bearing warm hearts, with worthy honest purposes. These men made it possible for a better class only to occupy, as these pushed further to the westward to open and discover new fields.

JONESVILLE.

Another interesting but now extinct town, was Jonesville, located in the western part of the county. This town was located practically where the present school house is, in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 17, in township 44 of range 33 in West Dolan Township. Of this town an interesting tradition is given. Near this spot is, or was, a spring. It was to this place on account of its nearness to timber, water and excellent grass, the wayfarer made his way. It was to this point came the traveler from the "great river," going south to extreme frontier places, springing up along the Osage and Arkansas River and their tributaries. From the river on the north, over the "High-Blue" country, near the present site of Belton, down the headwaters of the Middle Fork Grand River, crossing Pong Creek, possibly at the present town of West Line, then rising to the ridge to Jonesville.

At that day, the traveler passed south and west into the then unknown. As early maps put it, into the Great American Desert. Some living today recall the early schools, where Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas were mapped as the American desert. Another tradition comes to us, that a marked road leading from old Fort Sibley, on the Missouri River, entering our county east of the present town of Pleasant Hill, bearing south towards the present town of East Lynne, when a few miles north of the Lynne diverged west and south to round the headwaters of the present Camp Branch, passing where Harrisonville is located, over the northwest corner of Charles R. Hall's lands, just northeast of town. Thence passing the homestead of James Lackey, which then covered the western part of the present town of Harrisonville. The road, still bearing southwest, crossed the west fork of Grand River at a point in early days, but after the date of which we write, called Hansbrough's Ford. Crossing Middle Fork at Dice Ford, thence across a long swampy bottom, mounting the rocky ridge near the old "Simon Cockrell" farm, north and west of the present David W. Duvall farm, thence west to our early metropolis; then to the desert lands.

There is another story to the effect this town was laid out by B. F. Jones, of a later date than that of which we write. That Stephen Flood and B. F. Jones laid out forty acres in town lots and sold them off. The writer is not inclined to believe this story, for the reason both of these

men, Flood and this man Jones, lived in the vicinity of the extinct town of Jonesville, of quite recent years, within the last half a century. Be that as it may, however, naught remains to mark this once prosperous stopping place. We doubt if there are head stones to mark the resting places of its dead of early date.

MORRISTOWN.

Morristown was located about 1845 by J. C. Morris from Pennsylvania. It is located about one mile northwest of the present town of Freeman, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway. As early as 1853, this place contained a general store and did quite a business for the times. Just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Morris had built himself a dwelling house and erected a flouring mill. Morristown continued to flourish, after the war, having been rebuilt.

When the railroad was extended east and west, through the county, Freeman was located on the railroad too close for Morristown to flourish, so this town passed out of existence at the late date of 1870.

Morristown is, probably, most renowned for having had the battle of Morristown fought on its streets and near the town. The federal troops were commanded by Col. Johnson from Kansas, and the confederates by Col. Will Hugh Irwin.

Col. Irwin was a citizen of the county, having his home on a farm near the present town of Peculiar. His command was composed of about one hundred country boys, poorly armed. The Union forces were several hundred strong. Neither party at that date knew anything about war. Col. Johnson was killed. Both sides retreated. It never was known for certainty whether any other persons were seriously injured. The Union forces, recovered first from their fright, gathered their scattered men, returned, took the Confederate tents and other equipments, destroyed all and returned to Kansas. The Confederates had scattered. Some finally reached the main body of the Confederate army then in the southern part of the State. Morristown is now, no more. Its vacant lots are waste places, luxuriant cornfields and orchards of some husbandmen.

BROSLEY.

Brosley was located near the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 20, in township 43 of range 33, in Coldwater Township.

G. K. Christopher opened a general store soon after the close of the War of the Rebellion. He did a flourishing business. Other stores started up. Several dwellings were built. The prospects were fine for an all round good trade, until the advent of the railroad. This came too near to benefit them and yet was too far to help their trade. West Line and Freeman ruined the business of Brosley. So early in the seventies Brosley went off the map and the once promising town site is now a corn field.

WADESBURG.

Wadesburg was founded by and named for Woodson A. Wade, and was located in Sherman Township. The country tributary to the town sustained the town faithfully. Wade became a man of much wealth from his town, and stores and farms about the place. It was located in 1858 upon the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, in township 43 of range 29, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13 in the same township and range. The "Leaky Roof Railway" was built too close, and yet not close enough, so Wadesburg went the way of all inland towns on the appearance of the railroad, so near and yet too far.

GRANT.

The village of Grant was born in 1867. It was located in the same section with Wadesburg in Sherman Township, by H. V. Stall. Lotspeich Brothers had a store on the site prior to the location of the town. These two towns were largely the work of spite—unreasonable rivalry. Several of the strongest business firms of the county did business in Grant. The railroad came, Grant disappeared. All to be now seen is a cemetery and a corn field.

INDEX.

Captain A. S. O'Bannon, in 1857, surveyed and laid out the town of Index on the farm of E. S. Payne in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, in township 44 of range 29, in the municipal township of the same name. Mr. Payne erected a store building and conducted a general store for several years. Among the early business men were Rev. D. N. Horne, Alonzo Smith, L. West, Cy Lotspeich, Dr. J. H. VanHoy, and A. S. O'Bannon. O'Bannon taught school there.

The Baptist District Association met with Index Baptist Church in

1873. Hugh G. Glenn was clerk of the association and the writer was a delegate to this association. It is quite interesting to reflect and recall the names and faces of the many who attended this meeting. Alas, these men and woman, like the town, have passed the way of all the earth. Few there are who now remember this town, although it has been gone but a few years. On the demise of Index town, some of its houses and all its business moved to the present thriving city of Garden City, in the same township.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT.

ASPIRATIONS OF THE PIONEER—TRADITION—BOND OF SYMPATHY—COMMUNITY OF INTEREST—GOVERNMENT—THE LOG CABIN—HOSPITALITY—FARM MACHINERY—OBJECTIONS TO PRAIRIE—MODERN ADVANTAGES—VALUE OF PRODUCTION—LAND VALUES—OPPORTUNITIES—COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

The development of the county from primeval times has been tortuous and marvelous. As time passed the people had their hardships, and with these hardships and privations were mingled the pleasures and joys incident to the period of the transitions. The dreams, hopes and aspirations of the pioneer is simply and strikingly told in rhyme:

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the west,
Where a stream gushed out from hillside,
They halted at last for rest.
And the silence of ages listened
To the ax-stroke, loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence,
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate branches
A home that was good and strong;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood,
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown his board.

When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hillside and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain;
And tonight he sits by the fireside,
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children 'round him,
Having reaped a thousand fold.

Tradition only, tells us of the very earliest stage of this pioneer life. This too, so long neglected, now stands before us uncertain and very much absolutely lost to future generations. In those days people were too busy in securing the necessities for existence, and making history, to care for its preservation for those who should come after them. Historically speaking, those were the most important, for it was then the foundation of the county's history and after-developed prosperity. These early times were not remarkable for stirring events to impress the country at large. It was a time of self-reliance and brave, persevering toil; of privations cheerfully endured through faith that in time a better time would come.

The experience of one settler was practically the experiences of all others. They were all poor, all faced the like conditions of hardships and all were upon the same footing. The experience of pioneers confirms the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly divided. Each had his or her privations and hardships, but they also had their joys. Their poverty excluded the burden of pride and vanity. Likewise were these pioneers freed from the anxiety and care that attend the possesssion of wealth. They had but few neighbors and they were scattered and widely apart. Envy and jealousy they did not learn and thereby much strife was avoided. Common interests and sympathy bound each to the other. This was their little world held to themselves. Good feeling prevailed and made them stronger. Here they were removed from the rushing, contentious and striving world, which assumed for themselves the higher civilization.

These pioneers realized such a community of interest that a community of feeling necessarily followed. There were no casts, save an aristocracy of benevolence. There was no nobility, save the nobility of generosity. Neighbors never waited for a call to help. When distress or trouble was known to exist with one settler, all others, without any for-

mal invitation to help, went to the rescue of the one so unfortunate. When a settler's cabin was destroyed by flood, or fire, or otherwise, the neighborhood appeared for the purpose of replacing the destroyed property. All came with as little hesitation and with as much alacrity as though the unfortunate was of the same family, and bound together by ties of blood. One person's interest was every other person's interest. The very nature of things made this spirit imperative. It was a common safety and protection. They were far away from the well established rule of law, in a new country where civil authority was yet feeble and unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Remember, there were settlers in the county some time before there was an officer of the law within the borders of the county.

The government of the county was upon officers of the law in some adjoining county, to which the county was attached for civil purposes. These officers were not unfrequently seventy-five to one hundred miles away. Each person protected him or herself, and was always ready to go to the rescue of his neighbor. This condition rendered these hardy pioneers a terror to evil doers. Hardened criminals, who would take their chances in courts, and had no fear of jail or imprisonment, had great fear of the indignant pioneer. It was notoriously true the county was extremely unhealthy for the evil minded horse thieves would occasionally light here, but invariably found it the healthy thing to do, to move on. This was all accomplished without unnecessary threats or show. The very air they breathed seemed to invite such to move. They were not settlers.

The log-cabin is a thing of the past. We doubt if today there exists one of these old-time, typical homes. When new settlers arrived, the neighbors sized them up. If they passed inspection, the already settled, those to be his neighbors, gathered together and built the newly arrived settler a cabin. These structures were a cross between the "hoop cabin" and the "Indian bark hut." This was the introduction of the stranger and thereafter he was "one of them." The happiest days of man were when he lived in one of these "homely but comfortable old cabins." Window sash and window glass were unknown—except in the very rarest instances. The doors were openings without the formality of having to swing back any material to get in. Your entrance was not impeded. The windows had neither sash nor glass. It was simply an opening to assist the unchinked crevices between the logs, and the open door, in letting in God's light and pure air. This was the condition of the early

home for the decade ending about 1830. Thereafter improvements were made. The doors became fastened by wooden latches, and yet for the convenience of friend, neighbor and traveler, the string to lift the latch always hung on the outside.

Hospitality was a common virtue of the early settlers. No stranger ever arrived at one of these cabins near nightfall who was not invited to "come in," and was entertained to the best of the ability of the occupants of the cabin. No palace of the rich, the knight, or the king, ever sheltered a happier heart than these homely cabins. Another described the early cabin and furniture as follows: "These were of round logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with boards split from a tree. Puncheon floor, a hole cut in the end and a stick chimney run up, clapboard door, a window hole in the side or end, two feet square (without glass). The logs are chinked and daubed with mud. This is a completed cabin. The furniture consists of a "one legged bedstead," constructed by boring holes in the end of a post, placing it at right angles in a corner of the cabin, running a pole in the holes so made in the post to like holes in the "log walls" of the cabin. Upon this structure is laid clapboards, or linn bark is interwoven from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. This bed often was the prairie grasses, easily gotten about the cabin, and the scanty bedclothes brought from the old home. As years passed the feathered denizens of the country furnished feathers to replace the grass. The cook stove in any form was unknown. The cooking was done by the faithful housewife (God bless her memory) in pots, kettles and skillets, on and about the big fireplace. The house was now ready and equipped for the life on the frontier to begin in earnest.

After all, these log-cabins of the pioneer were not so bad. The people of today, with charter oak cooking stoves and ranges, would be ill at home were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than those provided for the noble housewife of the log-cabin. In the rude fireplaces were built chimneys composed of mud and sticks, or perhaps an undressed stone. Such a fireplace served for heating and cooking purposes as well as for ventilation. Around this meals were prepared, and good meals, too, such as were conducive to the healthful nourishment of this race of people, whose lots was exposure and hardships. There were no dyspeptics in those days. There were no stovepipes to fall to provoke profanity and for his lordship to adjust. Doesn't

these surroundings account in a large degree for women being more faithful in divine worship. For not unfrequently the good housewife cooked on such a fireplace, with half a dozen small children around her feet, and while her liege lord of a husband sat in the corner smoking his pipe and home grown tobacco, with his long legs stretched on either side of the fireplace for the faithful wife to stumble over or get over as best she could in the preparation of the meal.

Before mills were established the hominy block was used. These exist now only in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, or come to us by tradition. It will be of interest to know the construction and use of this wonderful, and at that time, useful relic of the long ago. A tree of suitable size, usually two feet in diameter, was selected. If the neighborhood happened to have a cross-cut saw the tree was "butted"—that is, the end was sawed square, so as to stand steady when ready for use. If the cross-cut saw was not available, the strong arm of the woodsman and the sharp ax were ready to do this work. The proper length of four or five feet was secured and prepared. This done the block was raised on its end and the work of cutting out of a hollow in one end was accomplished. This was generally done with a common sharp ax. When this cavity was deemed to be large enough a fire was built in it and carefully watched till the ragged edges were burned away. When completed the hominy block resembled the present day druggist's mortar. The pestle to crush the corn was prepared of suitable timber—sometimes with an iron wedge at the end—the large end down. This completed this useful machinery—sometimes made for use of a family, sometimes for a neighborhood.

Now came the labor on this machine in grinding the grain into meal. This devolved generally upon the housewife, as it did on the Indian squaw, her predecessor in the land. This ground or beaten corn and the meats of the country composed the ordinary meals of the settlers. Of meats there was abundance. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie, elk was handy, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens were there in great numbers. Bears were here, their hides used for warming the person, and the flesh for food for the family. The screeching of the panther and howling of the wolves lulled these early settlers to sleep. The streams of water also abounded in fish and a good supply of these could be procured by the expenditure of a little time and labor—all of which the early settler had. There was then no necessity for long camp-

ing trips to hunt or fish. All these were near each home in plenty. There was no risk of being ordered off some person's premises or arrested as trespassers when in search of game or fish. This was all between God and the settler.

It is true, there was in a sense, strange loneliness for the settler. The solitude at times was very oppressive. Months would pass without seeing a human face outside of their own family, and on occasions of special interest, such as elections, holiday celebrations or camp meetings, it was not unusual for the settlers near the place of meeting to entertain scores of neighbors from distant parts of the county.

Rough and rude as the surroundings were the pioneers were honest, sincere, hospitable and kind. This is true, as a rule there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers than there is when the county becomes old and rich. If there is an absence of what may be termed refinement, that absence is more than compensated in the presence of a generous heart and truthful lives. They are bold, sturdy, industrious and enterprising. They were earnest thinkers and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. They do not always arrive at conclusions by means of a course of reasoning, but nevertheless get at real facts. They disliked cowards and shams, falsehood and deception were intolerable to them. They were of the highest type of honor in word and action. Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way into this county as successors of the Big and Little Osage Indians.

These peoples of this very early decade of our settlement have passed away. Some of their descendants are among us today. It is hard for these descendants of this noble ancestry to forget the "old-time hospitality and free and easy ways." Of the early social affairs of the pioneer, it is written: "If a house was to be raised every man turned out, and often the women, too, and while the men piled the logs that fashioned the primitive place the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by the big log fires near the site where the cabin was being raised; in other cases it was prepared at the nearest cabin and at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one man in the neighborhood killed a beef, a pig or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece. We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown and would not have been tolerated. What one had, all had, and that was the happiest period of life.

But today if you lean against a neighbor's shade tree, he will charge for it. If you are poor and fall sick, you lie and suffer almost unnoticed and unattended, and probably go to the poorhouse. Like as not the man who informs the authorities of the case charges the county for the service. Not so with the early timers—the pioneers. They have all passed away. The present old men of former settlers can't remember back to the days we write of. But of these now departed pioneers it can be truthfully said, "they were excellent men and women of the very highest type of character and have left a deep and enduring impression upon the county." "They builded better than they knew." They were persons of decided activity and energy, else they would never have faced the trials and tribulations of the pioneer life. Doubtless they made mistakes—what generation or what manner of men have not. Many of their dreams have been fulfilled—others doubtless have come to naught. Looking backward over the situation, judging from the highest standpoint, it certainly does not seem cheerful, and yet, for those who participated in the scenes—the old pioneer—it was a most enjoyable time.

We of this decade ought to shame ourselves. We complain of hard times and destitution. Think of the pioneers, cheerful and contented with their meager means and humble lot of hardships and deprivations during these early days. They lived within their means; they had to, however limited; not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford. The natural result was prosperity and contentment. There was always room for the stranger at the fireside and a cordial welcome for the hungry guest at the table. Humanity, with all its ills, is nevertheless fortunately characterized with remarkable flexibility, which enables it to accommodate itself to circumstances. After all the secret of happiness lies in one's ability to accommodate himself to his surroundings.

Early entertainments were few and far between. Every cabin, however, was a place of entertainment. On such gatherings, when bedtime young men slept in the wagon, outside. When morning came those came, the first family to retire would take the back part of the cabin and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals of corn bread, buttermilk, fat pork, and sometimes coffee, were served outside the cabin, where room for service could be had. On Sundays and extraordinary occasions, the meal was sometimes supplemented by a wheat

bread meal. The wheat "tramped out," cleaned with a sheet, and pounded in the mortar by hand and baked on a flat rock especially heated for the occasion.

We have developed wonderfully in the use of agricultural machinery. It is interesting to observe the many kinds of useful machinery of today and reflect that in the days of old there was a total lack of such conveniences. Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own comparisons, and may the results of these comparisons silence the voice of complaint which so often is now heard in the land. The early plow was the "bull-plow." The whole generally made of wood by the settler from the nearby forest. In later years the mould-board was improved, half being wood and half iron. However quaint, the old bull-plows did good service. They should be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Cass County.

The amount of money which some farmers of today invest annually in farm implements would have kept the pioneer farmer in farm machinery for life. The pioneer farmer did not invest in farm implements, because he hadn't the spare money to so invest, and neither would many of the present day implements be adapted to his primitive farming. The old bull-plow worked well among stumps and most early farms were made out of the timberlands.

There was too much danger on the prairie of fires burning the farm products and improvements, neither could stock be kept on the high prairie on account of a small black fly which literally stung the stock until they died. It was true, at seasons of the year, that people nor stock could live on the high prairie, because of the presence of the fly and dangerous prairie fires. We look back and wonder why the timber was settled before the prairie. The old pioneer knew well why it was. It is true the prairie was seldom settled until after the pioneer period. The hardest to cultivate was put under cultivation first.

From this picture of conditions and methods of pioneer days let us peruse the official reports, State and national, and gather from them if we can some picture of the present status, and leave the reader to judge of the development of Cass County, from the days of old to the present. The natural resources and advantages of this part of Missouri, make Missouri the leading State of the Union for opportunities to manufacturers, capitalists, farmers, dairymen, horticulturists, stock and poultry raising. The commodities holding high rank are corn, wheat, oats, strawberries, watermelons, tomatoes, and big red apples, peaches, flour,

meal, brick and tiling, live stock raising, building stone, and all kinds of flour products.

Located as it is, between the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth parallels of north latitude and between the ninety-fourth and ninety-fifth meridians of west longitude, Cass County, is strictly within the temperate zone in which the great work of the world is accomplished. Its climate is conducive to health and physical strength. Health is promoted by pure air, bright sunshine and good water. The federal census of vital statistics makes plain the claim for this part of the State is not an idle boast. The annual death rate of the Union is 16.3 per thousand, in Missouri only 12.2 per thousand. The annual birth rate by the same authority is given for the whole United States as 11.2 per cent, while in Missouri it is 13.8 per cent. Thus it is seen Missourians are born more numerously and die less rapidly than elsewhere.

Its temperature makes for more adapted to products hereinbefore enumerated than other parts of the country. The cereal crops of the greatest commercial value are corn, wheat, hay, oats, potatoes and fruits. Corn stands at the head of the list, with wheat, timothy, hay and clover ranking near in value as money makers. We glean from the Federal Census of 1910 the value from products in stock and cereals for the whole State, the following: Cattle, $72,883,664; horses and colts, $113,976,563; mules and mule colts, $43,438,702; swine, $31,937,573; sheep and lambs, $7,888,878; poultry, $11,870,973.

The total value of domestic animals exceeded three hundred million dollars in value for that year. Since then the commercial values of such have largely increased. Cass County's part of the surplus of such values shipped, far exceeds the value of three million dollars. From the same authority we gather domestic animals, poultry and bees combined increased in a decade 78 per cent.; horses and colts increased in the same time in value 170 per cent.; mules increased in commercial value in the same period, 180 per cent.; swine, 93 per cent., and sheep and lambs, 135 per cent. It is interesting to note poultry is greater in value than sheep, and one-third as great as hogs.

Federal authorities give the average value of farm land in Missouri in 1900 at $20.46 per acre, the average in 1910 at $41.80 per acre. Of the approximately 600,000 acres of land in Cass County nearly 5 per cent., or 30,000 acres are low lands, swamp and overflow. These in many instances are the most fertile and productive of our lands. Little attention has been given to such parts of the county until recent years. These lands can be and will be made to produce a hundred bushels of corn per

acre and have until quite recently been practically non-productive. Such lands are being sought by speculators, who at once proceed to drain the same so as to make them profitable to hold.

The shame of our county is the drift of our young people to the cities from the farm. Thus leaving the accumulation of a lifetime by their ancestors, or taking same with them, to return in a few years and assume the place of the hired man, when but a very few years they occupied the position of landlord.

Should we adapt ourselves to more intense farming, stop many unnecessary wastes, cultivate more closely what we have, there would be a marvelous increase in the products of the farm. Perhaps little over half of the area of the county suitable for agriculture is under cultivation. "If every available acre suitable for cultivation was properly tilled our output in crops would more than double." "This, it is estimated, would still be further increased by scientific and intensive farming." Comparatively few farms are being worked for all their soils can produce. Fertilizers are but little used. Why should farm lands elsewhere demand a price of several hundred dollars per acre, and which do not produce as much as ours, and are not located so favorably to a great market? Old-time methods have passed away.

This is a day of present opportunity. The forest has passed before the woodman's ax. The prairie is broken and ready. With dredge and ditch large acreages, rich as the far-famed Valley of the Nile, is being developed almost as if by magic. Here is the opportunity for the man of brain and brawn. An opportunity where there is no oppression, where the churches, schools, transportation facilities and comforts of civilization are ready made and await the comer. Nowhere, not even elsewhere in our own commonwealth of Missouri, are as desirable lands, as cheap in price, power of production considered, and as accessible to as great a market as Kansas City on our north. We have no wind-swept wastes, no sterile, wasted, worn out and abandoned farms; no robbed and exhausted soil. Peopled by a hardy, hospitable, charitable citizenship, not tied to tradition, ever ready and more than glad to welcome the worthy.

Dr. Mumford, dean of the State Agricultural College, says, "One man in Missouri grows more corn each year on his farm than is grown in the nine States of Utah, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Rhode Island, Wyoming and Nevada combined. Three counties in Missouri grow more corn than nineteen other states, in which are included all of New England. These three counties grow more corn than is reported for the State of New York, or Maryland, or West Virginia.

Missouri grows three times as much corn as all of South America, three-fifths as much as all of Europe, and nearly one-half as much as is produced in the whole world outside of the United States. The State stands fourth among the states in the production of farm crops. Cass County is among the foremost counties of the State in the production of all classes of farm products. We are decidedly in the lime-light in our wonderful progress in agriculture.

The move lately made in the building of good roads is another boost to the county and evident progress and uplift to the county. The men who back such progressive movements deserve the co-operation and assistance of all good citizens. These good roads bring us nearer to the great markets, thereby giving better prices for our produce.

Professor Nelson, of the State Board of Agriculture, speaking of the State at large, says: "The 1913 Missouri wheat crop amounted to more than 35,000,000 bushels—more, according to preliminary figures by the United States Department of Agriculture, than that of any other states, save six. This is more than twice as much wheat as was grown either in Oklahoma or Oregon, both heralded as wonder wheat states. It is more than three times as much as was grown in the entire State of Texas, where the wagon haul to railroad is often as long as is the railroad haul in Missouri. It is more than three times as much as is grown in Colorado, where the millionaire goes for air, and almost thirty times as much as is grown in Arkansas, where many go for bear. It is more than was grown in Alberta that year, and in this same Missouri, land of balmy days and blue grass, is grown a wheat crop equal to one-sixth of all Canada." "Seven Missouri counties each grew more than a million bushels of wheat. Referring again to the State farm crops, the general government statistics show Missouri excels all states of the Union save Texas, Illinois and Iowa, all three exceeding Missouri in area. Missouri raised more bushels of corn than either Texas or Kansas, and raised more corn per acre. Texas raised twenty-one bushels, Kansas twenty-three bushels, while Missouri raised thirty-two bushels per acre.

To give a more definite idea of the commercial value of surplus stock shipment, we turn again to statistics gathered from the State Bureau of Labor. One million, one hundred and twenty thousand, six hundred and thirty head of cattle and calves were shipped to market; 3,555,692 head of hogs; 144,305 head of horses and mules, 1,120,250 head of sheep and lambs, besides goats, jacks, stallions and other stock. These do not include the stock sold or slaughtered locally. Two-fifths of the

cattle and hogs were shipped out, one-fifth sold locally and two-fifths remained on the farm. It took more than a hundred thousand freight cars to haul this vast array of live stock to market. Cass County was second in the shipment of hogs, having shipped 128,825 head to 136,676 head shipped from Nodoway County.

In 1854 Senator Stephen A. Douglas said, "Indeed, fellow citizens, your resources are such that Missourians might arm a half million of men and wall themselves within the borders of their own State and withstand the siege of all the armies of this present world. What wonders are wrought since then. Last year Con Roach truthfully said, "Before another generation shall have passed away a land owner in Missouri may well consider himself one of the elect." As showing the progressive development we give a late statement of the financial development of Kansas City, for Kansas City is but the business center of this county. Business in Kansas City, measured by bank clearings, made a greater gain in 1916 than in any previous year. The increase in the exchanges through the clearing house was $1,118,000,000, or 29 per cent., and the total for the year fell only a little short of $5,000,000,000.

The increase in 1916 exceeded the entire year's clearings in any year prior to 1905, and the total was double that of seven years ago. The year started with an increase in January of less than 8 per cent. and the ratio increased until October, when the clearings were 47 per cent. greater than in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The Kansas City bank clearings each month in 1916 and 1915 are here shown:

	1916.	1915.
January	$350,463,007	$326,187,437
February	324,697,412	287,744,674
March	371,611,582	305,697,493
April	335,228,503	309,772,295
May	368,596,023	293,282,370
June	352,362,054	301,362,054
July	359,897,475	275,067,037
August	452,911,444	282,146,821
September	448,576,753	311,225,183
October	541,150,595	366,761,189
November	526,486,009	394,019,925
December	520,787,784	381,850,316
Totals	$4,953,778,696	$3,835,061,547

Twenty years of growth of Kansas City is reflected in the record of yearly bank clearings for twenty-one years, which shows only one year when the clearings did not show a gain over the preceding year's. Yearly bank clearings since 1896 are here shown:

1916, $4,953,778,696; 1915, $3,835,061,541; 1914, $3,015,811,567; 1913, $2,850,326,611; 1912, $2,713,027,916; 1911, $2,578,730,359; 1910, $2,634,578,738; 1909, $2,395,530,983; 1908, $1,850,756,155; 1907, $1,649,-175,013; 1906, $1,332,689,270; 1905, $1,197,905,558; 1904, $1,097,887,155; 1903, $1,074,879,589; 1902, $988,294,998; 1901, $918,198,416; 1900, $775,-264,813; 1899, $648,270,711; 1898, $584,249,639; 1897, $540,870,381; 1896, $503,792,909.

Bank deposits, as well as clearings, showed a larger expansion in 1916 than in any previous year. The increase was almost $100,000,000. Total deposits of national and State banks of Greater Kansas City, according to the last published statements, were $258,000,000, and aggregate resources $290,000,000. These figures do not include those of the Federal Reserve Bank, which has $35,000,000 in deposits and $41,000,000 in total resources. That institution is a reserve depository for other banks and therefore its figures cannot fairly be added to the total for Kansas City.

CHAPTER XXV.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

SOIL—DRAINAGE—LAND SPECULATORS—INTERRUPTION BY CIVIL WAR—CORN MOST VALUABLE CROP—OTHER CROPS—MARKET FACILITIES—GRAIN PRODUCTION—STATISTICS—GRASS AND FORAGE PLANTS—FRUIT GROWING—FLOWERS.

The soils, physical features and climatic conditions of the county are not excelled. Her agricultural possibilities are of the highest order. Our soils are scientifically designated as the summit silt loam, summit stone clay loam, crawford silt loam, crawford stony clay loam, Oswego silt loam, Bates silt loam, Bates loam, Osage silt loam and Osage clay. These terms, when reduced to our common understanding, mean these several classes of soils are produced from the sun and floods coming in contact with the rocks of these several classes. The erosions of the rocks give the several colors of soils, dark gray, yellowish brown, black and other colors. After all our soil is generally a dark alluvial loam.

When first broken our upland or prairie land contained a large amount of organic matter. This accounts for the large production of first crops. These soils are adapted to the production of corn, wheat, grasses and oats, which crops rank in importance in the order named. It is good especially for growth of grasses and small grain. Tobacco and alfalfa are becoming important crops. Fertilizers are used but little.

The value of drainage has not been ascertained, but it is probable it would prove profitable, especially on flat lands. Where lands are not well drained soils become dead and are wet and soggy and largely lose their quality of production and become sterile. It is quite probable these low flat lands, properly drained, will become our strongest and most productive soils. Drainage of these swamps and unprofitable lands, largely

held by speculators, and which are a menace to health and a hindrance to travel and transportation, will redound to the profit and interest of the practical farmer.

The excessive holdings by land speculators is a detriment to the actual cultivation of the soil. Its remedy is a puzzling problem. The wisest differ as to the solution. All recognize its evil effects on the general prosperity of the community.

In the near future these poorly drained, compact, low humous, sour soils will disappear, reclaiming such lands, making unprofitable land our most productive lands. Soils in our forest areas have a lighter texture and lighter color. Little of this is adapted to cultivation on account of its soggy condition, poor drainage and difficulty of handling. However, it is excellent corn and grass soil, properly drained.

The bottoms are the deposit vegetable matter and erosions from stones for ages. These soils are more fittingly termed alluvial, and occur along our streams and bottom lands adjoining, subject to overflow and need artificial drainage. These heavy soils comprise some of the most productive lands of the county.

The excellence of the soil and the ease with which it is handled puts Cass County in the forefront as a leading agricultural section. The early settlers of the county mainly depended on growing corn and wheat by cultivation and raising stock on the abundant growth of wild grasses. About the beginning of our Civil War, agricultural industries had attained some headway. Besides corn and wheat, some oats, rye, flax, hemp, tobacco and other crops had attracted some attention of our farming class. The War of the Rebellion interrupted the agricultural progress largely by the virtual depopulation of the county. On the close of the war the county was rapidly resettled. Later some hindrances appeared in the way of insects.

Corn had always been the most important crop, both in extent of acreage and in value to the agriculturist. Corn is generally husked and snapped and cribbed for feed to stock or hauling to market. Lately the drift has been to cutting and shocking and storing in silos for feeding purposes. Both white and yellow corn are grown. Wheat ranks next to corn in importance of production. Oats and rye are of economic importance. Aside from the value of their grain product it enables the agriculturist to rest his land by changes of crops. Alfalfa, clover, timothy, as well as tame grasses, do exceedingly well and constitute a valuable

adjunct to stoc kraising. The growing of tobacco has never been a large success, yet of late years its cultivation appears to promise greater remuneration. In an early day hemp was a profitable crop. It seems to be of little value today as a money making crop.

Our people are learning more and more how to use our soils and what crops are best adapted to the different soils. In our schools are also taught the uses of the several soils and the manner of distinguishing them. A more intelligent use of agriculture is being put in practice. The putting into use of the modern taught methods of cultivation, the husbanding of the soil, the best form of putting into market, including the feeding to stock and other varied ways, are not alone studied, but put into practice. Our people are abreast of the most progressive and there is no new method they are not ready to give a trial and adopt all in it that proves good.

With our railroad facilities and nearness to Kansas City, one of the greatest markets of the western world, makes the county of the very greatest importance as an agricultural county. Cass County ranks among the foremost counties of the State. Missouri is credited with producing in one year one-eighth of the corn of the United States and one-tenth of the corn of the world.

Three Missouri counties produced more corn than nineteen other states of the Union, combined. The least productive county in the State produces more corn than four states of the Union. It was estimated by the State Board of Agriculture the State produced in 1904 (not an unusual year) more than three hundred million bushels of corn, more than double that of the eleven principal corn state, valued at more than one hundred million dollars. The corn crop for that year exceeded the combined production of thirty other states. For the same year said board estimated the Missouri production of wheat to be more than sixty-two million bushels. The yield was the largest average per acre of winter wheat or spring wheat of any State, double the combined wheat crop of the eleven wheat producing states. Missouri's annual production of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat exceeds the combined production of Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia, Alabama, Maryland, Louisiana, West Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming and Nevada. The western part of the State is the largest produced of these cereals.

We glean from the census, Missouri in 1900 had approximately 285,000 farms, aggregating 35,000,000 acres, or an average of 120 acres to the farm. And that these farms were of the probable value of $850,000,000. This was the largest number of farms of any State in the Union, save Texas. The increase of the number, acreage and value of farms in Missouri since then has been rapid and permanent. The present value of the Missouri farms will easily run up into the billion of dollars. It is also shown that more than two-thirds of these farms were operated by their owners. More people are engaged in agricultural pursuits in Missouri than in any of the great agricultural states, east or west. A like showing is made in the census as to the State's power of production of Irish and sweet potatoes, melons and grasses. For all this our soils have stood the test for more than half a century and will not wear our nor burn out.

With proper irrigation for our high lands, and drainage for our swamps, what may be expected of our soils? With Kansas City market at our door, with our mild climate, more time to plant, cultivate, harvest and market the varied crops, increasing the efficiency of the workman, giving a longer growing season, we may well ask, what are the possibilities of the agriculturist in Cass County.

The time has been when the states of Iowa and Illinois held the banner as cereal and grass producers of these United States. With the rapid settlement of our State in late years, these states must stand aside. These newcomers have brought into cultivation large areas of new lands. The undulating prairies and level and extensive bottoms of western Missouri are more clearly cultivated under our mild climate and longer seasons—longer both for cutlivating and harvesting, or gathering the fruits of labor expended.

We ought not to pass without calling attention to the grasses, clovers and forage plants grown in the county. We produce timothy, blue grass, blue stem, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, red and white clover, alfalfa, alsike, cow peas, sorghum, Kafir corn, millet, Hungarian and milo maize, and grasses of other names, all useful for pasturage and stock feeding. Our advance in farming of late years is simply marvelous.

The small orchards of the county, planted for family use, have shown our soil is eminently adapted to fruit growing. Insects occasionally do much damage. The scientists are learning to overcome this pest. The past has proven apples, peaches, pears and cherries do well. Many of

these small orchards have proven valuable adjuncts to the farmer. What was intended for home consumption has grown to a valuable article of commerce. Varieties of smaller fruits, strawberries, tomatoes, onions, melons, etc., do well throughout the county and bid fair to become valuable for marketing. The nearness to a great city gives a good market at our very door for all classes of horticultural crops. This article of commerce seems to be behind in production to many other crops of less marketable value.

The growing of cut flowers has reached important proportions in recent years. The rose, carnation, violet and bulbous plants take the lead in the industry. Sunny days in winter, combined with a mild climate, give us an advantage over more northern places. Cass County has the largest floral garden in the United States, if not in the world.

CHAPTER XXVI.

STOCK RAISING.

EARLY-DAY RANGE — TRANSPORTATION CHANGES — CATTLE — HOGS — SHEEP—HORSES—MULES—CLIMATIC ADVANTAGES—AVAILABLE MARKETS—PRIZE WINNERS—HIGH GRADES AND PURE BLOODS—A FAMOUS TROTTER.

In early days the county comprised an extensive range of natural grasses. It was quite natural stock raising should early become an important industry. The cattle then raised were largely fattened on the range. There was little market for the corn then raised, and this, too, went into the cattle and hogs. With the advent of railroads the industry of stock raising grew rapidly. The county has always been a large producer of cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep. As the saying goes the thrifty farmer prefers to "put his grain and pasture into stock and drive it to market" in preference to selling grain on an uncertain and radically fluctuating market. The improvement in the quality of all these classes of stock is quite apparent.

Hog raising is carried on in conjunction with cattle raising and the two are money makers on the farm. Sheep in small flocks are found throughout the county, with constantly increasing numbers, quality and profitableness. The raising of horses and mules is another important industry. This is done, not as an industry by itself, but with other classes of farming. Practically every farmer raises a few horses and mules, which brings him ready money each year. Of late the wars of Europe have furnished a lucrative market for horses and mules and even cattle, hogs and sheep.

The blessings of our climate are again shown in the production of live stock. Missouri mules and horses are in demand the world over. Between the severe cold of the North and the extreme heat of the South,

we escape the blistering suns of the South lowlands and escape the diseases common thereto. We also miss the long and expensive feeding of the northern climates. Our summers are never so hot, nor winters so cold that extra feed and expensive shelters are required for protection. The larger part of our cattle are practically without shelter.

For raising live stock there must not only be a favorable climate, a fertile soil and an intelligent people, and we have all of these, but must have available markets and ready transportation. This we have. Cass County live stock has always stood high in the fairs and stock shows and rank among the first of the State, and the State is first in the Union. Missouri's profits from live stock mounts up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Year by year the intelligent, thrifty farmer of Cass is improving the grade of his stock, and thereby its marketable value. While our horses and cattle are money makers for the raiser, the hog and sheep are also a valuable adjunct to the stock raiser. In the county are found the high breeds of Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen, Angus, Galloway, Jersey, Holstein, Devon and Guernsey, as well as other breeds.

There are among the hogs the Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, Chester Whites, Essex, and other like high grades of breeding.

Among the horses are the American saddle horse, standard bred trotter, Percheron, Belgian, Clydesdale, German coach, French coach, and other stocks highly bred. One of the fastest trotters in the United States was bred and foaled in this county. This was the property of the late James N. Haddock who, when his horse lived out its usefulness and died, built a monument at the horse's grave on the present Miller farm, at one time owned by Mr. Haddock, a few miles west of Harrisonville.

While our sheep raising hasn't been taken up as readily as in other counties what we raise is of a high grade. We find here the Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown, Merino, and other varieties bred up as high as found anywhere. We also have the well bred goat. "Billy" is always a favorite where he goes and seeks homely pleasures as he goes.

It was a Missouri horse which won the first prize as a riding horse at the Chicago World's Fair. Other stock, cattle, mules, hogs and sheep from Missouri have been prize winners at all the fairs, far and near. They have the admiration and praise of stock lovers and stock judges at all times. It has been a frequent occurrence for Missouri horses and

jacks to bring on the market more than $5,000 apiece. They are taken in all directions for breeding purposes. The saddle horse association, in preparing a map of the counties of the State engaged in saddle horse breeding, puts Cass County in the forefront. A good class, good trotters, good breeders, and great draft animals.

The State has won fame for her flocks and herds. Her people are by nature and training lovers of good stock. The county is located admirably for all lines of stock growing. May she continue to take advantage of every method to still further improve the stock in all lines. It makes for personal profit and community pride.

A. J. SHARP'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
Harrisonville, Mo.

MISSOURI PACIFIC DEPOT.
Harrisonville, Mo.

CHAPTER XXVII.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

DAIRYING AND TRUCK GARDENING—APIARY—POULTRY AND EGGS—COAL—FIRE-CLAY—GAS.

TRUCK GARDENING AND DAIRY BUSINESS.

Since Cass County is favorably located with regard to markets, is well supplied with good shipping facilities, and is so admirably adapted to truck gardening and dairying, these industries are becoming quite important. Neither, however, have attained the importance their value as money makers demand in the commercial world. These industries are in their infancy.

It is becoming recognized by the schools of agriculture that these though small industries are of the greatest importance in the making of the home, the home comforts and money makers in the commercial marts.

The future of these industries is exceedingly promising. Wheat and corn will produce a profitable crop per acre, yet the truck garden and dairy will multiply the profits per acre many times, with less labor and risks from pests.

APIARY.

Among the early settlers of Cass County the product of honey bees was quite an article of commerce. It has fallen largely into disuse. Yet quite a number of our people keep bees for their product and find a ready and profitable market. It is stated by bee men that the bee is the precursor of white civilization. John C. Freemont relates in his report on his explorations an incident as follows: "Here (near the western moun-

tains) where stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the regions of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rocks a solitary bee came winging his flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men. We pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain and plain, a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization."

Gregg, a writer on the "Commerce of the Prairies," says: "The honey bee appears to have emigrated exclusively from the east, as its march has been observed westward. The bee, among western pioneers, is the proverbial precursor of the Anglo-American population. In fact, the aborigines of the frontier have generally corroborated this statement, for they used to say that they knew the white man was not far behind when the bees appeared among them."

The wild bee generally sought the forests along the water courses. They were sought eagerly by early settlers, and early became domesticated. It was not unusual to find "bee hives" at the farm house. Very much improvement has been made over the wild bees and their fruits, the present use of these little neighbors and their product, while to some extent neglected, is still a source of profit to the owners.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

We haven't access to the census report by counties, but we assume Cass County is above the average of the counties of the State in the production and sale of fowls and eggs. The census gives for Missouri the following statistics:

Produced 1909.	Value.	Marketed.	Value.
Eggs _____112,000,000 doz.	$85,000,000	72,000,000 doz.	$12,570,000
Fowls _____ 32,000,000	15,000,000	10,500,000	6,000,000

This shows this business which appears small is no little item of our commerce. If Cass County is an average county, and it is reasonable to believe it is more, then our people sell annually a quarter million dollars worth of poultry and eggs.

With the rapidly increasing modes of transportation to market, who can say the field for this industry now great, with extremely flattering outlook for more wonderful profits. This industry exceeds the mule or

horse business taken singly. The State in 1900 was third State in the shipping of poultry and eggs. Illinois and Iowa being ahead. Now Missouri is first. Climatic conditions again come to our aid in this industry. Our nearness to market is bettering our condition or location. No other product of the farm brings so much cash to the farmer as does his hens and eggs. Cass County is given as among the first seventeen counties in the poultry and egg profiting business.

MINES.

As yet there has been little profitable mining done in the county. In the southeastern part of the county, near the town of Creighton, some coal is being dug with profit. In the western and northwestern part of the county is found gas, used for homes and bids fair to become in the near future a valuable article of commerce. Valuable clay for brick and tiling is found a short distance southwest of Harrisonville. Parties have formed a company, bought tracts of land, and are preparing to turn this clay into useful articles of commerce. A tiling plant is in process of operation here, under the ownership (practically) and management of the Hon. W. S. Dickey. He has made extensive and profitable investments elsewhere in this line, and reports flattering outlooks here. We have reason to think well of the future mineral developments in the county. The State official report on mineral production shows approximately 5,000 tons of coal mined in the county in the year 1914.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES.

COMMERCE THE MAINSPRING OF SOCIETY—CASS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION AMONG THE FIRST—FIRST MILL—LATER MILLS —BLOIS THE FIRST MERCHANT—HENRY F. BAKER, THE PIONEER MERCHANT OF HARRISONVILLE—MODERN COMMERCE.

Commerce is the life blood of civilization. If those who control and project the commercial affairs are crooked, so will your social and political life be corrupt. If such affairs are directed by persons desiring not only their personal profit but the general welfare, then will such projects redown to the general good. It is this high character of the citizenship of the county which have brought profit to themselves and blessings to all in the many enterprises projected among our people. Among the first, if not the first, enterprises, entitled to the such name, was the "Cass County Agricultural and Mechanical Association," located at Pleasant Hill. It was incorporated March 5, 1855 (see acts of 1855, page 216). The first directors were James A. Fisher, John M. Armstrong, Larkin Madox, Thomas Thomas, John B. Fleming, Thomas F. Freeman, James Hamilton, R. H. Nelson, William Bronaugh, J. C. Christopher, L. S. Boyd, James C. Copeland, J. B. Skilman, Thomas W. Hurst and E. McClanahan. They were among the very earliest settlers of the county and men of the highest character. This institution proved to be a most successful enterprise of the day. It is to be regretted that these men have passed away, and we know so little of them.

Other enterprises in different parts of the county, worthy of mention, more on account of the unequalness of the affairs than otherwise. In 1832, among the first settlements of the county, William Savage built the first mill in Cass County on Big Creek, about two miles west of the present site of Pleasant Hill. It was a grist and saw mill combined,

the burrs were set on the saw frame. At first it only ground corn, which had to be sifted after it was ground. There was only one run of burrs, which as well as the mill irons, were brought from St. Louis. The mill cost about $50. The mill had no gearing, the burrs being located over the wheel, and running with the same velocity as the wheel. People came from far and near, attracted by the reports of the completion of the mill. For days before the mill was ready for work people came with their grists. The Big Creek bottom was filled with people waiting their turn at the mill. This hardship of camping out and waiting was not luxury but simply a necessity, in order to secure for the families of the waiters the simplest necessaries of life. This mill was moved in 1837 by James Reynolds and Joel Riddle further east.

In 1837 or 1838 some of the farmers erected a horse mill, a grist mill, at a point a few miles west of the present Pleasant Hill. This was run by horse power and was of short life. A short time after this mill was erected Solomon Teague started a horse mill on Camp Branch. Frederick Bouse improved on these ancient structures by building a small water mill on Camp Branch and did a flourishing business in time of high water. As early as 1843 Harrison Davis and William Blackburn built a bill on Sugar Creek in the southeast part of the county. John Houston soon purchased this and moved it further east in the county. In 1843 a Mr. Crenshaw erected and operated a water mill on the middle fork of Grand River. Not long after a Mr. John Fine built a horse mill on a part of what is now the Stark farm west of Freeman.

These little mills were kept busy day and night, the old settlers usually waiting sometimes for days to get their grists ground. Early in 1848 Joseph Flood and E. Peyton built a saw and grist mill on south fork of Grand River in the present West Dolan. Farmer and Gardner, in 1846, built a water mill, grist mill, just below the bridge, now known as Clark's bridge in Everett Township, on the south fork of Grand River. This mill went the way of all the earth in some big freshet of the river. In 1849 Nicholas C. Payne built a water saw and grist mill in Sherman Township on Grand River near what is known as Settles Ford. This was washed away by high waters during the war. James Thornburg built another mill on this old foundation a short time after the close of the war. It too was taken by high water. These are practically the early commercial enterprises of the county. After this such matters as mills grew up in about all the towns of the county and became thriving business concerns and a blessing to the country.

Probably the first merchant to open a store in the county was a Frenchman by the name of Blois, who in 1833 opened a store on section 12, township 46, range 30, on what was known in early days as the "old Mordecai Phillips" farm, three miles east of Pleasant Hill in the edge of the present Polk Township. The store building was quite a primitive structure and was built of poles. It was short of life for in the same year, it is said, was moved to what is now known as "Old Town, Pleasant Hill."

In 1837, Henry F. Baker became the pioneer merchant at Harrisonville. His store was in a log house, located at the southwest corner of the public square, where Briles' business block is now located. Soon after this Wilson & Brooks opened a general store in about the middle of the west side of the square, in a log house. A short time thereafter Price & Keller opened a store where Will Clemments now has his hardstore, on the south lot of the west side of the square.

From primitive startings have arose throughout the county a great business in merchandising. Where then only a few thousand dollars worth of goods were sold in a year, it now counts up into the many millions. Commercial enterprises of late years are as well and honestly managed with all respect to the public's rights, along with the individuals' private gain. Transportation is dealt with. We have the late establishment of the large creamery farm on the old "Billie Ryan" farm; the oil line and reservoirs; the foundaries both at Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill; the creameries at Harrisonville and Garden City; ice plants at Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville; the drainage projects for making useful and reclaiming the bottom lands of Big Creek and Grand River; the telephone and telegraph lines throughout the county. What wonders are wrought since those primeval days of our pioneer ancestors!

CHAPTER XXIX.

SCHOOLS.

EARLY SCHOOL LEGISLATION—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS—EARLY OPPOSITION—INFLUENCE—OPPORTUNITIES—STATE INSTITUTIONS—HIGH SCHOOLS AND COMMON SCHOOLS—LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS FROM 1853.

In the very forming of the State, there was provision made for schooling the young. Even prior to coming into the Union as a State, viz: by act approved January 30, 1817, the territorial legislative body made provisions for schools (laws of 1824, pages 520 and 521).

The framers of the Constitution of 1820 made provisions for educating the poor. The establishment of the public school system, the bases practically, of our present, was not put in formal law until 1839. The public school or free schools was not popular. The wealthy, the churches and particularly large property holders, with some exceptions, fought the public schools. This school system has grown in favor as time passes. To it is largely due the happiness of the home, and the intellectual growth of our republic and of necessity broadened and liberalized our citizenship.

Honor to the educators of our State, who by experience and advancement have added the best obtainable to our system, until it has reached the mighty power the school now wields. Lands have been given by the general government and the State has added to the funds arising from the sale of these lands until today the school funds of this county alone amount to millions of dollars, and is augmented by taxation from year to year.

Today our great system provides for special directors for the schools, rural as well as city. There is absolutely no reason why any child, even of the most humble parentage, should not receive an education. Pro-

vision is widely made for higher education by the establishment of high schools, State normals and State universities. All are within the reach of the humblest and the poorest. The public schools are well supplemented with valuable local private schools and church colleges established in many parts of the State.

The insane are cared for by four extensive eleemosynary institutions of the State. The blind, deaf and dumb are alike cared for, and educated at the State's expense. During the past, nearly a century, no political party in all this history of the State has ever arrayed itself against our free school system. From 1817 to 1917 our people have been earnest advocates of a broad and liberal system of education of the masses. Notwithstanding this liberal policy of the State, the schools of Cass County were in a large measure kept up by private subscription. Private or subscription schools have disappeared in the last third of a century.

At present we have in the county one hundred and twelve well managed, useful schools. There are in addition eleven high schools, located at Harrisonville, Pleasant Hill, Belton, Garden City, Drexel, Archie, Raymore, Freeman, Peculiar, East Lynne, Creighton, all doing thorough high school work. All these high schools have creditable buildings, well equipped with the necessary machinery for good work for the pupils.

Under the efficient guidance of Prof. Charles A. Burke, county school commissioner, our schools are making remarkable strides toward front among all the counties of the State.

It would seem B. C. Hawkins was school commissioner in 1853, yet the laws seem to mark the year 1857 empowering the county court to appoint this officer.

The names of the several county superintendents or commissioners are as follows:

B. C. Hawkins ---------- 1853 to 1857
T. R. Russell ---------- 1857 to 1860
William Jones ---------- 1860 to 1866
William J. Terrell ---------- 1866 to 1868
James C. Hall ---------- 1868 part of the year
C. F. Spray ---------- 1868 to 1870
John T. Weathers ---------- 1870 to 1872
Gage S. Spring ---------- 1872 to 1880

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, HARRISONVILLE, MO.

Hugh R. Steele	1880 resigned
J. Jay Berry	1880 to 1881
John T. Weathers	1881 to 1884
Joseph C. Watson	1885 to 1887
S. G. Barker	1887 to 1893
Wm. A. Stair	1894 to 1899
Amos T. Fisher	1899 to 1901
A. A. Wirt	1901 to 1903
Mary Jean White	1903 to 1907
Curtis W. Smith	1907 to 1908
Thomas J. Walker	1908 to 1915
C. A. Burke	1915 to ——

Prof. C. A. Burke is now county school superintendent. This office was changed in name from county school commissioner to county school superintendent by legislative act of 1909.

CHAPTER XXX.

CHURCHES.

INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANT RELIGION IN THE WEST—FIRST MINISTERS—FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN UPPER LOUISIANA—SOME SINGULAR INCIDENTS—MORE CHURCHES ORGANIZED—MISSIONARY SOCIETY—FISHING RIVER ASSOCIATION—CAMP MEETINGS—EARLY MINISTERS—BLUE RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION—AMISH MENNONITE CHURCH.

Little do we realize what we sing when we sing that good old hymn, "Old Time Religion Is Good Enough for Me." The early Spanish authorities, the rulers of forest and prairie, of that great empire west of the Mississippi River, strenuously objected to the introduction of the Protestant religion in the vast domain of the west. The ordinance issued by those in authority in 1797, granting "the privilege of enjoying liberty of conscience," was carefully construed so that settlers of the Protestant faith might come and own property, but should abstain from all intercourse with their brethren of like faith elsewhere. Particular care was taken that no Protestant preacher or one of any other sect other than the Catholic should introduce himself into the province. The anxiety to secure settlers induced liberal concessions to all parties relative to property rights, after a vague and general examination on the subject of their faith. It is not surprising that the French settlers entertained no exalted opinion of the American settlers' religion, saying they had no religion at all. Nor did the conduct of the early Protestant settler give an exalted idea of their piety.

The first Protestant ministers to cross the "great water" were probably Rev. John Clark, a Methodist, who came in 1796, and Rev. Josiah Dodge, a Baptist minister, who came in 1794. Clerk is described as a man of "singular simplicity of manners and unaffected piety." Dodge

was a bold aggressive preacher, and probably preached the first Protestant sermon ever preached west of the "great river." It is related of him he took his four first converts across the "great river" and baptized them in order not to violate any Spanish ordinance. In 1799 Rev. Thomas Johnson, a Baptist preacher from Georgia, arrived. This Johnson baptized Agnes Ballew in a small stream in Cape Girardeau district. This was the first Protestant baptism administered west of the Mississippi River.

Deprived of religious influences it is not strange the people retrograded morally. Sunday became a day of festivity, instead of worship. In 1810 Hempstead, an early adventurer, writes of the American settlers as being "depraved, possessing little or no religion."

In 1803 Rev. Samuel Weyberg, a preacher of the German reformed church, a highly educated minister, came to the territory. It is said in praise of this young man's patriotism, that during the Revolutionary War, when the English soldiers marched through the streets of Philadelphia, yelled loudly, "Hurrah for General Washington," and came near causing serious trouble. He was educated classically for the law, but gave up the law for the ministry. It was well understood at this time, 1803, that this part of Louisiana was about to be ceded to the United States, and this young minister, with other Protestant peoples, became bolder in their utterances. He preached with great power and became instrumental in building up a strong Protestant following in the present limits of Missouri.

Almost immediately after the cession of Louisiana to the United States, in 1805, there came another Baptist minister, Rev. Daniel Green, a native of Virginia, following some of his former parishioners to this wilderness of the West. Green preached with power and effectiveness. Green organized the Bethel Baptist church in 1806, the first protestant church west of the Mississippi River, with a possible exception of the German Reformed church organized about the same date. In 1807, a Mr. William Mathews was elected "singing clerk."

In 1806 Bethel church erected a church building, a small log structure, the first Protestant church erected in upper Louisiana. Bethel church was received into "Red River Association," at its meeting in 1809 at Red River church, near Clarksville, Tennessee. Thus did the Protestant church secure a foothold in the great west.

Some singular incidents occurred, worthy of repeating here. One

brother was expelled from the church "for holding Armenian views," another was expelled "for joining the Masonic lodge." A resolution was passed allowing a sister "to wear gold ear-rings for the benefit of her health." At a conference of the church the question was discussed and voted upon, "If a member is constrained to shout, shall the church bear with it?" The church voted "yes."

Rev. Benjamin Thompson held a revival at Bethel church in which some four or five hundred converts were made. It happened that Thompson was not, then, an ordained minister, and could not administer the ordinance of baptism. A messenger was sent to call an ordained minister residing some forty miles distant to come and officiate. This old minister came as suited his leisure. He was jealous of this young licentiate. He seemed distant and gruff and unwilling to baptise the people. His reasons were that "He had been afflicted sometime before with ague, and going into the water might bring on a relapse, and that he was to weak to perform the labor." These many excuses he made, such as perhaps no Baptist had been known to make before. Thus early do we find jealousy in the ministry. The question came up of ordaining Brother Thompson, the Tennessee Association to which Bethel church belonged had a rule that ordination could only take place under the official direction of "two regularly ordained ministers in good and regular standing in the denomination." So Rev. Thompson had to secure another ordained minister besides this brother. The messenger found the man at some distance, but he too was jealous of Thompson, "he was crusty and distant" and absolutely refused to accompany the messengers, nor could he be persuaded to do so.

Thompson continued to preach religious fervor, "the work of the Lord was progressing gloriously," "Saints were happy, rejoicing in the display of God's power and grace," the "young converts were singing the praises of their Savior." These ordained ministers were there during these exciting times, and finally they ordained Rev. Thompson "to the gospel ministry." One of these ministers preached the ordination sermon from the text "Simon, Son of Jonas, Lovest Thou Me?" As was the hardships, privations, vexations and jealousies in the eastern part of the State, so did such move west across prairie, forest and wilderness with advancing civilization.

A common idea among the members and even the ministry of the Protestant churches, which made the work of the early preacher unusually

laborious and often humiliating, was that the minister ought to preach without hope or promise of compensation from the congregation. Pioneer preachers thought the gospel should be free, "Without money and without price." Too often the members considered they were entitled to the time and talent of the minister, thus "robbing of the support due from him to his family." Some have not advanced beyond this idea to this day. The families of these faithful servants were frequently neglected, often poorly fed and still more poorly clothed. The families of the early preacher in order to subsist cultivated small crops and truck patches. Venison, bear meat and sometimes hog meat with baked corn bread in form of a pone, frequently hard as a brick-bat, constituted their living. They saw coffee and tea only on special occasions. Their children, in common with the early settlers grew up without the advantage of the rudest elements of schools.

The preacher was generally the best educated man of the community and when not preaching devoted himself to teaching, all without charge or expectations of remuneration in any manner. A conspicuous example of this class of ministers was Rev. Luke Williams, who in 1820 had pushed his way far up the Missouri River. He had traveled to the western part of the territory, possibly in this neighborhood, at his own expense and sacrifice receiving nothing for his valuable spiritual work. No one aided him, he died in poverty in 1824. After his death his followers attempted to redeem his lands for his destitute family, but many failed to pay their pledges to this benevolent cause. This picture does not prove the early settlers were "bad" or "even indisposed to religion," nor that the people were degenerate, but rather that evil is found in human nature under abject circumstances.

These early ministers and Christians did what they could; they bore with meekness, patience and Christian fortitude the burden which was theirs to carry. Comforts were few, money scarce, yet in all these disadvantages the faithful were ever ready to lend aid when in their power. The latchstring of the home of such hung on the outside and the wayfarer was welcome to share their frugal belongings. We refer to the pioneer Baptist as they seemed to be among the foremost to penetrate the west. Other denominations had like privations for His glory.

Sometimes, but not as frequently as in after years, there would a "wolf in sheep's clothing," pretending to be a preacher of the gospel

when in reality he was nothing more nor less than a would be "clerical swindler." In 1820 somewhere near the present western boundary of Missouri was organized a Sunday school. At this place there were small congregations of Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodists. We are unable to ascertain whether this was a denomination or union school. These early ministers, you are to understand, are not a lot of illiterate men. Not at all. The story is related of an eloquent young Presbyterian divine named Blackburn. A French lady of culture listened to him and wept freely. A few days after the priest of the parish met her and said, "Ah, madam, I hear that you have been to hear the heretic priest, and that you cry whenever you hear him. Why is it that you never cry when I preach?" She answered, "If you will preach like him I will cry all the time."

Prior to 1819 the churches had gone further westward on the north side of the Missouri River than on the south side. In that year Mount Pisgah church was organized, south of the river, in the present boundaries of Cooper County, about twenty-five miles south of Boonville. The rapid increase of immigrant churches began to multiply. The central control and official directors of the churches remained for a time north of the river, as did the home associations. Presbyteries and conferences existed in Tennessee and in eastern Missouri in earlier days. Ministers and delegates to the church assemblies would go horse back, traveling hundreds of miles to the places of meeting. People then as now were stiff-necked, self-opinioned, yet religious-devotedly so. It is told of one of the faithful and forceful ministers at one of the assemblies, preaching was generally the case, in a private dwelling, on the subject, "The ample restoration of the church," took his text from Isaiah, chapter 49, verse 20, "The children which thou shalt have, after thou hast lost the other, shall say again in thine ears, the place is too straight for me; give place to me that I may dwell." The sermon did not edify his associates, "A set of crude and erroneous opinions had been stereotyped into their minds about gospel doctrines and moral obligations and were fixedly resolved to learn nothing else." The cold shoulder was turned to the brother by his fellow-ministers, and he moved further west where he "was kindly and hospitably entertained."

In an early day the Baptist denomination organized a society for "spreading the gospel" and for "promoting common schools in Western Missouri, both for whites and Indians." All "persons of good moral

character by paying five dollars annually" were eligible, but in order to be equipped as a missionary of the society, it was requisite that the applicant "be in full standing in the Baptist churches, and give satisfactory evidence of genuine piety, good talents and fervent zeal in the Redeemer's cause." It was expressly provided no person of immoral habits should be employed as a school teacher. It is written that this enterprise, after three years, established many useful and influential schools to take the place of preexisting nuisances with drunken teachers.

The history and appearance on the frontier of any protestant denomination is practically a fair statement of all others, only changing the personnel—the names of its early ministers. As far back as the early eighteen twenties the Baptists of this part of the country were members of the "Old Fishing River Association," the strongest part of which was north of the Missouri River. In 1832 the "Fishing River Association" met at the Big Shoals meeting house in Clay, Missouri. At that meeting, or perhaps the following year, steps were taken to form a new association, composed of the churches south of the Missouri River. Letters of dismissal were granted to ten churches south of the river. In 1834 at Little Sniabar Meeting House, in October, could be seen faithful clergy and laymen coming horse-back for hundreds of miles. On this occasion that venerable parson, Moses A. Stayton, preached the introductory sermon from Paul's Letter to the Ephesians, chapter 2, verse 8, "For by grace ye are saved." It was resolved at this meeting that at future meetings of the association each church should be entitled to four delegates and no more. It is interesting to recall the names of some of these early worthies who were delegates to the meeting in 1834. John Warder, Enoch Finch, John Fielden and Ellis B. Wilson were delegates from Big Sinabar church, Robert Fristoe, Jackson Tandy and H. Holman from Little Sniabar church. Jeremiah Harrelson, Thos. Potts and Abraham Brown from Six Mile church. Gabriel Fitzhugh, Richard Fristoe, James Shepard, John Sanders, Daniel King and John Davis from Pleasant Grove church. Thomas Stayton and John B. Flannary from Salem. Moses A. Stayton, Arthur Stayton, William Brown and Thomas A. Stayton from Round Grove church. Nathaniel Teague and John Robeson from Little Blue church. William Savage, James Savage, Hiram Savage and Wm. B. Savage from Pleasant Garden church. William Simpson, John Ricketts and Henry Avery from High Point church and Joseph White, John Kitchens, William Adams and Urial

Murry from Blackwater church. These ten churches were located along the south side of the Missouri River, in the present boundaries of Jackson, Lafayette and Saline Counties, and most of them have passed out of memory of the oldest, and yet there is a sweet memory in the mention of their names and the names of their devoted adherents.

It would be quite interesting today if we could give the accurate history of such pioneer churches. Such churches thus early planted in the wilderness formed as they were of the hardy pioneer composed and established the vanguard of civilization and christianity in this the great west and then and here laid deep and firm the foundation of the religious liberties we enjoy today.

It is written, the Big Sniabar church referred to was formed on Tabo Creek a few miles west of Lexington, Missouri, in 1820 with Robert Smith and wife, Violet Wallace, Sally Ewing as some of the constituent members. Rev. William Thorp and Luke Williams organized the church. Little Sniabar near the east line of the present Jackson County was the next church in order of time organized in this western part of Missouri. These faithful servants of the Master, Thorp and Williams, with Robert Fristoe, constituted this church in 1825. In quick succession Protestant churches sprung up around Lexington and Independence and outlying tributary territory. Tradition gives us the information that two Baptist ministers, Rev. James Savage and Joel Powell, held services in 1831 at Thomas Hamlin's house near Pleasant Hill and next year, 1832, organized Pleasant Garden church with Rev. James Savage as pastor. Possibly this church was within the boundary of Cass County. We have like information that Rev. John Jackson, a Baptist, and Rev. William Johnson, a Methodist, preached in 1830 at the McClellan house, four miles northwest of Harrisonville.

Camp meetings were common in these early days. The nearby Indians attended in great numbers. In 1834 Rev. William Ferrell, Rev. McKinney and N. E. Harrelson, all Methodist preachers, preached throughout the county with great power and success. At the same time the Farmers were preaching in this county for the Baptists. Joshua Page, a Christian minister, preached in 1840 at Knob Creek in the southeast part of the county. These faithful servants served practically without remuneration. And so devoted were they to their holy calling that when one of their number was appointed to a county office, declined the office, that he might devote his time and talent to the ministry.

In 1835 the Baptist denomination held its annual meeting with the Six Mile church in Jackson County. At this early date we find a church, Elk Fork, in Henry County, was received into the association. It had a membership of eleven. A great missionary move was made at this meeting for work among the Indians. In 1836 "Hopewell," now Harrisonville, was received into the association. This church was formed about two miles southwest of Harrisonville, probably in 1833 and afterwards erected a meeting house and moved to Harrisonville. The pleasant Garden church was most probably organized prior to the Hopewell church. At a point near the present site of Lonejack. It is not certain whether within the limits of Cass or Jackson Counties. In 1838 we find Union church was admitted to this association. This church was located north of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, near the county line.

As early as 1839 we find the names of early faithful ministers, John Farmer, Henry Farmer, Jeremiah Farmer, Luke Williams, John Warden and A. P. Williams. Some of these are still remembered by a few very old settlers of the county. It is not uncommon to find in the county now old men and women bearing the name of some of these servants of the Lord,evidencing their parents had been admiring members of flocks once presided over by these preachers. In 1841 New Hope church was organized in the western part of this county, in the neighborhood of "Old West Union."

As early as 1840 discord arose here in this sparsely settled country among professed Christians. Earnest efforts were made, and His grace freely sought, to bring about reconciliation of the discordant elements, but to no avail. Strange to say one of the bones of contention in the churches was the violent opposition on the part of some to "those new institutions, commonly called benevolent or missionary practices." Some said "When the triumvirate of unhallowed spirits combine their wily influences, then we see coldness in religion." But a short time following we see these same parties the most ardent of supporters of all benevolences and missionary movements.

Probably the first general church meeting of any Protestant denominations held in the limits of Cass County was the Blue River Baptist Association. This was held at Hopewell—the present Harrisonville Baptist church—on September 17, 1842. Rev. Jeremiah Farmer preached the introductory sermon. Fifteen churches were represented, some of them more than a hundred miles distant. These delegates did not come

in aeroplanes nor automobiles, but some walked, while the more opulent came horse-back. The ordained ministers at this meeting were besides the three Farmers and A. P. Williams, Rev. Joab Powell, John Jackson, Joseph White, William White, Benjamine White and Lewis Franklin, all of sainted memory. At the meeting of this body in 1851, we find great change relative missionary work was wrought. These faithful ministers and laymen reported as follows: "We have reviewed our past labors in the missionary cause with devout thanks to God for success with which our efforts have been crowned. But while our present system has done much in stirring up to a sense of our duty in sending the gospel to the destitute, it does not fully provide for their supply." It was recommended and adopted that a committee constituted of one from each church to carry into effect the expressed will of the body. The names on this committee suggest memories of many faithful of the clergy and laymen, among the very earliest settlers of our country—many who gave their lives to the upbuilding of church and State. Such devotion and loyalty to His cause deserves the admiration of all and profound honor of all Christ loving peoples.

In the advance of our country, religion has had much to do. Actuated by divine impulses thousands of our early settlers enrolled themselves upon the records of the churches and pledged to obey the gospel and live according to higher admonitions of the human soul. Moving westward the mantle of Christianity fell upon our ancestors and predecessors. The seeds of that divine principal were transplanted here and grew in the hearts of our people. Like the central orb of day, which rises in glory over the plains of Bethlehem, and sends his shining light onward over the continents, the oceans, and the isles of the sea, heralding the eternal will of all creatures; so does the Savior of mankind, the great moral light of the world, stand in history, back of the dim ages of the past, from his effulgent soul shine forth, over the ages and the continents, the divine light of the eternal Father of the race. These faithful of the early ministry, who planted among us the glad tidings, from this Jesus of Nazarath, the loftiest spirit humanity ever reared upon earth, "Who spake as never man spake," through whom and to whom we trace the religion of our country. These men have wrought an exceedingly great work and on which the moral and religious advancement of our people have kept pace with the material and intellectual development of any country.

Churches have multiplied with all denominations, and vast numbers of communicants stand in place of this mere handful at the beginning. These pioneer preachers were not possessed of classical or theological education, nor gifted in oratory, few preachers since have been more successful in winning converts for the Master. They generally were possessed of good native talent, strange reasoning powers, with fair self-education and held the confidence of the peoples among whom they wrought. Plain, faithful, earnest and unpretentious, these men labored on until called up higher. As their bones rest in the soil they redeemed, and in the hallowed memory of those who enjoy the blessings they left, we are reminded of the prophesy of Ezekiel, "And he said unto me, son of man, can these bones live? And I answered, O! Lord God, thou knowest. Again he said unto me, prophesy upon these bones, and say unto them, O, ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord. Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones: Behold I will cause breath to enter into you and ye shall live. And I will lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you and ye shall live; and ye shall know that I am the Lord. So I prophesied as I was commanded, and as I prophesied there was a noise and behold a shaking, and the bones came together, bone to his bone. And when I beheld, lo, the sinews and the flesh came up, upon them, the skin covered them above; but there was no breath in them. Then said he unto me, prophesy unto the wind, prophesy son of man, and say to the wind, thus saith the Lord God; come from the four winds, O, breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they may live. So I prophesied as he commanded me, and the breath came unto them and they lived, and stood up, upon their feet, an exceeding great army." So these dead patriots to God and country will rise and we will see them as they are.

One writing of the country church in poetic language has said:

"Far from the splendor and grandeur of things,
The roar of the cities, the throngs of the street;
Under the trees where the glad robin sings,
It sits like a mother whose smile is so sweet,
There's a yard all around it with carpet of green,
And groves in the rear, and a willow and oak,
And the peace of God's love seems to hallow the scene,
The old country church where faith lifted our yoke.

"They built it of frame, the brave fathers of old,
A structure so plain and so simple and straight;
But it glows in our dreams like a temple of gold,
With no watchman to guard it at door or at gate;
For it stood at the cross roads, a haven of rest,
A refuge from sin and the care of this life,
For all who came by, on whatever strange quest,
The old country church, far away from all strife.

"Ah, generations have passed through its door,
And the moss on the flagstone is deep as 'tis soft,
And the ivy clings close where the house martens soar,
And the old bell is swinging up there in the loft;
So quiet and gentle in its far green retreat,
The old country church where our fathers received
The oracles sent on love's message sweet
In the days when none doubted and all men believed.

"There's a song through the windows, an old mission tune,
And the queer organ rattles a bit as they play—
But the old country church by its cross-road of
Is guiding the old and the young the right way;
It is clasping them all to its bosom again,
The weary that wander to seek the world's prize,
The evil and good of the earth's brood of men—
The old country church, with its tender sweet ties."

AMISH MENNONITE CHURCH IN CASS COUNTY.

(By A. J. Hartzler.)

The above named church was organized in the spring of 1866 by the following members: J. C. Kenagy (bishop), Solomon Yoder, C. P. Yoder and Jacob King.

Those moving here later in 1866 were Abraham Yoder, David Sharp and Stephen Kauffman. In 1867 came Reuben Yoder, John Kenagy, Peter Troyer and Isaac King. In 1868 Solomon King, Isaac M. Yoder, J. K. Zook, M. K. Zook and J. B. Schrock came. All the above came with their families from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

More members came from time to time, until at the time of Bishop J. C. Kenagy's death, March 6, 1894, and later, there were three hundred and fifty members, but at the present time (1917) there are about two hundred and ninety members, caused by wanting cheaper homes and other causes.

This congregation held their meetings for about two years in private houses, then for several years in the Smith school house. In the year 1870 they built the church known as the Clear Fork church, where they worshipped until 1883, when the Sycamore church was built, and it is their present place of worship.

There are at present two bishops, J. J. Hartzler and I. G. Hartzler, who, also, have the oversight of other churches in Arkansas, Kansas and Oklahoma. There are two ministers, L. J. Miller and S. S. Hershberger, the former has done considerable evangelical work in other fields.

Let us hope that this church may not have been in vain, in the moral and spiritual uplift of humanity, in this community, for what would Cass County be without her churches?

CHAPTER XXXI.

BENCH AND BAR.

EARLY LAWYERS—LATER ATTORNEYS—CHARLES SIMS—R. L. Y. PEYTON—NOAH M. GIVAN—CHARLES W. SLOAN—DANIEL K. HALL—JAMES S. WOOLDRIDGE—ROBERT T. RAILEY—WILLIAM J. TERRELL—JOHN L. MORRISON—ANDREW A. WHITSITT—CIRCUIT JUDGES.

The characteristics of the very early bar of the county is at this date forever lost. The names of some are recalled. There is Joel Snyder, E. P. West and Charles Sims, recalled as resident lawyers. Russell Hicks, Abraham Comingo, William Crissman, J. Brown Hovey, Judge Henderson Young and the Mills and Sam C. Owen, and others whose names have passed out of memory, who made the circuit of our county from Independence and Lexington. These towns were, at an early day, the center trade and the seat of distinguished jurists, doctors and clergymen. All of these men were strong in natural traits as well as learned in the law. In many characteristics have never been excelled by their successors. They left their imprint on the growth and development of the county. In later years, and in some respects cotemporary with these came R. L. Y. Peyton, R. O. Boggess, W. J. Terrell, H. P. Mather, James S. Wooldridge, Mr. Parker, Moses Bowden, Josiah Bowden, John F. Lawder, Mr. Hines, J. R. Cline, H. Clay Daniel, who at diverse times resided at Harrisonville, and John L. Morrison, Robert Adams and L. M. Trumbell, who resided at Pleasant Hill.

Later in date was Charles W. Sloan, Robert T. Railey, Oscar W. Byram, William S. Byram, James Travis Burney, William L. Jarrott, Andrew A. Whitsitt, D. C. Barnett, W. L. P. Burney, Allen Glenn, Joseph D. Lisle, Noah M. Givan, Daniel K. Hall, James Armstrong, Gage S. Spring, Jerry Culbertson, Thomas N. Haynes, James S. Brierly, George

Bird, A. L. Burney, W. D. Summers and George M. Summers, Samuel W. Hoover, J. R. Nicholson, Allen B. Glenn, Leslie M. Crouch, John A. Davis, Charles W. Hight and doubtless others now overlooked, all resided in Harrisonville. At Pleasant Hill there resided Allen M. Sterns, T. H. Cloud, Porter, Leslie A. Bruce and George R. Chamberlin. At Belton, James H. Houston, W. P. Houston, George B. Strother, Charles M. Williams and Samuel B. Strother. R. H. Ross resided at Creighton. Joseph H. Page near Garden City. A. L. Graves and James W. Denny at Garden City and J. J. Berry at Archie.

Among these attorneys there were many unique characters, and some arose to that degree of distinction requiring special mention. West and Snyder of the very early date, neither of whom were specially distinguished by great acts and deeds, but both of strong mind and forceful characters. Both did much in their quiet ways to shape the destinies of the country, and each were credit to the country, to their homes and to the times in which they lived. Sims was probably one of the most influential men of the list named. Reared in the country, with limited education, with few books and without extensive experience, pushed himself to front at the bar and in politics. In 1846 Sims ran against Hugh G. Glenn for the State Senate and was elected by eight votes. The district then composed of nearly a quarter of the State in area, in southwest Missouri. As a member of the legislative body of the State, Mr. Sims was an active and influential member. His ability was always considered high. Sims was nominated on the dominant party ticket for lieutenant governor of the State in 1856, but refused to accept the nomination. He was tricky in his law practice. It is told of him that, called to defend a man charged with murder, the defendant was also wounded slightly in the fight. When Sims arrived at a country home, he found the prisoner under guard by the sheriff and a deputy. He pronounced his client dangerously wounded, sent the sheriff for the prisoner's mother, a few miles off, and after the sheriff was gone, sent the deputy in posthaste for a doctor. When the sheriff with the mother, and the deputy with the doctor arrived, the prisoner, well armed, on a fleet horse of Sims was several hours ahead on his way to Texas. This prisoner never was heard of. Sims became wealthy, for wealth of those days. He moved to New York City, lost his property and sometime after the war of the rebellion returned to western Missouri. In later years drink got the best of him and he met an untimely death. He was his own murderer.

R. L. Y. Peyton was born in old Virginia in 1822. Disappointed in an early love affair, he drifted west and settled in Cass County, Missouri, as early as 1844. Peyton was a highly educated man, having attended the best colleges of the east. A thorough classic scholar. He was a polished gentleman and a brilliant orator. He at once took high rank as a lawyer in western Missouri. Especially was he recognized as a great orator and advocate. He ranked with such men as Hicks, Young, French and Ryland of his day. These men were eminent in ability, learning, integrity and everything that goes to make men great in character and grand manhood. Notwithstanding he had been brought up in luxuries, and 'midst all the refinements and social pleasures of virginia's oldest aristocracy, and by such rearing and training was so well fitted both by nature and education to shine in, and adorn society, after settling here he became a recluse and for years rarely entered society at all. His fame so spread that he soon became engaged in the most important trials, both criminal and civil, in the surrounding counties of Pettis, Lafayette, Jackson, Johnson, Cass, Henry, Bates, Vernon, Hickory, St. Clair, Polk and Cedar.

In those days the lawyer traveled the circuit. In 1858 he formed a law partnership with R. O. Boggess, which continued until Mr. Peyton's death. Peyton was always gentle, kind, affectionate and pure in thought and yet as ambitious as any man. His ambition was kind in character and so as never to offend. He was ambitious to enjoy the confidence of the people, employed in the public service, in the field of thought, the halls of legislation, the judicial forum, where his great genius as an orator and advocate might shine and reflect its benefits upon people for whose peace, happiness and prosperity his soul ever yearned. He used no blandishment common to the ordinary politician. His efforts for promotion were based solely and confidently on his own merits. He never married—had no family—had no ambition to accumulate wealth. His wants were simple and few, a sufficiency of this world's goods to supply them, satisfied him. Being thus easily satisfied he rarely, if ever, exhibited any great degree of energy in business. Some considered him physically lazy. He never did today what could be postponed to another date. Persons entrusting business to him sometimes became fearful he was not looking after the details. Nothwithstanding this seeming carelessness he never forgot and never neglected proper preparation for the skillful and generally successful trial of the cases com-

OLD COURT HOUSE, HARRISONVILLE, MO.

LAYING CORNER STONE OF NEW COURT HOUSE.

mitted to his charge. His library was small. In those days elementary books were mostly used and he had in his early studies mastered the principals laid down. When he referred to opinions or precedents, he generally took one leading and controlling case. He wrote few instructions and what he did write read like a paragraph from an essay. His powers of generalization and presentation of facts, with his captivating and persuasive style of oratory, were such as hardly any adversary could meet, or jury withstand.

Peyton at one time became a candidate for circuit attorney and was beaten by Samuel L. Sawyer of Jackson County and in 1855 became a candidate for the State Legislature and was beaten by Joel Snyder. His defeat in each instance was explained by his getting into the race too late. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate. He distinguished himself in the State Senate as he has always done at the bar. He was a Democrat of the Calhoun school. He never doubted but Hayne had the best of the struggle, in his memorable debate with Webster. It follows he was a secessionist and cast his fortunes with the South. He entered the Confederate army, but his military career was short. He was elected to the Confederate Senate from Missouri, by the Legislature, convened at Neosho, early in the winter of 1861. He served well in the Confederate Senate, taking high station in all the big things done by that body. He died a comparatively young man in Alabama in 1863. He seemed to foresee the magnitude of that fearful struggle. He said to a friend on his departure for Richmond, Virginia, that "the man with a beard would be fortunate who lived to see its end."

Noah M. Givan was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, December 1, 1840. He was educated at Franklin College, Indiana, and the University of Indiana at Bloomington. He taught school in Indiana in his younger days. In 1865 he was editor of the Lawrenceburg Register. He held the office of school examiner for three years in his native state and served as deputy county treasurer of Dearborn County for two years. In 1866 he removed to Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri, and in 1867 became editor of the Cass County Herald or sometimes referred to as the Democratic Herald, the first Democratic paper in Cass County after the war. He was in the active practice of the law until 1877 when he was elected judge of the then seventh judicial circuit. He proved a successful and just judge. During his active practice he was one of the foremost practitioners and always recognized as an able high minded

and fair advocate. He was a consistent Democrat from the day of his first vote to the day of his death. He was married to Lizzie Jackson on August 7, 1862. His wife was likewise born in Dearborn County, Indiana, on January 15, 1840. There were four children born of this union, only one of whom survive, Mabel G. Allen, a daughter. Judge Givan was reared a Baptist, and lead a consistent Christian life to his death. His widow is now a member of the First Baptist church of Harrisonville, Missouri.

In 1868 he was delegate to the National Democratic Convention in New York, which nominated Seymour and Blair, for president and vice-president. Givan casting his ballot for Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks throughout the session. He was a prominant Mason, known throughout the State. He passed the grades of Masonic offices to the highest in the State. He held all the offices of the local Masonic bodies of Harrisonville.

He was a member of many orders of the State whose purposes were the uplift of humanity and glory of God; he was clerk of Blue River Association at its meeting with Lone Jack church in 1874. He served as moderator of Blue River Baptist Association continuously from 1892 to the date of his death. No more faithful and efficient servant of the Master ever lived. His time, his strength, and his means, were ready whenever need appeared. He did not wait for opportunities to do good —he sought to find some opportunity to make the world and community in which he lived, a better place for all mankind. The local church of which he was a member owes much of its present efficiency to Judge Givan's care, oversight and labor, always freely given that his Master might be honored and His cause glorified.

He passed to his reward, in the prime of life and usefulness, at St. Louis, Missouri, in October, 1907. No higher eulogy can be paid man than to say "He was a good man and will ever be affectionately loved by those who knew him" and remembered by their children and children's children. This can be said of Judge Givan. Indeed he was a Christian gentleman, a fair and wise judge an excellent lawyer and an exemplary citizen.

Charles W. Sloan was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, on December 24, 1842. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Robert Sloan, was born in Tennessee and moved to Cass County, Missouri, in early life. The father of Judge Sloan was a Presbyterian min-

ister and his mother, Margaret Davidson Ewing Sloan, was a Presbyterian and known well wherever their church was known. The Ewings, ancestors of Judge Sloan, were known and recognized as the organizers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Judge Sloan was reared on his father's farm near Peculiar, Cass County, Missouri. His education was obtained at the common schools of the county and the Jefferson City high school. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Ephraim B. Ewing, at Jefferson City. In those days it was the custom to learn law in a lawyers office instead of a law school. The present day preparant for the law has much the advantage over the old time law student.

During the war Judge Sloan was much about Jefferson City, St. Louis and Kansas City. It was quite unhealthy for males near manhood to be in the country. Maurading bands, claiming to one person to belong to one side of the unfortunate struggle, and to another to belong to the other side, all the time being the same murdering thieving band.

In 1866 with R. O. Boggess opened an office in Harrisonville to practice law and made a success in his profession. He was a Democrat in politics. He united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1870, the church of his parents. All know how well and faithfully he served this church at Harrisonville to the day of his death. He literally fell asleep in the harness of his Master.

Judge Sloan was a Mason in high standing, having passed to all the grades of office in the several Masonic bodies of the county up to and including the Knights Templar. Long and well did he serve the commandery as its prelate. He was married twice—first to Miss Alice Patton, April 8, 1875. This wife died December 10, 1875. No children survived this union. He was married the second time on the 30th day of January, 1880, to Miss Jennie Todd.

Judge Sloan died at his home in Harrisonville in the active practice of his profession at an advanced age on the 17th day of May, 1916. He was elected and presided as judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Missouri from 1886 to 1892. He was a just judge, and all who knew him loved him for his upright character, whether in public or private life. He left surviving him his widow, Mrs. Jennie Sloan, an unmarried daughter, Miss Helen Todd Sloan, and a married daughter, Mrs. Florence S. Vaughn, and Mrs. Vaughn's four children.

Judge Sloan was an exemplary Christian gentleman and citizen and an honor to his profession and country.

Daniel K. Hall, one of our early lawyers, was a native of Indiana. He was born in Dearborn County, that State, on September 5, 1843. He practiced law in Harrisonville for many years and for the most of that time was a partner of his nephew, the late Judge Noah M. Givan. Captain Hall was reared in Indiana and educated at Franklin College of that State, and also attended the Danville Academy at Danville, Illinois. He taught school to work his way through college. He studied law in the office of A. E. Payne, of Monmouth, Illinois, for six months and after that became a student under and in the office of J. T. Morgan. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois in May, 1860. He began the practice of his profession at Taylorville, Illinois.

In the month of July, 1861, his practice was cut short by enlisting in the Federal Army. He was soon commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, Forty-first Illinois Regiment. He participated in the following battles of the war: Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. He was wounded in the hip and was compelled to retire from active field duty. In May, 1864, he was commissioned commissary captain, which office he filled to the close of the war.

Mr. Hall returned from the war to his old home, thence removed to Mercer County, Illinois, and after a short residence there came to Cass County, Missouri, where he made his home to the date of his death. He was a successful lawyer until 1880, after which year he gradually gave up his practice to care for his estate. By thrift and hard work Captain Hall accumulated quite an estate. At his death his estate exceeded a quarter of a million dollars.

Politically, Captain Hall was a Democrat, religiously he was a faithful Baptist. Whenever his church needed money the Captain was ready and cheerfully furnished more than his share. He was not constituted to be active in such affairs, but he was ever ready to show his love for his Master and his Master's cause by liberal contributions to the church as well as all other deserving needy causes.

Captain Hall was married to Miss Lou J. Hawley on March 17, 1867. Captain Hall passed to his reward on the 18th day of February, 1905, and left surviving him his widow, Lou J. Hall and children, Mrs. Iza Elder, Charles R. Hall, Delmar K. Hall, Sabrina Runnenburger (now deceased), and May H. Deacon.

James S. Wooldridge was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, April 9, 1829. He was a lawyer of the old style. Attended school in his native state. When about 27 years of age he removed to Missouri, locating in Johnson County. We find him in Harrisonville, this county, in 1858, studying law in the office of Judge Elias P. West. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar and followed the practice of his profession with success until his death on the 28th day of January, 1913. Mr. Wooldridge served in the Southern Army during the war of the Rebellion, returning to his adopted State at the close of the war. For a time he followed farming for the reason that southern soldiers were prohibited from following professions, but after a short time resumed the practice of the law at Harrisonville. For several years he was a partner of H. Clay Daniel. On the creation of the office of prosecuting attorney he was elected to that office and served in that capacity during 1873 and 1874. Wooldridge was not considered a brilliant lawyer, however, he was considered safe and reliable.

He was twice married, first in 1862 to Sallie J. Moffett, who died August 27, 1875. Of this union five children were born. None of them survived him. In May, 1876, he married Miss Sallie F. Horn, who survives him. To this union two children were born and both are now living. Of James S. Wooldridge it can be truthfully said he served his county and age well and was a useful citizen.

Robert Tarlton Railey was born in the State of Louisiana, January 19, 1850. His father removed to this county in about 1855, where Robert was reared to manhood. During this period, however, his father moved to several different states always returning to Cass County. Young Railey was educated in the common schools of this county, the Christian Brothers' School at St. Louis and the State University of Missouri at Columbia.

Railey studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, R. O. Boggess, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. In 1874 he became a law partner of James Armstrong. This was soon terminated. In 1874 he and Judge Charles W. Sloan entered into a law partnership. This continued until 1878 when Railey and his brother-in-law, R. O. Boggess, formed a partnership which ended in 1881. Afterwards he practiced law as partner of James T. Burney under the style of Railey & Burney. Railey served for several years as attorney for several of the largest railroads of the State. In about 1910 he took charge of the Missouri Pacific Railroad business for the State and removed to St. Louis.

In 1915 he became a commissioner of the Supreme Court of Missouri and is occupying that office to this day. Railey was always an able, aggressive lawyer, leader of the bar of the county in his later years here and at all times acknowledged to be one of the foremost lawyers of western Missouri. Since his election to the Supreme Bench his opinions have proved to be strong and ably written. It is said of him he turns off more business than any judge or commissioner of the court. He was always a hard worker, industrious and studious.

Mr. Railey is a Mason of high rank and a Methodist in his religious beliefs. He was married in 1874 to Martha S. Beattie, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Beattie, of Harrisonville. Only one child was born to this union, Thomas T. Railey, who is now in the practice of the law in St. Louis.

William J. Terrell, one of our early lawyers, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1834. He came to Harrisonville, September, 1865. Mr. Terrell was a Republican in politics. His convictions were strong and partisanship bitter. He descended from distinguished ancestry of the old patriotic days of revolutionary times. He was educated in the schools of his native State and finished in the law at Michigan University. He taught school in his earlier days as an aid to get through school. He was admitted to the bar at Detroit, Michigan, in 1865 by the Supreme Court of that State.

Soon after his admission to the bar he landed in Harrisonville, and as long as he lived among us he was a strong personality in the shaping of our civilization in this county. He was a fighter at the bar and was, after a hard struggle against opposition, a decided success. He was much loved by his political friends and bitterly hated by the opposition. He did not always make a good impression with the people, but the writer personally knows he was deserving of much more credit as a citizen than he ever received. He was foremost in his efforts to better the school system. He served as Superintendent of Public Schools of the county in 1866. He was elected and served as County Attorney in 1867-1868 and 1872. He was a member of the Methodist Church and he and his wife were for years the stay and support of this church. He was a Mason and ranked high in that order at one time officiating as grand commander of Knights Templar of Missouri. He held high office in quite a number of benevolent and fraternal orders of the State. His life tended to the uplift of humanity.

On December 26, 1864, he married Julia A. Quigley. They never

had any children of their own. However they adopted and raised several children. By untiring attention to business, strict integrity and economy, Terrell has demonstrated the truth that he who wins must work, and he who works will win. In the eighteen eighties Mr. Terrell and his wife moved to Ohio, thence to other points in the East, finally landing in the State of New Jersey. In this last State he departed this life, about a year ago, leaving his now aged wife surviving him.

John L. Morrison, a lawyer of the pioneer days, a man of no little ability, unique in character, blunt in words and withal a big-hearted old bachelor, resided in the days of his practice at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Little is known of him at this date. It is a shame, too, so little is preserved of the life of this man. He meant much to Pleasant Hill and country in his time. At the time of his active practice his face was familiar about the county seat. He would fill his pockets with his client's papers and business and come by stage, or horseback, or buggy, to the county seat, attend to the cares of his clients and wend his way homeward. He was a hard worker. He never received credit commensurate with his real worth. He did much work, charged little for his services and as usual, died poor, with but little care from those for whom he had done much.

Andrew A. Whitsitt was born in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, February 1, 1856. He was educated in the common schools of his native State and Indiana, and at the DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. Prior to 1880 he removed to Missouri with his father and grew to manhood on a farm near Peculiar town.

He was admitted to the bar July, 1881. He was elected and served as Prosecuting Attorney for the county from 1893 to 1897. He was elected and served as judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District from 1911 to 1917. He was one of the most laborious working lawyers and judges in Missouri. Few of his decisions were ever reversed by the higher courts. He was married in 1888 to Miss Mary Tatum. To this union two children were born, both of whom are living. Judge Whitsitt is now, on his retirement from the bench, in the practice of his profession at Harrisonville.

Other lawyers have come, served and gone, and some yet remain. About all much might be said to interest the future lawyers and laymen of our county, but space forbids to further proceed here. It is for the future historian to tell the story of the present lawyers' and judges'

successes, honors and failures. When we have passed the present generation of lawyers ask that the truth only be told.

The Circuit Judges who have presided over the judicial districts in which Cass County was a part are: John F. Ryland, 1835 to 1849; Henderson Young, 1849 to 1854; William T. Wood, 1854 to 1856; Russell 1863; Chan P. Townsley, David McGoughey, Foster P. Wright, Noah M. Hicks, 1856 to 1859; Robert G. Smart, 1859 to 1860; John A. S. Tutt, Givan, Chas. W. Sloan, W. W. Wood, William L. Jarrott, Nicholas M. Bradley, Andrew A. Whitsitt and Ewing Cockrell.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE PRESS.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN MISSOURI—CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE—FIRST NEWSPAPER IN CASS COUNTY—HARRISONVILLE PAPERS—PLEASANT HILL—BELTON—DREXEL—GARDEN CITY—BILL NYE'S PHILOSOPHY.

The first newspaper published west of the Missouri River was the *Missouri Gazette*, established in St. Louis in 1808. The following year the name was changed to *Louisiana Gazette* and in 1812 to *Missouri Gazette and Public Advertising* and this is the *Missouri Republic* of today. The paper in its editorials says, "This paper is not intended and shall be the hand-made party; the paper is offered to all fair and candid discussion, but personality and indecency will not be tolerated. Whatever has a tendency to preserve, strengthen and perpetuate the Union, and aid the prosperity and respectability of our own State in particular, will always find admittance in this paper." A good motto to put to the front. We further read in this paper, "Pork and flour will be received as pay for subscriptions."

The country newspaper is the framer of society. What your local paper is, your citizenship will largely be. Every town had its early paper and when it failed to represent the will of its constituency, soon went the way of all the earth. When it stood for the best of human aspirations its patrons followed it to a fault. Bill Nye deals roughly with country papers, yet tells some real truths. A country paper without its cross-roads correspondent would be much out of place. While the general public is little interested whether or not Johnnie Jones came to town on a particular day, yet such correspondents occasionally writes relative to some seemingly insignificant matter, yet in times tells of a passing

historical event. Had we access now to the files of all the county papers, from the first issue to today, we would learn by suggestion many happenings, now long forgotten.

The first newspaper published in Cass County was the *Cass County Gazette,* in 1854, established by Nathan Millington. R. O. Boggess, a lawyer, soon after purchased this, and changed the name to the *Western Democrat,* and changed its politics from Whig to Democrat. In about 1857 Thomas Fogle purchased this paper and continued to run it until destroyed during the War of the Rebellion. The next paper projected at Harrisonville was the *Harrisonville Democrat,* in 1865, edited by D. K. Abeel. In 1869 Noah M. Givan published the *Democratic Herald.* About the same time the *Cass News* was established by J. A. Wayland. In 1880, Wayland sold the *Cass News* to J. W. Hawthorne and O. F. Thum. Prior to this, in 1870, the *Courier* was established by J. E. Payne, and the *Times* established by J. F. Kirkpatrick and W. R. Chaplin. These last two papers were consolidated in 1879, and called the *Times-Courier.* In 1882 C. W. Steele and C. C. Dawson purchased the *Times-Courier* and it became consolidated with the *Democrat.*

In 1877 Lewis B. Payne and J. K. Morris started the *Vindicator,* which after varied changes, became the *People's Journal,* in 1882. In 1882 a paper called the *Cass County Republican* was established and lasted a few months, when it disappeared. In 1867 the *Harrisonville Democrat,* started by Abeel, was purchased by S. T. Harris, who continued to run this paper until 1872, when he sold it to Porter J. Coston. This plant was destroyed soon afterward and was never reopened for publication. About this time, S. T. Harris purchased the *News* and ran it for many years, selling it to J. W. Brocaw, and he in turn to Chas. L. Harris. The *Cass News,* passing many hands, is still edited in Harrisonville. The *Cass County Leader* was established in 1903 by Hal C. Daniel and Harry Hawkins. It, too, has had many proprietors and is now owned and edited by A. L. Webber. The present *Cass County Democrat* is the legitimate descendant of the *Democratic Herald* and is a Democratic paper. The *Cass County Leader* is a Democratic paper. The *Cass News* is a Republican paper.

The first newspaper projected in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, was the *Western Beacon,* founded by Dr. Logan McReynolds in 1858. It was Whig in politics, and continued for one year. The first paper in Pleasant Hill after the War of the Rebellion was the *Union,* founded in 1866 by

Sterns and Allen and was Democratic in politics. This last named paper became the *Pleasant Hill Review*, run by A. G. Blakely. Several papers were started in Pleasant Hill and disappeared. At present the *Register* and *Times* are edited there and are both valuable adjuncts to the city on the north.

Probably the first paper established in Belton was the *Belton Herald*, which changed its name to the *Belton Leader*, and is run now under that name and under the editorialship of D. C. Idol. It is an interesting, readable paper, and of much value to any community.

The *Drexel Star* is edited and published in Drexel, a town of no mean importance, located in the extreme southwest corner of Cass County.

The *Garden City Views* is edited and published at Garden City, a thriving business town located in the south central part of the county.

The newspaper business is a laborious and too often unappreciated labor. An editor so often spends his money and life to the uplift of a community only to pass to the great beyond unappreciated by those whose condition he labored to better. Bill Nye gives a lecture on "Journalism" which, while not all true, is not all solely humorous. He says in substance "That Journalism is necessary to the progress and education of our country. The editor should discern between a vile contemporary and a good adversary. He says his intention was to practice law, but as his only client died suddenly, thus taking the bread out of his mouth so roughly, he turned to other fields. While in a state of mind, not determined whether to become a stage robber or a lecturer on phrenology, he entered a western town with thirty-five cents concealed about his person. He got a job on an evening paper. The paper went to press before dark, so he always had the evenings to himself. The paper was a stock company, supposedly because it was published in the loft of a livery stable. To reach the press room you could climb a ladder, or twist the tail of an iron gray mule, thereby taking the elevator. He got the Washington, D. C., telegraphic news on the evening train so as to get them set for the press of the last sheet. If the train was late, he made up from his own mind what the train failed to bring. He could look over what Congress had done at the same time the previous year and tell fairly well what they had done that day. So the country editor is often compelled to fill in what his patrons demand.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

LITTLE KNOWN OF PIONEER DOCTORS—SOME EARLY-DAY PHYSICIANS—LATER PHYSICIANS.

It is to be regretted so little is known of the early physicians of the county. The medical profession seems to have taken the least pride in preserving the history of those who served in other days. Today it would be quite interesting for gray-haired grandchild of the sires of other days to read of the old family physician, of whom their ancestors used to talk. What kind of men were they? What were their influences in shaping their county's history? It is too late to secure this information. These men of olden time, whose lives, as is the ordinary physician, were sacrificed, indeed, for humanity. These men who have long ago gone to their reward, bearing faithfully to the end the profoundest secrets of the family. Yet their successors have preserved no record of their hardships, privations and joys. But little can be said of any of them, save their names and places of residence, and these only by faint and uncertain memory of some old neighbor. No other profession or occupation has so neglected their personal history. As we find no personal history of these doubtless noble characters, save their names, these we will give as far as we can, hoping another will undertake the task of rescuing from total oblivion the same, at least, of the life work of these men.

Dr.Guilford D. Hansbrough lived at and practiced his profession in Harrisonville in 1850. Dr. Isaac M. Abraham came to Harrisonville, October, 1865, and practiced his profession at this place until his death. Dr. George S. Akin practiced his profession in Harrisonville from 1865 to the date of his death. Dr. Thomas Beattie settled near East Lynne,

in the county, in 1858, and practiced his profession in the county until about 1895, when he retired from active work. Dr. Jacob F. Brookhart came to Cass County in 1852 and followed the active practice until his death. Dr. James M. Suggette came to Cass County in 1854 and practiced medicine at and near Harrisonville until the early part of the War of the Rebellion, when he moved to Illinois, where he died. Dr. M. H. L. Schooley came to Austin in 1867 and there practiced his profession until his death. Dr. William T. Schooley, in 1872, practiced medicine with his father, M. H. L. Schooley, at Austin, until his father's death, when he removed to Harrisonville. Dr. J. M. Thornton, at one time—we are unable to learn when—practiced medicine at Harrisonville. Dr. G. L. Love, in 1871, located near Belton and practiced his profession at this place for several years. Dr. A. J. Sands practiced medicine at Belton in 1872. Dr. R. M. Slaughter practiced his profession in Belton about 1875. Dr. A. W. Schenck and Drs. Spruill and Clark were early physicians of Belton vicinity. Dr. Logan M. McReynolds, one of the very earliest physicians of whom the writer can learn, located at and practiced his profession in Pleasant Hill from 1844 until 1849, when he went to California to engage in mining. Upon his return to Missouri, in 1880, his health failed him and he retired from active practice. Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, one of the early historic characters of the county, came to Cass County in 1854, where he practiced his profession until his death. He was associated part of the time with Dr. James A. Shuttleworth and afterward with Dr. W. T. Lamkin. Dr. William L. Lamkin, in May, 1849, commenced the practice of his profession at Pleasant Hill, and so continued until a short time before his death. Dr. James A. Shuttleworth came to Pleasant Hill in 1868 from Kentucky. He practiced his profession in this county from 1868 until 1880, when he retired from active labor. He was a success, financially and otherwise. He was a most affable gentleman.

Dr. A. H. Shively, probably one of the best educated physicians of the early professionals in the county in his day, located in Pleasant Hill in 1869, coming from Kentucky. He was devoted to his profession. He had little to do with anything save his practice of medicine.

Dr. James L. Warden first located at Austin and about 1879 he removed to Pleasant Hill and practiced his profession with Dr. A. H. Shively.

Dr. Caleb Winfrey was in the active practice of medicine at Pleas-

ant Hill early in the eighteen seventies. He removed to Kansas City thereafter and gradually quit his profession.

Dr. James W. Smith grew to manhood near Pleasant Hill, studied medicine, afterward taking a course with an uncle in Kentucky, and after this attending a medical school at Louisville, Kentucky. After his graduation in 1879 he began his profession at Pleasant Hill, where he became prominent in his profession. He left for a California home about six or seven years ago.

Dr. David O. Ravenscraft grew to manhood in Polk Township in Cass County and practiced medicine at Strasburg from 1881 and enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was a sociable, kind hearted and lovable man and was universally liked.

Dr. Robert W. Collins, a prince of gentlemen, no eulogy could be too good for him, was another Kentuckian who came to Missouri to practice medicine and made one of our most useful Christian gentlemen. In 1861 he began the practice of his profession. This was soon interrupted by the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. After the close of the war he returned and practiced his profession at Pleasant Hill and Strasburg until about eight years ago when he retired. He died, perhaps, a couple of years ago.

Dr. F. T. Buckner, another faithful physician, arrived at Pleasant Hill in 1865, and continued in the practice; in 1881 was connected with his drug store.

Dr. H. A. Sastle practiced the medical profession in the 80's at Raymore, Missouri. Dr. L. F. Gray, a native of Ohio, located at Raymore in 1869 and, in his day, was considered one of the leading doctors of the county. He died at Raymore quite a number of years ago.

Dr. M. F. Kyger settled in Sherman Township at the close of the war and practiced his profession with much success, financially and otherwise. He opened a drug store which did him no good. Dr. Richard A. Conover, a native of Illinois, located at "Old Peculiar" in 1868 and continued to practice his profession there until his death, which occurred about twenty years ago.

Dr. George W. Farrow practiced medicine at East Lynne, Missouri, from 1868 until about six years ago, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri. He is still in the active practice of his profession in Kansas City.

Dr. Harold Jerard, born in Jackson County, Missouri, reared in Cass

County, is now in the active practice of the medical profession at Pleasant Hill. He studied his profession with Dr. Thomas Beattie of Harrisonville and attended the medical department of the Missouri University. In June, 1875, he began practice at West Union, returned to Harrisonville, and for many years he practiced with great success at East Lynne.

Dr. G. E. Elley came from Scott County, Kentucky. He was in the active practice of his profession at West Line as early as 1880. Dr. Joe D. Cook practiced medicine at Austin, Missouri, from 1880. Dr. H. W. Tuttle located in Archie in 1882 and for a time enjoyed a good practice. Dr. J. M. Wilhite practiced medicine in Dayton in 1879. Dr. J. M. Chapman was a faithful physician of an early day, coming to Dayton, Cass County, in 1872. He will be kindly remembered by the few remaining old settlers in that part of the county. He was a man of many trials. He sacrificed much and died poor.

Dr. Alfred B. Sloan settled at Harrisonville prior to the war. He was a son of the Rev. Sloan of the Presbyterian Church. The doctor, after a successful practice, removed to Kansas City during the war. Dr. John W. Colburn was reared near Pleasant Hill, Missouri. His medical services had mostly been at Freeman, Missouri. He was a firm, reliable, public spirited man and an able doctor. Dr. Philip C. Horney was a native of North Carolina, came to Cass County in 1853 and from 1867 resided on his farm near Daugherty and practiced his profession until his death. He was always active in matters for the betterment of his county. He was president of the Mutual Protective Fire Insurance Company of Cass County to his death.

Dr. H. Clay January was a native of the county and practiced medicine at Freeman about 1875. He was a son of Joseph H. January, an old settler at Harrisonville, and a brother of George W. January, who now resides at Freeman. Dr. B. A. Bathurst attended patients near Lone Tree for many years. Dr. H. B. Tout, a faithful physician, lived and followed his profession at Archie until his death a few years ago. Dr. J. F. Bennett was a practitioner at Drexel from and after the laying out of that town. Dr. Henry D. Palmer settled near Harrisonville about 1852 and at the breaking out of the war moved to West Point and then to Clay County where he died several years ago. Dr. C. A. Seaton, after the war, became a partner of Dr. J. F. Brookhart at Harrisonville. Dr. Brookhart had studied medicine under Dr. Seaton's father in other days.

Dr. Coleman McReynolds came to Harrisonville from Tennessee in about 1844, and was an active practitioner until 1850, when he went to California and died. Dr. Amos Palmer came to Harrisonville prior to 1850 and moved to Texas prior to the war, where he died. Drs. E. G. Goforth and John Hamilton were early physicians located at Freeman. We can but mention the names of Drs. I. W. and Charles E. Ammerman, brothers, who were once in active practice in the county; so with Drs. B. F. Berry, T. A. Grant and J. W. Mount. The later day professionals we hope to cover under other heads. S. A. Kauffman and R. D. Raney each at Garden City.

CASS COUNTY CLUB, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE PIONEER BANK—ITS METHODS—FIRST BANK OF PLEASANT HILL—ANOTHER PLEASANT HILL BANK—ALLEN'S BANK—BELTON'S FIRST BANK—PRESENT BANKS OF THE COUNTY.

Probably the first bank in the county was a partnership in about 1856. The name was Simpson, Glenn & Co., and some of the parties interested was "Diddle," supposed to be a nickname, Simpson, Winchester Payne, Hugh G. Glenn, Jeremiah Farmer and others. This was a great institution in its day. It would not be considered a bank in after years. Their greatest trouble was, currency would accumulate in the vault faster than their credit would hold up elsewhere. The principal correspondents were at Lexington and Independence. It was their custom, when their balance ran low at the correspondent bank, often Uncle Ned, a negro, was put on a horse with several thousand dollars in currency and dispatched with the same to Independence or Lexington, where their credit needed strengthening most. This bank was located on the east side of the square in the building then occupied the place where L. L. O'Rear's office is now located.

The bank of Leonard Dunbaugh & Co., a private bank, opened for business at Pleasant Hill in 1866, and was operated until 1870, when it closed its doors. In 1868 Theodore M. Stanley and others opened a savings bank. It so continued until 1870 with varying success. It was succeeded in 1870 by the First National Bank with a capital of $50,000. Theodore M. Stanley was president, with George H. Harper as cashier. This bank ran until 1878 when it went the way of all the earth.

Following this J. W. Mercer opened a bank at Pleasant Hill and after running it a short time, sold out to a new institution organized under the state banking laws. The new bank was named the Bank of

Pleasant Hill. William Hines was the first president and John C. Knorpp the first cashier. In 1881, Dustin Adams was made president, and about 1882 Knorpp was succeeded as cashier by W. A. Symington. The capital stock of this new bank was $10,000 and it did a prosperous business. This is the legitimate predecessor of the present Pleasant Hill Banking Company.

In 1868, William H. Allen established a private bank at Harrisonville. In the statement made in 1882 it is shown the capital and surplus of this bank amounted to $23,033.61. The present Allen Banking Company of Harrisonville is the legitimate successor of this private bank of 1868.

In 1874, J. N. Hargis & Son organized a private bank at Belton. This firm was composed of J. N. Hargis and his son, B. F. Hargis. This was a strong bank. About the time the Hargis & Son bank voluntarily retired from business the Bank of Belton was organized. It is now most successfully managed.

Pleasant Hill now has four banks; Raymore, one bank; Belton, two banks; Peculiar, one bank; Cleveland, one bank; Freeman, one bank; West Line, one bank; Drexel, two banks; Archie, one bank; Harrisonville, three banks; East Lynne, two banks; Strasburg, one bank; Creighton, one bank, and Garden City, two banks. The banks of Cass County are all strong institutions and well managed without exception. Few counties are blessed with as safe and well managed institutions.

CHAPTER XXXV.

COUNTY BOND TROUBLE.

EARLY CONDITIONS—COUNTY SEAT ASPIRANTS—RAILROADS PROJECTED—BONDS VOTED—DELIVERED TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL BY HUGH G. GLENN—BOND LEGISLATION—COUNTY COURTS—LITIGATION—THE INTRIGUE—SPOILS DIVIDED—ARRESTS—THE GUNN CITY TRAGEDY—OTHER BONDS ISSUED—RAILROADS BUILT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

We of today think that we have internal troubles as a county, political and otherwise. Could we raise the curtain to look upon conditions from 1857 to 1872, we would at least have great misgivings as to our troubles. We have our differences now, but comparative peace after all. Then, in reality, brother was against brother, parent against child. It was quite difficult for persons to have confidence at all in one another. Brewing in 1857 was the question of dividing the county and making a new county out of the north part of Cass, a part of Johnson, Lafayette and Jackson counties. Towns in different places aspired to be county seats. The people near Pleasant Hill looked forward to the time when that city would be the seat of government for the new county of "Richland." This was a good and attractive name. To curry favor, the people with these hopes sought to have Austin strive for a new county seat of old Cass County. This is but a glimpse of the situation.

At this time railroad building was at white heat. All kinds of schemes and graft were rife in the land. A railroad was projected from St. Louis west to Kansas City and was built part of the way. There were two routes talked of in this part of the State. One from Sedalia northeast, by way of Chappel Hill, in Lafayette County. The other from Sedalia by way of Holden and Harrisonville. Kansas City was the objective point of both routes. The parties projecting the railroad were

ready to accept the route along which they could secure the largest donations. In common parlance, the parties putting up the largest graft fund could get the railroad.

The brainy men favoring Pleasant Hill saw either of these routes for the railroad would forever kill their dream of being a county seat. At this juncture supporters made overtures to Harrisonville supporters to pool issues against the Chappel Hill route, as a matter of county pride. To effect this it was necessary to raise a larger fund than the supporters of the Chappel Hill route. It could not be raised by personal subscriptions. The people were too poor for this hope. The scheme of county subscription to stock was suggested by the railroad grafters. This bait was swallowed, boots and britches, by both the supporters of Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill. This was the undoing of both towns, to a very great extent. The far-reaching scheme was discovered too late. Many serious, and at the same time ridiculous, things occurred over this matter. The best men we had, at both Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill, did things which subjected them to criminal prosecution. They winked at men voting several times the same day on the same proposition. Thus they approved repeaters at the polls. High-toned gentlemen, ministers of the gospel, deacons of churches and laymen, above reproach in character, never hesitated to put up their personal wealth—money—knowing the slush fund was to be used to influence legislators and corrupt others with official power.

Such was the state of society in those dark days. It was thought on both sides that it was necessary to protect their homes. As a part of the deal between the two towns, the new county and prospective county seat efforts should be dropped, thus leaving Cass County intact and Harrisonville the seat of government and Pleasant Hill to get the railroad. So on the 8th day of May, 1857, by a large majority, Cass County voted to subscribe $150,000 to secure the route of the Missouri Pacific Railroad through the county. The then county court, without a dissenting vote, made the necessary orders under this vote as the order of appointment of an agent to make the subscription on behalf of the county. The matter stood this way without further action by county or railroad projectors until the 17th day of August, 1860.

On this last date the county agent, with the approval of the court, and the attorney representing the railroad parties entered into a radically different contract than the one voted or formerly ordered by the

court. The subscription was changed from $150,000 voted, and so ordered to $100,000, and instead of having payments of three annual payments, as voted and ordered, this contract provided for the issuance of bonds, running a longer time, to be delivered to the construction company as the work progressed. These bonds were two hundred in number, of the face value of $500 each, and practically to bear ten per cent. interest from date, payable semi-annually.

These bonds were prepared and delivered to Hugh G. Glenn, special commissioner, appointed by the county court. Certain survey work was done out from Holden, requiring by the terms of the contract the payment of $1,500 (or three bonds). So three bonds were, on May 14, 1861, delivered by said special commissioner, pursuant to said contract, the order of his appointment and report of the engineer of the railroad company. The war came on, the work on the railroad ceased, and Glenn held the remaining $98,500 in bonds. His troubles seemed more than one man should bear. He could not destroy them (which would have been an act of justice), for then he would be liable to be accused of stealing them. Should the bonds be found in his possession and taken he would be subjected to criticism. There was nobody to whom he could deliver the bonds, no county court, and if there had been, they were not entitled to them under the contract. There was no person representing the railroad company, and should there have been, they were not entitled to the bonds, the work required in the contract not having been performed. What should he do? Should he be killed, as was imminent, the bonds taken and put into circulation, then his old neighbors were liable to say he or his family had profited by the matter. These bonds were stolen by marauding bands, as some have said.

During the year 1862, small children of the special commissioner had, in their play, discovered these beautiful papers and proceeded to divide and play with them. It was at that time worth a full grown man's life to be caught out, particularly from home. Glenn traveled by night, and hid out by day, and carried these county bonds to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and delivered them to Colonel Hunt, the United States officer in command. These bonds were faithfully delivered by Colonel Hunt to the general government at Washington, D. C. The general government, not any robber band, delivered these bonds to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. This contract was complied with and work under the contract done.

Chronologically, other bonds were issued, but we are following up the bloody bonds. At the close of the war these bonds remained unpaid. The county had received no certificate of stock, nor had the work progressed as agreed in the original plan of subscription. In 1869 the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company was organized for the purpose of building a railroad from Holden, Missouri, to Paola, Kansas. An attempt was made to turn these bonds to this new company for said purpose. On August 14, 1869, the county court made an order of record, legalizing these old Missouri Pacific bonds, dated in 1860, so far as in the power of the county court so to do. They provided in this order that these bonds should be used in the construction of the St. Louis & Santa Fe road from Holden to Paola.

An Act of the Legislature had been passed in 1868 authorizing the county courts to so issue bonds. Subsequent to this time, and in the year 1869, the St. Louis & Santa Fe company transferred to the "Land Grant Railway and Construction Company of New York" all their bonds, voted by the several townships (Camp Branch, Grand River, Dolan, Everett and Coldwater), and also assigned all their right, title and interest to said old Missouri Pacific bonds, named in the order of August 14, 1869, in consideration of this transfer said Land Grant Railway Construction Company agreed to build and complete the railroad from Holden to Paola, which said construction company did do. Matters stood thus until 1870, when the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company submitted a proposition to the county in the alternative, viz.: To issue stock of their road to Cass County upon the county paying principal and interest on these old 1860 bonds, or to return to Cass County these 1860 bonds on being released from liability to issue stock as was originally provided by the subscription stock. It seems the Missouri Pacific Railway Company still claimed some interest in these bonds. The county accepted that part of the proposition for the company to return the bonds and the county release the railroad company from liability to issue stock. An agent was appointed to so receive the bonds, release the railroad company and to dispose of the bonds under the order of the court. The agent of the county received the bonds and under the order of the court turned them over to said construction company.

In 1870 the county court refused to fund these bonds. Then followed court proceedings by mandamus in the Circuit Court, the object of which was to compel the county court to fund these bonds. At this

juncture, Gov. B. Gratz Brown appointed J. D. Hines to the office of circuit and ex-officio county attorney. It thus became Hines' duty to look after the county's interest in these legal proceedings. Able attorneys were employed by the county or citizens to assist him in this work. This cause was to be heard on its merits at the April term, 1872. In February, 1872, the citizens of the county sought by injunction to restrain the issuances or funding of these bonds. Hines, having knowledge this proceeding was about to be taken, as county attorney and for the county, sued out before the then Circuit Judge another injunction to restrain the county court from obeying the writ of mandamus already served on the court. Why these extraordinary proceedings when the county court had gone on record "to resist so doing to the bitter end?"

Hines, having filed his suit, first takes a certificate of the clerk showing this fact, and procured from the Circuit Judge an order dismissing the first injunction suit—known as the Harrelson injunction. This order of dismissal Hines put in his pocket for use when the time came. It was talked at the time that Hines was going to California on important business and hoped to return in time for the regular April term, 1872, at which time the Circuit Court proceedings were to be heard on their merits. Just before train time, going east on the 1st day of March, 1872, James R. Cline, the law partner, filed Hines' order of dismissal of the Harrelson injunction, issued as before stated by the Circuit Judge. A. D. Ladue, claiming to be attorney for the Land Grant and Trust Company, dismissed the above named mandamus proceedings against the county court. Cline at once took from the deputy circuit clerk certificates of these dismissals to the county court, then conveniently in session, and the county court, seeing the legal obstacles appeared clear, issued their infamous order legalizing these old 1860 bonds, then amounting to the handsome sum of $229,000. Judges Stevenson and Forsythe were present, constituting the county court, when the minutes were signed, and closed this transaction. Judge Copeland was not present when this order was made. Forsythe at once started for his farm. Cline and Stevenson, with their confederates, got out of the county before the people realized what had been done. The bonds had been signed up by Stevenson and O. P. Yelton, properly dated, previous to the order, and all was ready, including attaching the county seal.

It was developed in litigation following that the signing and sealing was done at night in a back office of Hines & Cline's law office. Then

followed indignation meetings, the organizing of the committee of seventy and further litigation. Sheriffs and deputies sought for Stevenson and Cline. Stevenson roamed for a time. Hines went to California, never to return. Cline was caught in Kansas and released under habeas corpus proceedings, caught again and gave bond, then he, too, roamed for a while. After leaving town on the evening of the issuing of the bonds, Cline, Stevenson, W. B. Nichols and perhaps others, went by way of Holden to St. Louis and at the Southern Hotel of that city, divided the spoils. Nichols got $35,000. Cline got $55,000 and Stevenson got $12,000. Ladue got, for himself and R. S. Stevens, $127,000. The bonds, Ladue put in the express office ($127,000), were recovered by the county; the $55,000 allotted to Cline were recovered.

After a time Stevenson and Cline had been arrested and put under bond to appear at the spring term, 1872, of the Circuit Court. On April 24, 1872, Stevenson and Cline, with Thomas E. Dutro, left Harrisonville on the M., K. & T. railroad, going toward Holden on the 5 p. m. train. At Gunn City a mob stopped the train and Stevenson and Cline received the just punishment for their conduct. Dutro was also killed; some have thought by mistake, others because of the company he kept. Thus ended this long drawn out tragedy. Indictments of persons supposed to be in the mob followed, their trials were had and they were cleared. Perhaps two parties received small fines, which were readily paid.

In 1868-69 and '70 the struggle between Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill for the new county of Richland with a new county seat at Pleasant Hill, was revived. Action of legislatures and courts were used by either party to reach their ends. The issuance of bonds was but an incident to this controversy. The Legislature of 1868 passed an act authorizing townships to subscribe for railroad stock and vote bonds to promote public improvements. Bearing in mind the organization of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, its officers and directors were local citizens, interested against the new county, favoring the Harrisonville ideal, and to build the road from Holden to Paola. It was an easy matter to get the people of Camp Branch, Grand River, Dolan, Everett and Coldwater townships to vote subscriptions to this enterprise. It was thought to be the salvation of the county. Bonds were voted and issued in amounts as follows: Camp Branch, $30,000; Grand River, $80,000; Dolan, $40,000; Everett and Coldwater, each $10,000. Afterward Grand River voted $25,000 additional.

These bonds were put in the hands of R. O. Boggess, an attorney, as agent of the county, with which to construct the road, now the M., K. & T., east and west across the county. These bonds were faithfully used for the purpose issued and this road completed in 1871. Bear in mind, this road was built by a local company, with local money, derived from the sale of the township bonds.

To counteract the influence of the construction of the Holden-Paola road, the people at Pleasant Hill, in 1870, projected the building of a railroad from Chappel Hill, in Lafayette County, by way of Pleasant Hill to Austin, north and south through the county, leaving Harrisonville six miles to the west of the route of this road. To this township subscriptions from Pleasant Hill and Austin townships were procured. In 1871, the adherents of Harrisonville procured a subscription of $300,000 "to the aid in the construction of a railroad from Kansas City to Clinton and south by way of the present site of Belton, by Harrisonville, thence out of the county near the southeast corner of the county." The county court seems at this time to have gone "over body and soul to the plunderers." These bonds were put in circulation and the county never got a cent for them, nor was a shovel of dirt moved. Other bonds were issued at the influence of Pleasant Hill to construct the Pleasant Hill & Lawrence railroad, by the name it was then known.

Many worthy citizens of the county have been condemned unjustly on account of our bond matters. The only parties known for any degree of certainty to have been engaged in these schemes to plunder the county were J. D. Hines, who, with R. S. Stevens, furnished the brains; James R. Cline, the tool and law partner of Hines; Judge Johiel C. Stevenson; J. B. Higgins, used as the bully; O. P. Yelton, deputy county clerk, as home people with W. B. Nichols and A. D. Ladue.

When all is said, was the tragedy at Gunn City a surprise? A people whose petitions, remonstrances and court proceedings were treated with contempt by a set of brigands, forbearance ceased to be a virtue and the manhood of the people justly saw it was time to act. To avenge the many wrongs this oppressed people were driven to desperation. The fearful culmination of the drama took place on the evening of the 24th of April, 1872, at Gunn City, Cass County, Missouri.

There is a remnant resulting from the funding of these bonds, unpaid, as shown by a financial statement printed as follows:

BALANCE SHEET OF RECEI PTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Funds.	Bal. Feb. 1, 1916.	Rec'd Since	Total.	Trans. and Paid.	Dist. to Dist.	Loaned on Real Est.	Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1917.
Contingent	$ 10,105.77	$ 14,982.24	$ 2,508.01	$ 12,840.22			$ 12,247.79
Pauper	7,369.86	13,154.65	20,524.51	12,348.68			8,175.83
Salary	5,240.14	13,030.21	18,270.35	12,482.59			5,787.76
J. W. E.	3,645.90	5,185.89	8,831.79	6,410.15			2,421.64
Bridge	10,186.10	14,350.02	24,536.12	17,011.93			7,524.19
School Tax, R. R.		17,680.67	17,680.67		$ 17,680.67		
Court Fees	11.45						11.45
Permanent Road	333.41	6,000.00	6,333.41	6,075.97			257.44
Twp. Gen. Road Fund		10,850.58	10,850.58		10,850.58		
Compromise Int., Old	22,729.52	30,506.00	53,235.52	32,223.14		$ 3,150.00	17,862.38
Compromise Int., New	44,287.91	50,641.79	94,929.70	74,774.07			20,155.63
Pleasant Hill	4,689.33	5,897.26	10,586.59	3,811.19			6,775.40
Polk	11,677.99	3,783.24	15,461.23	4,675.58			10,785.65
Austin	5,492.75	5,975.98	11,468.73	3,409.94			8,058.79
Grand River	101.39	346.05	447.44				447.44
Everett	14.61		14.61				14.61
Camp Branch	26.23		26.23				26.23
Coldwater	1.68		1.68				1,68
School Tax		16,960.16	16,960.16		16,960.16		
District School Tax		5,291.05	5,291.05		5,291.05		
Special School Distrıct							
Principal		100.00	100.00				100.00
Interest	229.22	219,99	449.21		276.87		172.34
Swamp Land Principal	455.00	4,970.38	5,434.38			3,955.00	1,479.38
Swamp Land Interest	1,731.38	2,592.13	4,623.51		2,324.68		1,998.83
Common School Principal	634.20	5,502.32	6,136.52			4,304.00	1,832.52
Common School Interest	2,110.39	3,256.02	5,366.41		2,993.01		2,373.40
500,000 Principal	226.05	864.87	1,090.92			406.00	684.92
500,000 Interest	61.00	187.53	248.53		93.88		154.65
16th Section Principal	3,497.30	2,274.97	5,772.27			2,105.00	3,667.27
16th Section Interest	1,640.85	2,189.52	3,830.37		2,112.98		1,717.39
Criminal Costs	445.32	962.02	1,407.34	1,196.49			210.85
Foreign Insurance		2,476.07			2,476.07		
General Road Fund	1,085.17	241.88	1,327.05				1,327.05
Unclaimed Fund	29.81	10.74	40.55				40.55
Total	$138,059.73	$240,493.23	$378,552.96	$187,259.95	$ 61,059.95	$ 13,920.00	$116,313.06

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP FUNDING BONDS.

Subject to Call.	No.	Date.	Denom.	County and Township.	Per Cent. Int.	Due.	Amount.
Apr. 1, 1919	98	Dec. 1, 1899	$1,000.00	Cass Co., Old	4	April 1, 1919	$98,000.00
June 1, 1913	96	June 1, 1908	1,000.00	Cass Co., New	4	June 1, 1928	96,000.00
June 1, 1918	50	June 1, 1908	1,000.00	Cass Co., New	4	June 1, 1928	50,000.00
June 1, 1923	107	June 1, 1908	1,000.00	Cass Co., New	4	June 1, 1928	107,000.00
Mar. 1, 1911	9	Mar. 1, 1901	1,000.00	Pleasant Hill	4	Mar. 1, 1921	9,000.00
Aug. 1, 1910	5	Aug. 1, 1905	1,000.00	Same	4½	Aug. 1, 1925	5,000.00
Jan. 1, 1918	25	Jan. 1, 1913	1,000.00	Same	4¾	Jan. 1, 1933	25,000.00
Jan. 1, 1918	13	Jan. 1, 1913	1,000.00	Polk	4¾	Jan. 1, 1933	13,000.00
Jan. 1, 1919	9	Dec. 1, 1898	1,000.00	Austin	4½	Jan. 1, 1919	9,000.00
Jan. 1, 1918	18	Jan. 1, 1913	1,000.00	Same	4¾	Jan. 1, 1933	18,000.00
Jan. 1, 1907	1	Jan. 1, 1887	1,000.00	Grand River	5	Jan. 1, 1917	1,000.00

The total outstanding bonds February 1, 1917:
Cass County Old Compromise Interest Bonds, $9,800.00.
Cass County New Compromise Interest Bonds, $253,00.00.
Pleasant Hill Compromise Interest Bonds, $39,000.00.
Polk Compromise Interest Bonds, $13,000.00.
Austin Compromise Interest Bonds, $27,000.00.
Grand River Compromise Interest Bonds, $1,000.00.
Total, $431,000.00.

State of Missouri, County of Cass, S. S.

I, W. P. Gilleland, clerk of the county court within and for the County of Cass, State of Missouri, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a full, true and correct abstract of all receipts and expenditures of Cass County, Missouri, for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1917, together with a table showing the condition of the county and township bonds indebtedness, as shown by the records now in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at my office in Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri, this 24th day of February, 1917.

W. P. GILLELAND,
County Clerk.

(SEAL)

CHAPTER XXXVI.

NEGROES.

INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY—MASTER AND SLAVE MISREPRESENTED—FIDELITY OF THE NEGRO—SPECIFIC CASES—NOT A BEAST OF BURDEN—CO-OPERATION WITH HIS WHITE MASTER.

The Negro or African slaves were introduced into the United States in about 1916 by New England traders. This labor proved not to be profitable in the rigid climate of the North and he took his place as a laborer in the South of our country.

Philip Renault, a Frenchman, in about 1763, on his way to the Louisiana country, purchased at the then colony of France—San Domingo—five hundred Negroes to work his prospective mines in the West. He, like other adventurers, was looking for mines. They, however, proved unprofitable. From these most likely sprang the Negroes who participated in the early settlement of this country. It is true, some in later years were brought across the continent from Kentucky, Virginia and other eastern states.

As a general proposition, the early settlers of western Missouri were too poor to own slaves. What few there were, however, were useful in the development of western Missouri.

The Negro has been much misrepresented and vilified. So has his former master. Much has been said of the ill-treatment by the master, and want of fidelity on the part of the old slave. The facts are that there was generally the strictest fidelity to the whites by the Negro, and kindest treatment of the Negro by the master. They were one common family. All had one common interest and each performed his part well in the development of this country.

A New Englander, traveling in this part of the West, he himself

being imbued with the idea of the brutality of the master to the slave, writes home the results of his own observations in his travel in the South and West. He writes: "The inscription on another plain but respectable monument was to me affecting. It purports to be erected as a grateful record of the long, faithful and affectionate services of a black slave. The whole inscription wears a delightful simplicity, and honors the master that erected it as much as the slave."

The writer could relate incidents of personal fidelity and gratitude of the Negro. A female slave, putting her own body between the master and danger, to protect the master to her own danger. Again, a young Negro man of seventeen years of age, being taken South from his people to work among strangers as a slave, was purchased by a white man and given a home. The Negro lived beyond his seventy years. No time did the Negro ever cease, not only to have gratitude in his heart, but never ceased to express on all occasions his profound gratitude to this master and to his descendants, after the old master's death. This Negro, in his old days, was absolutely free to ask for what he wanted from his benefactor's family. At the old Negro's death, the white family of his old master were the mourners at the funeral. The pall-bearers were all white men and he rests today with what he always called his own people —white and black. This is not an unusual case of the early settler and his Negro servant.

Before the day of banks in our county it was not unusual to send money, sometimes in the thousands of dollars, by a faithful negro to Lexington, Independence and Booneville, for deposit in the banks there. Don't get the idea the Negro was simply the beast of burden. Frequently he was called into the councils to determine the advisability of certain business enterprises. In an early day the whites and Negroes belonged to the same church, worshipped at the same altars. Master and servant labored side by side to upbuild His cause among all colors. Sunday belonged to the Negro for worship. Saturday's profits belonged to himself.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

STATISTICAL.

POPULATION—SHIPMENTS—PRODUCTION—SCHOOLS—AGRICULTURAL—LIVE STOCK—SELECTED CROPS—DOMESTIC ANIMALS—VALUATION—TAXATION.

POPULATION CASS COUNTY.

Population at the last Federal Census; color, sex and nativity of inhabitants and birthplace of foreigners; other facts:

Total population	22,973
Rural population	22,973
White population	22,463
Negro population	510
Native white	22,095
Foreign born	368
Male inhabitants, number	11,786
Female inhabitants, number	11,187
Males of voting age	6,711
Dwellings, number	5,490
Families	5,543
Foreign Nationalities—	
Austria	1
Belgium	1
Canada	47
Denmark	5
England	40
France	18
Germany	160
Greece	3
Holland	7
Ireland	35
Mexico	13
Russia	3
Scotland	5
Sweden	13
Switzerland	23
Wales	2
All others	2
Total	368

SURPLUS SHIPMENTS, CASS COUNTY, 1912.

The following table gives the commodities shipped from the county in 1912, as supplied by the railroad and express agents, on whose accuracy and care it depends how complete they are. Nothing sold and consumed locally is included:

Live Stock—	
Cattle, head	19,439
Hogs, head	128,825
Horses and mules, head	3,237
Sheep, head	16,382
Goats, head	480
Jacks, stallions, head	12
Farm Crops—	
Wheat, bushels	661,100
Corn, bushels	249,700
Oats, bushels	32,420
Rye, bushels	3
Timothy seed, bushels	1,139
Flaxseed, bushels	8,810
Clover seed, bushels	79
Millet seed, bushels	360
Hay, tons	7,812
Straw, tons	360
Tobacco, pounds	21
Popcorn, pounds	362
Blue grass seed, pound	17,000
Cowpeas, bushels	170
Planting and garden seed, pounds	360
Nuts, pounds	75,153
Mill Products—	
Flour, barrels	11,307
Corn meal, pounds	134,596
Bran, shipstuff, pounds	735,140
Feed, chops, pounds	303,786
Forest Products—	
Lumber, feet	66,000
Logs, feet	55,000
Walnut logs, feet	198,000
Railroad ties	500
Cordwood, cords	120
Farmyard Products—	
Poultry, live, pounds	1,144,464
Poultry, dressed, pounds	162,208
Eggs, dozen	1,319,370
Feathers, pounds	9,710
Stone and Clay Products—	
Brick, cars	1
Packing House Products—	
Hides and pelts, pounds	170,832
Dressed meats, pounds	11,143
Tallow, pounds	21,255
Lard, pounds	3,746
Flowers and Nursery Products—	
Nursery stock, pounds	25,000
Cut flowers, pounds	412,139
Dairy Products—	
Butter, pounds	306,208
Ice Cream, gallons	2,310
Milk and cream, gallons	426,737
Liquid Products—	
Vinegar, gallons	18
Cider, gallons	1,135
Fish and Game Products—	
Game, pounds	44,421
Furs, pounds	9,453

Medicinal Products—			
Roots and herbs, lbs	52	Peaches, baskets	25
Vegetables—		Plums, baskets	25
Vegetables, pounds	330	Pears, baskets	732
Pickles and cucumbers, pounds	30	Mine and Quarry Products—	
Potatoes, bushels	81	Coal, tons	9,600
Onions, bushels	123	Unclassified Products—	
Canned vegetables and fruits, pounds	2,643	Junk, cars	8
Fruits—		Ice, tons	150
Miscellaneous fresh fruits, pounds	1,176	Wool and Mohair—	
Dried fruits, pounds	20	Wool, pounds	70,003
Apples, barrels	17,980	Mohair, pounds	163
Grapes, baskets	12	Apiary and Cane Products—	
		Honey, pounds	2,455
		Beeswax, pounds	70
		Sorghum molasses, gals.	321

PRODUCTION OF STAPLE FARM CROPS, CASS COUNTY, 1912.

Average yield per acre; acres planted; total yield for county.

Staple.	Av. yield per acre.	Acres Planted.	Total yield in bushels.
Wheat	17	19,024	323,408
Oats	32	16,258	520,256
Corn	32	130,847	4,187,104
Hay and forage	--	41,594	54,072

STATISTICS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CASS COUNTY, 1913-14.

No. of districts in county	121
No. of teachers in county	183
Enumeration of county	6,060
Amount spent for teachers' salaries	$42,244.59
Amount spent for incidental expenses	10,816.41
Permanent school fund	140,469.27
Allotment of State school funds	16,783.93

TABLE A.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY.

Population	22,973
Number of farms	3,251
Color and Nativity of Farmers—	
Native white	3,147
Foreign-born white	96
Negro and other non-white	8
Number of Farms, Classified by Size—	
3 to 9 acres	80
10 to 19 acres	100
20 to 49 acres	452
50 to 99 acres	895
100 to 174 acres	1,030
175 to 259 acres	417
260 to 499 acres	218
500 to 999 acres	53
1,000 acres and over	6
Land and Farm Area, Acres—	
Approximate land area, acres	461,440
Land in farms, acres	425,128
Improved land in farms, acres	375,528
Woodland in farms, acres	35,845
Other unimproved land in farms, acres	13,755
Per cent. of land area in farms	92.1
Per cent. of farm land improved	88.3
Average acres per farm	130.8
Average improved acres per farm	115.5
Value of Farm Property—	
All farm property	$35,683,052
Land	25,766,704
Buildings	4,431,102
Implements and machinery	749,969
Domestic animals, poultry and bees	4,735,277
Per cent. of Value of all Property in—	
Land	72.2
Buildings	12.4
Implements and machinery	2.1

Domestic animals, poultry and bees	13.3
Average Values—	
All property, per farm	$10,976
Land and buildings, per farm	9,289
Land, per acre	60.61

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

(Farms and Ranges.)

Farms reporting domestic animals	3,210
Value of domestic animals	$4,531,184
Cattle—	
Total number	35,913
Dairy cows	11,881
Other cows	5,203
Yearling heifers	4,876
Calves	4,631
Yearling steers and bulls	4,325
Other steers and bulls	4,997
Value	$1,107,876
Horses—	
Total number	18,771
Mature horses	15,730
Yearling colts	2,153
Spring colts	888
Value	$2,065,424
Mules—	
Total number	4,476
Mature mules	3,166
Yearling colts	916
Spring colts	394
Value	$ 560,953
Asses and burros—	
Number	197
Value	$ 47,610
Swine—	
Total number	82,809
Mature hogs	50,427

Spring pigs	32,382
Value	$108,329
Sheep—	
Total number	19,890
Rams, ewes and wethers	11,892
Spring lambs	7,998
Value	$ 1,935
Goats—	
Number	781
Value	$ 1,935
Poultry and Bees—	
Number of poultry of all kinds	317,560
Value	$ 191,910
Number of colonies of bees	4,004
Value	12,183

TABLE B.—FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS.

Number of farms	2,099
Per cent. of all farms	64.6
Land in farms, acres	270,966
Improved land in farms, acres	239,257
Value of land and buildings	$19,540,403
Degree of ownership—	
Farms consisting of owned land only	1,501
Farms consisting of owned and hired land	598
Color and nativity of owners—	
Native white	2,023
Foreign-born white	73
Negro and other nonwhite	3
Farms operated by tenants—	
Number of farms	1,123
Per cent. of all farms	34.5
Land in farms, acres	144,339
Improved land in farms, acres	128,158
Value of land and buildings	$ 9,912,663
Form of tenancy:	
Share tenants	489
Share-cash tenants	300

Cash tenants	324
Tenure not specified	10
Color and nativity of tenants—	
Native white	1,098
Foreign-born white	21
Negro and other nonwhite	4
Farms operated by managers—	
Number of farms	29
Land in farms, acres	9,823
Improved land in farms, acres	8,113
Value of land and buildings	$744,740

MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS.

For all farms operated by owners—	
Number free from mortgage debt	992
Number with mortgage debt	1,096
Number with no mortgage report	11
For farms consisting of owned land only—	
Number reporting debt and amount	718
Value of their land and buildings	$ 7,267,205
Amount of mortgage debt	$ 1,930,388
Per cent. of value of land and buildings	26.6

TABLE C.—COST OF OPERATING FARMS.

Labor—	
Farms reporting	1,499
Cash expended	$ 187,234
Rent and board furnished	$ 54,601
Fertilizer—	
Farms reporting	20
Amount expended	$ 1,047
Feed—	
Farms reporting	1,509
Amount expended	$ 347,471
Receipts from sale of feedable crops	$ 388,759

TABLE D.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products, number	11,011
Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, number	10,522
Milk—Produced, gallons	2,966,702
Sold, gallons	282,723
Cream sold, gallons	20,125
Butter fat sold, pounds	196,730
Butter—Produced, pounds	490,909
Sold, pounds	175,497
Cheese—Produced, pounds	190
Value of dairy products excluding home use of milk and cream	$ 201,888
Receipts from sale of dairy products	$ 136,920

POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Poultry—Raised, number	457,258
Sold, number	147,317
Eggs—Produced, dozens	1,463,794
Sold, dozens	1,023,721
Value of poultry and eggs produced	$ 456,074
Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs	$ 254,066

HONEY AND WAX.

Honey produced, pounds	58,701
Wax produced, pounds	336
Value of honey and wax produced	$ 6,285

WOOL, MOHAIR AND GOAT HAIR.

Wool, fleeces shorn, number	9,116
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, number	69
Value of wool and mohair produced	$ 17,311

DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, number	3,966
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, number	19,799
Horses, mules, asses and burros—Sold, number	5,863

Swine—Sold or slaughtered, number	100,882
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, number	9,517
Receipts from sale of animals	$ 2,934,437
Value of animals slaughtered	$ 189,509

TABLE E.—VALUE OF ALL CROPS.

Total	$ 3,267,090
Cereals	2,264,453
Other grains and seeds	32,909
Hay and forage	603,836
Vegetables	140,220
Fruits and nuts	69,328
All other crops	157,344

SELECTED CROPS.

(Acres and Quantity.)

CEREALS.

Total acres	166,257
Bushels	3,752,948
Corn, acres	128,383
Bushels	3,009,938
Oats, acres	20,367
Bushels	492,516
Wheat, acres	16,567
Bushels	236,642
Emmer and spelt, acres	478
Bushels	7,182
Barley, acres	15
Bushels	166
Rye, acres	137
Bushels	1,531
Kafir corn and milo maize, acres	305
Bushels	4,953

OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS.

Flaxseed, acres	3,262
Bushels	22,050

HAY AND FORAGE.

Total acres	63,899
Tons	76,727
All tame or cultivated grasses, acres	61,472
Tons	72,084
Timothy alone, acres	20,163
Tons	22,922
Timothy and clover mixed, acres	35,768
Tons	41,204
Clover alone, acres	3,664
Tons	3,672
Alfalfa, acres	946
Tons	2,969
Millet or Hungarian grass, acres	568
Tons	942
Other tame or cultivated grasses, acres	363
Tons	375
Wild, salt or prairie grasses, acres	1,076
Tons	1,385
Grains cut green, acres	112
Tons	127
Coarse forage	1,239
Tons	3,131

SPECIAL CROPS.

Potatoes, acres	1,080
Bushels	83,019
Sweet potatoes and yams, acres	24
Bushels	3,262
All other vegetables, acres	976
Tobacco, acres	34
Pounds	34,999

Cane, sorghum, acres	279
Tons	1,145
Syrup (made), gallons	7,269

FRUITS AND NUTS.

Orchard fruits—	
Total trees	180,676
Bushels	89,107
Apples, trees	109,281
Bushels	80,994
Peaches and nectarines, trees	45,511
Bushels	5,080
Pears, trees	6,106
Bushels	1,460
Plums and prunes, trees	11,912
Bushels	854
Cherries, trees	7,198
Bushels	695
Grapes, vines	33,562
Pounds	294,110
Small fruits—	
Total acres	97
Quarts	112,841
Strawberries, acres	18
Quarts	18,937
Blackberries and dewberries, acres	66
Quarts	80,470
Nuts, trees	3,078
Pounds	59,505

TABLE F.—DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS.

Number reported	865
Value of domestic animals	$ 176,955
Cattle—	
Total number	740
Value	$ 32,839
Number of dairy cows	535

Horses—		
Total number		1,192
Value	$	127,872
Number of mature horses		1,150
Mules and asses and burros—		
Total number		63
Value	$	9,465
Number of mature mules		51
Swine—		
Total number		721
Value	$	6,659
Sheep and goats—		
Total number		24
Value	$	120

ASSESSED VALUATION, CASS COUNTY, 1913.

Real Estate.	Number of.	Assessed Valuation.	Average Assessed Value.
Land, acres	442,579	$5,540,541	$12.52
Town lots	6,513	1,088,923	167.19
Total assessed value of real estate		$6,629,464	
Personal property—			
Horses	13,721	$ 512,426	$37.42
Mules	3,626	139,349	38.43
Asses and jennets	173	12,725	73.55
Cattle	20,740	274,832	13.25
Sheep	8,442	15,173	1.80
Hogs	30,363	92,963	3.06
Money, notes, bonds, etc.	-----	766,287	----
Bank stock	-----	316,172	----
All other personal property	-----	281,169	----
Total valuation of personal property	-----	$2,411,096	----
Total taxable wealth	-----	$9,040,560	----

RATE OF TAXATION, CASS COUNTY, 1913-14.

The following table shows the rate of taxation on each $100 of assessed valuation. Property is assessed, generally, from one-half to one-fifth of its actual worth, depending upon the extent of the returns made, the character of the property, its location and whether the holding is bringing in an income, and the amount of the same:

County levy	$ .40
Good roads	.25
County school	.58½
School tax in Raymore and Drexel, each	1.60
Municipal tax in largest city, Pleasant Hill	1.60
Total amount of county indebtedness	497,000.00
Municipal or township indebtedness	107,000.00

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

ORGANIZATION—R. A. BROWN, CHAIRMAN—ADDRESS BY JUDGE GIVAN—LIST OF OLD SETTLERS—LISTS OF OLD SETTLERS—"AN OLD SETTLER'S TALK," BY MARTIN RICE.

Some forty years ago there was held at Harrisonville, Missouri, a meeting, at which all settlers whose residence of the county ante-dated 1846 were supposed to have met. This meeting will be remembered long and their proceedings deserve to be preserved for future residents of the county. Great is the regret earlier meetings were not held and earlier history thereby preserved. It is a sad matter that we who have succeeded these venerable men and women have not kept up these interesting gatherings. We will take bodily the proceedings had at that meeting that much early history of the county may be preserved. It is as follows: At a preliminary meeting held by the old settlers of Cass County, in September, 1879, for the purpose of organizing an Old Settlers' Society, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting was called to order by Thomas Holloway, who nominated R. A. Brown as chairman. Mr. Brown, on taking the stand, said: "After tendering to you my kind regards for this manifestation of your respect, in asking me to preside over so important a meeting, I will announce that we have met for the purpose of paving the way to reach and work out biographical and historical events from the earliest settlement of Cass County down to the present time.

"It affords me a very great comfort, my old friends and comrades, to meet so many of you here today. Thirty odd years ago we met in what was then Van Buren County. Then we were in the vigor of life and manhood, and buoyant with hopes for the future. How sad the thought,

to you and to me, when we look back over the past, to know that a vast number of our old pioneer friends, whom we could count by the score, have gone the way of all the earth—to reap their rewards in the great hereafter.

"Let this fact admonish us, my old veteran friends (the few of us who are yet here), that we must soon follow. We are now in the 'sear and yellow leaf' of life; some of us have passed our three score years and ten. Let us hold ourselves in readiness. Our lives are a series of wanderings, which will soon cease at the brink of the grave. Let us live in such a way as to be admitted to that inheritance—that Canaan where we may enjoy forever the friendships which have here commenced."

A. Easley was chosen secretary. All residents of the county, who came prior to 1846, and were twenty-one years old, were included in the call for forming the society. J. W. Williams, H. G. Glenn, Thomas Holloway, J. Coughenour and A. Easley were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and a plan of organization. At this preliminary meeting, the following old settlers were present: R. A. Brown, A. Easley, A. Bybee, P. Franse, J. Couchenour, W. Payne, William Adams, Thomas Holloway, W. C. Burford, J. Flinn, J. H. Williams, Isaac Woolard, Isom Majors, David Majors, J. S. Wheeler, J. F. Brooks, L. Ground, Wilson Davenport, E. L. Tuggle, H. G. Glenn, Jesse Ragan, Martin Burris, L. Bradberry.

Below will be found the address of Judge Noah M. Givan, delivered in the town of Harrisonville, September 20, 1879, at the old settlers' meeting, which occurred that day. The address is written in plain English, and within the comprehension of all, and being replete with much of the early history of the county, we deem it eminently worthy of preservation:

"PIONEERS OF CASS COUNTY: I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me in inviting me to address you on this occasion. The purpose of your organization is, indeed, commendable. Every citizen of the county must feel an interest in preserving its early history, for, 'The heart, methinks, were of strange mold which keeps no cherished print of earlier, happier times.' Besides, these annual reunions must be a source of much pleasure to those of you who came to the country in its early times, and who endured the hardships of a frontier life. They enable you to take each other by the hand and talk over the incidents of long ago. Though your pioneer lives were attended

with many of the privations and few of the comforts of life now enjoyed by the people of the county, yet there was untold pleasure arising from your honest toil which might well excite the envy of those of us who follow you.

"Cass County was, prior to its separate organization, a portion of Jackson. Indeed, in the still earlier times, Cass and Jackson were both a portion of Cooper County. In the winter of 1834 and 1835 the county of Van Buren was organized, which embraced all that is now Cass, and townships 40, 41 and 42, now a portion of Bates. In obtaining an account of the early events of the county I have been compelled to call upon yourselves and your compeers for information of matters not of record. The first settlements made in the county were along the streams, near the timber. Many came from timbered countries and did not dream of being able to live out on the bleak and barren prairies, far from timber and water. It may be truthfully said that the dreams of the most visionary of the very earliest settlers did not think that the prairies would ever be occupied. It is said that when the first government surveyors, in making the survey of lands in this county, reached the highest point on the prairie northwest of Harrisonville, and looked over the vast prairies south of them, stopped their work, returned to headquarters, and reported that the land south of the survey, which would include the south half of the county, was not worth surveying. They so reported to the government, and it was some time after that that the balance of the county was surveyed. The first settlements were made along Big Creek and the headwaters of Grand River. The name of the first settler is not definitely known. Possibly, as is generally the case in new countries, two or more families came together for mutual aid and protection. Martin Rice, Esq., who has given the matter considerable attention, and who still lives near Lone Jack, in Jackson County, furnishes the following:

"My present recollection goes back only to the fall of 1833. At that time there were, perhaps, seventy-five or a hundred families in what is now Cass County scattered in neighborhoods on all the principal streams or groves of timber. I remember hearing it said about the year 1837 that David Butterfield was the oldest settler in the county, and that his first location in it was north of Pleasant Hill, on or near the present VanHoy farm. A few years ago David Dealy, one of the first settlers of Jackson County, informed me that David Creek was the first to locate in the county of Cass; but I think his location was north of the line, in the

present limits of Jackson County. A brother-in-law of Senator Cockrell, who came to Lafayette County in 1827, informed me that in 1828, in moving a drove of sheep to Harmony Mission, he stayed over night with a squatter named John Walker, north of Pleasant Hill, who was the only white settler in all that region of country. Whether Butterfield, Creek or Walker was first I cannot say. All accounts agree, however, that the first cabin was at or near the VanHoy farm. At what time the first settlement was made on the Grand River waters, or by whom, or at what point, I have no definite information, I think, perhaps, Walker McLelland was among the first, if not the first. The creek upon which he settled was named McLelland's Fork of Grand River. Parson John Jackson, a Baptist minister, who is remembered by hundreds of the present citizens, and who is the father of John L. Jackson, the present county assessor, was his neighbor and settled there about the same time. I remember hearing a gentleman who assisted Jackson in moving from the Little Blue say they had no road, and that they followed McLelland's single wagon back to a point in the high prairie where an elk's horns hung upon a stake, which indicated the point where he should leave the road and seek the newly selected home in the woods. That home was some four of five miles northwest of Harrisonville, and the spring of 1832 the date.

"Soon afterward Sidney Adams, who still lives in the county, settled near Mr. McLelland's, as did also James Blakely, who settled where your president, Robert A. Brown, now lives. John Cook settled on and improved what is now known as the Hansbraugh farm, northwest of Harrisonville. His son, William Cook, lived north and a little east of his father, about one mile.

"Among the earliest settlements made in the southern portion of the county was that of Andrew Peck and Thomas Holloway, the latter of whom is with you today—that of Thomas Holloway, in 1835, on the farm now known as the James Thompson farm where he lived until some time during the war. He thus describes his settlement there:

" 'When I came to what is now Cass County, the land in that part of the county where I settled had not been surveyed. When I got there I built a log house of one room. When I got ready to raise it I had to go twelve miles to get four men to help me raise it. When I got it raised and covered, I sawed out two doors and made doors by taking two sticks and nailing clapboards to them. I then killed a hog for the family and went to Independence to mill (Overton's water mill) to get corn ground, and was gone a week.'

"Little did he think that he would ever become a grocery merchant at the capital of the best county in the State. Being from Tennessee, and not accustomed to prairie country, he settled in the timber and went to work and cleared off six or eight acres of timbered land for cultivation when there were hundreds of thousands of acres of such fertile prairie land at his disposal. He, in common with others, shared in the idea that the prairies were comparatively worthless except for pasture—that they never would be cultivated, but would afford those who should settle along the streams everlasting range for their stock. He had not been in the county long before he was appointed to office. The records show that on the eighth day of March, 1836, Thomas Holloway was appointed constable of Elk Fork Township, vice John Adams, declined. He gave bond, with William T. McClellan as security. It has been stated by some accounts published several years ago that Van Buren County, at its first organization, included all of Bates and part of Vernon counties; but the south boundary line of the county, as given in the statutes of 1835, is the line between townships 39 and 40. The county was named Van Buren in honor of Martin Van Buren, then vice-president of the United States, and continued to bear the name until 1848-9, when he became the Free Soil candidate for President against General Cass, Democrat, and General Taylor, Whig. This, which doubtless defeated General Cass, so offended his friends that at the session of the Legislature in 1848-9 the name of the county was changed from Van Buren to Cass.

The first county officers of Van Buren County were appointed to hold until the general election in 1836. The first county judges thus appointed who served were James W. McLellan and William Savage. If another was appointed I have been unable to learn the fact. If appointed, he declined to serve (which was more common than now), as the court was composed of two justices until after the election in 1836. William Lyon was appointed first clerk. He was both circuit and county clerk, and held until his successor was elected. An election for clerk was ordered by the county court, to be held May 21, 1836. At that election the candidates were William Lyon and Thomas B. Arnett. The latter, who was a prominent citizen of the county in those days, and whose life is intimately blended with the early history of the county, was elected clerk. John Jackson was the first appointed sheriff of the county, but being a minister of the gospel, he declined to serve, and the duties of the office were performed by the coroner, who, I think was William Butler.

"The first meeting of the county court was held at the residence of James W. McLellan, about four miles northwest of Harrisonville, September 14, 1835. At that meeting the court divided the county into four townships, viz.: Big Creek, Grand River, Elk Fork and Harmony. The following constables were appointed: James Williams, of Big Creek; William Y. Cook, of Grand River; John Adams, of Elk Fork, and a Mr. Fuller, of Harmony. At that meeting, on the petition of David G. Butterfield and others, the court appointed William N. Butler, Hezekiah Warden and James Lawrence commissioners to view a way for a road on that part of the Harmony Mission road running through this county from the Jackson County line to Crooked Branch.

" 'The court then took into consideration the poor of the county, and ordered that William Butler take Purdy Owen, that now lives at Thomas Burgins', and what property belongs to her, and that he keep her three months, and furnish her with suitable clothing, for which the court agrees to give him thirty dollars.' Thus it will be seen that the saying of the Savior: 'For ye have the poor always with you,' has applied to Cass County as well as to His followers of the olden time.

"At this term of court merchants' licenses were issued to M. Jerne and to Ferrell & Duncan. This firm, I am informed, was composed of Rev. William Ferrel, father of Rev. Thomas J. Ferrel, and Major William H. Duncan, who died in 1878 at Pleasant Hill.

"The first general election in the county after its organization was held in 1836. Although the county was very large, there were but three voting precincts. One was at the house of Joshua Adams, known as 'Old Red Adams,' who lived at what is now the Big Creek bridge, south of Pleasant Hill; another was west of Harrisonville, and the other at Harmony Mission. At that election only about one hundred and fifty votes were polled. Lilburn W. Boggs, of Independence, was elected Governor of the State; Albert G. Harrison (for whom Harrisonville was named), and John Miller were elected members of Congress. The entire vote of the State was less than fifteen thousand. At that election Andrew Wilson and George Hudson were candidates for the Legislature—Wilson was elected. John McCarty was elected sheriff over John Lyon and James Parsons. David G. Butterfield, who had been previously appointed by the county court, was elected assessor and Martin Rice was elected surveyer. Jamison D. Dickey, James W. McLellan and Henry Burris, cousin of Martin Burris, were elected county court justices.

"The Legislature, at its session which convened November 21, 1836, passed an act in relation to the location of the county seat of Van Buren County. Welcome Scott and Enoch Rice, father of Martin Rice, were appointed commissioners to select the site for the location of the seat of justice. They met with Martin Rice, the county surveyor, at the house of John Cook, on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1837, and after spending several days viewing and comparing the different places recommended by interested parties, finally located the new town on the farm, or pre-emption claim, of James Lackey, who had built a small cabin and enclosed a small field near where Judge Daniel now lives. The site selected, including about one hundred and sixty acres, was given to the county by the general government by an act of Congress. The town was afterward surveyed and laid out into lots and blocks, with but four streets, two running east and west and two running north and south, in the whole town, and they a little less than forty feet wide. The blocks were separated by alleys, fifteen feet wide. It has been frequently remarked since that land must have been scarce then as very little of it was used for streets. It is more than likely that the idea then was that the population of the town would never be so large as to require more than four streets. These lots and blocks were sold by Fleming Harris, commissioner of the seat of justice, appointed by the county court, and the proceeds of the sale of them went into the county treasury. The first merchant in Harrisonville was Henry F. Baker, who moved from near Tennessee Branch, and kept where Sam Simon's store now is.

"The first merchant in Pleasant Hill was a Frenchman named Blois. He was there before Pleasant Hill has been thought of as a town. After he left, in 1834, Major Duncan and his brother-in-law, W. H. Taylor, put up a store and sold goods at the same place. Taylor sold out to Rev. William Ferrel, and afterward Duncan sold out to Ferrel, and he to W. W. Wright and N. E. Harrelson. Mr. Harrelson soon sold out to Wright, who continued the business, and who was successful. He laid out the old town of Pleasant Hill.

"Cass County may well congratulate itself today on its educational advantages. It is well supplied with school houses, has a good school fund, and its teachers rank among the first in the state. Our county may be said to be a land of schools; the schoolmaster is not abroad, but is at home among us, and is well sustained. What is true of today has been true of the entire history of the county. There have not always been

as many school houses, nor did they possess the same conveniences and comforts, nor were the schoolmasters always so well paid; but in proportion to the population and the ability of the people to sustain schools, they have been kept up. They have always recognized the importance of educating the young. Not until 1842 were any benefits derived from the public school fund. Prior to that the schools were what were called subscription schools.

"As early as 1833 school houses were built and school kept—not such houses as you now see in every part of the county, but of the smaller and ruder sort, and they were few and far between. At that date there were three in all of the county. One where the Union School now stands, three miles west of Pleasant Hill, on what is known as the Phillips farm, and one near the northeast corner of the county. A description of one of these houses describes all of them. It was 14x16 feet, built of scaley barked hickory logs, split so as to make two logs out of one, six feet high and covered with clapboards secured with weight poles. A door place cut out on one side and the house was finished. No floor, no windows, except the space between the logs, no fireplace, stove or chimney. The furniture consisted solely of benches made of flat logs and the school master's rod. The first school teacher who taught in the house near the northeast corner of the county, in the summer of 1833, was a Mormon preacher named Peterson, one of the first five Mormon missionaries sent out by Joe Smith to spy out the land and select the site for the New Jerusalem of the West. He was succeeded as a school teacher by Martin Rice, who commenced a school there in the fall of 1834, but had to quit when cold weather came. He taught with seventeen scholars at two dollars per quarter, per scholar, and boarded himself. He taught the first public school ever taught in the county, 1842, in a log house, where the Blevens school house now stands, at fifteen dollars per month and boarded himself. James Williams, father of Luke Williams, was the first teacher in the house on the Phillips farm. He was one of the most prominent citizens of that part of the county. He afterward represented the county in the Legislature, and aided in making the first free school law ever enacted in Missouri, which was enacted in 1838-9. There may have been other school houses in other parts of the county, but I have been unable to get their history. In a very early day, prior to 1836, a school house was built in the neighborhood of where R. A. Brown now lives, but I am unable to give the name of its first teacher. As the county improved

and was settled up, it improved the school privileges until it reached intelligence and learning, what it is today. The people of Cass County have always believed that taxes paid for the education of the youth has been money well expended and the school tax has always been cheerfully paid.

"This may also now be said to be a land of churches and church privileges, where men worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. In the very early times there were no church houses in the county, though there were church congregations and societies organized. The prevailing denominations were Methodist and Baptist, with a few of the Christian denomination. The first church house in the county was built in 1838, where the old Union Church house now stands, or did stand a few years ago, west of Pleasant Hill. Notwithstanding the church houses were few, the people were a worshipping, church-going people. The preaching was not that of the most learned or profound theologian —there were no doctors of divinity—or graduates of theological seminaries; but it was well adapted to the demands of the age. It was earnest, honest, and withal accompanied with good common sense. The clerical dress was then very different from now. There were no black cloth coats with double breasts, no white cravats or standing collars, or silk hats; but the pioneer preacher, at least in some instances, proclaimed the truth of the gospel in simplicity and with power, clad in buckskin pants and hunting shirt—regardless of whether he had a coat of any kind.

"Among the earliest Methodist preachers were William Ferrel and a Mr. McKinney, who were local preachers in 1834-35-36. The first among the Baptist preachers were James Savage, John Jackson and Joab Powell. In 1837, Jeremiah Farmer came to the county. He did not begin preaching until 1838, but has been in the ministry ever since—forty-one years. His father, John Farmer, who was also a Baptist minister, came in 1839, and was prominent in the denomination, and died in 1845. Other members of the family were ministers and it may be truly said that no other family in all the history of the county has contributed more to the morality and religious sentiment of the people of the county than the Farmer family. Of all the pioneer preachers the only surviving one that is still a citizen of the county, or that is living, is Jeremiah Farmer. He has kept pace with the advancement of the age, and has adapted himself to the wants of the people in the various conditions of life as they have progressed from a rude beginning to their present condition. He would not now be taken for a pioneer preacher.

"While our early pioneers were friends of education and worshippers of the holy shrine, they were also defenders of their rights and liberties —peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must. I am unable to give a detailed account of the part taken by the early settlers of the county in the Indian and Mormon wars, which would, if it could be correctly given, form an interesting chapter in the history of the county. All have heard something of the expulsion of the Mormons from Jackson County in the fall of 1833. Cass County then formed a part of Jackson, and its citizens shared the dangers and glories of that conflict. It is not known that any of her citizens were actually engaged in the fights at Westport and Independence, in November, 1833, but in the following spring the Mormons, then in Clay County, having been reinforced from New York and Ohio, threatened to return into Jackson and regain the promised land. Our people were then called to arms. A war meeting was held at the residence of Hezekiah Wardine, three miles east of where Pleasant Hill now stands. Volunteers were then called for, to hold themselves in readiness at a minute's warning to resist the expected invasion. It was responded to by nearly everybody. A company of about fifty men was organized. Rev. James Savage, who had seen service in the War of 1812 and in the Indian wars under Colonel Cooper, was elected captain; William English, lieutenant, and Andy Wilson, ensign.

"In June, 1834, the company received marching orders, and at three o'clock of the evening of June 21, set out for Independence. Arriving there late at night they found everybody sound asleep. After considerable effort they succeeded in awaking L. W. Boggs, afterward Governor, who informed them that the army was at the river guarding the ferry, but that the commander-in-chief, General Samuel C. Owens, was at his home in Independence. The officers repaired to his residence for orders, but were only ordered not to disturb his slumbers, as he was wearied and sleepy. It is said there was some profanity among those veterans. The next day the commander-in-chief apologized to these troops for his treatment, and gave them the post of honor, by having them guard the city, the New Jerusalem. In the afternoon of that day, however, the army stationed at the ferry returned and proclaimed that a treaty of peace had been made with the Mormons, and the war was over. The bloodless victory was celebrated by the much firing of a four-pound cannon, brought up to the public square for that purpose. The soldiers were discharged and returned to their homes, to again engage

in the avocations of peace. My informant suggests that not one of these battle scarred veterans have ever received a land warrant or pension. If those who survive could have their names enrolled under the late back pension law, they would strike a bonanza. Of those who engaged in that memorable march, but two remain citizens of the county, viz.: Jeremiah X. and Alfred Sloan.

"In the fall of 1838, an independent military horse company, commanded by Captain William Farmer, of which Jeremiah Farmer was a member, was ordered by Governor Boggs into the Mormon War, and had the honor of bringing the Smiths, Rigdon and others to the Independence jail. In the same fall they were ordered to Bates County to remove the Osage Indians from the State, which they accomplished by strategy. They caught one burly Indian and gave him a severe whipping on his bare back, and threatened others, which so frightened them that they unceremoniously fled the country, leaving our heroes in sole possession of the land.

"Leaving our war history unfinished for other writers, I now invite your attention for a short time to that portion of our county's history that is derived principally from its records. While our public records are open to the inspection of the public, yet very few ever think of examining them only on business. I have found it exceedingly interesting to read over the records of the first court ever held in the county, and I have no doubt but a few extracts from them will be of interest to you who were closely identified with the events there recorded.

"I have already given you a synopsis of the first term of court ever held in the county. The next term was held at the same place on December 14, 1835. On the application of Thomas B. Arnett, a new township, called Mount Pleasant, was formed out of the townships of Grand River and Big Creek. Washington Turner was appointed constable, but declined the honor, and James Lynch was appointed. It is difficult to locate the boundary lines between the townships as they were then formed. The boundary line was generally given as the ridge between two certain streams. As, for instance, the boundary line between Grand River and Big Creek townships was the ridge between those streams. This answered every purpose in those days, as all the inhabitants lived on those streams and the voter could easily tell in which township he resided; but that would not answer now, as these 'ridges' are densely populated prairies.

"At this term of court a grocer's license was granted to James Lawrence.

"The keeping of Purdy Owen, the pauper, was ordered to be let to the lowest bidder, and William Butler was appointed to attend to the letting.

"The first county treasurer of the county was Jamison D. Dickey, who was appointed at this session of the court.

"At the next session of the court, which was held March 7, 1836, David G. Butterfield was appointed assessor of the county.

"Andrew J. Peck was appointed collector, and gave bond with George W. Hudspeth, Jamison D. Dickey and John Holloway as securities. The penalty of the bond is not given.

"A grocer's license was granted to Thomas B. Arnett and James McCarty.

"Mr. Arnett thus early began to show signs of the successful politician. At the former term he had had a new township formed, and now he has a grocer's license. No wonder he was elected clerk in less than three months afterward, defeating, as he did, the present incumbent, a man much better qualified for the office than he.

"The first record of administration upon any estate in the county was March 7, 1836, when the bond of William Rider as administrator of Henry Hendrix was approved. On the same day David G. Butterfield was appointed administrator of Hiram Shearer, deceased.

"March 8 the following order was made: 'Ordered that the clerk of this county procure, at the expense of the county, a seal for said county, upon as cheap a plan as possible, with whatever "enitials" as said clerk may think proper.'

"April 16, 1836, there was a special session to order an election to fill the vacancy in the office of county clerk, which was ordered to be held May 21.

"Heretofore the records had been kept in a modest, unpretentious way, not as well, perhaps, as they are now kept by Clerk Shepard, but as well as might be expected in that time. After the election, and in the beginning of Mr. Arnett's administration as clerk, a wonderful change took place in the manner of keeping them. They were now kept in a bold, dashing hand, without any reference to the rules of orthography, etymology, syntax or prosody. The clerk's signature appears with a scroll attached and a heavy ink line above and below it, to every sepa-

rate and distinct entry made. Here is a sample: 'September 5, 18.6—Regular term of the county court. The Honorable James W. McLellan, chief justice, appeared, and the Honorable William Savage and opened court pursuant to adjournment. Thos. B. Arnett, c. clk.' 'W. H. Taylor was appointed public administrator of the estate of Jas. Tuggle, dec'd. Thos. B. Arnett, Co. Clerk.' His entry of the order for the levying of taxes for the year 1836 was in the following words: 'On motion it was ordered by the co. court that one hundred per centum be leved of the county tax be lived on the part of the State tax for the county tax. Thos. B. Arnett, Co. Clerk. June 22, 1836.'

"That may be clear, but I think it would puzzle our present efficient county clerk, or any of his predecessors, except the one who drew it, to tell just what tax was levied, from that order, or to make out the tax books from it. February 6, 1837, the newly elected county court justices take their seats and Judge Dickey is elected president. The sheriff was allowed $35 for 'survices' in taken the 'sencis' of this and Bates County. The next term of the court, though a special one, was an important one. It was held at John Cook's, April 8, 1837.

"At this session the return of what the clerk was pleased to call the 'locative' commissioners, appointed to locate the county seat of Van Buren County, was received and the county seat located—though the numbers of the land upon which it was located as given in the record are wrong. The commissioners were each allowed six dollars for their services.

"At a special session an order was made for the building of the first court house. The order itself will always remain a curiosity. I have endeavored to copy it just as it appears of record. It is found in book H, pages 29 and 30 of the county records and is as follows:

" 'On motion it is ordered that the building of a court house shall be let out to the lowest bidder, on the first day of the next regular session of the co. court, to be held at the hous of James Blakeleys, on the 1st Monday in May next. Said hous to be built on the following scale: 1 room 18 foot square, the other room 14 foot by 18, with one paticion ran up, to be made of good timber, well hued down to 6 in. thick and to face one foot across the center of each logg. Wall to be compleately raised 1 story and half high. Corners to Be sawd down a good plank or puncheon Floor in each room well laid so that it will not rock nor shake nor rattle. A good chimney in each end Compleately Run out with Stick and good lime Mortar well put in and the fier places well and compleate

fixed with Stoan or Brick So as to Secure the safety of fier. The roof put on with good 3 foor boards well shavd lapt and nailed on ends well weatherboarded up—the wall well filled in the cracks with good lime mortar well put in. 1 outside door in each room. Also 1 entry door all compleately faced and cased with good metearals. Shutters to be hung with good Hinges latches &c with good locks and kees To each door allso 1 window in each room containing of 12 lights each well faced and casd—and fild with the largest caind of glass—each to have a good outside shutter with good boalts and bars to each window. Each room to have a plank or clapboard loft closeley laid and all the work done on said Building is to be done in a good workmanlike manner and out of good materials. Said building is to be compleated on or before the first Monday in October next.

THOS. B. ARNETT, Co. Clerk.'

"May 1, 1837, John Cook was appointed to superintend the building of the court house. At the same time the above order for building the court house was rescinded and a new order made, but the clerk did not spread it upon the record.

"The first regular term of the county court, which was held in Harrisonville, was held August 7, 1837. At that term the order was made for the levy of taxes for the year 1837, and it is about as clear as the one made the year previous. It is as follows: 'On motion it is ordered by the Court of Assessment that two hundred per centum Be leved on the State tax for the year 1837 for county purposes.'

"The following order made on the same day explains itself. At least, if it does not, I shall not stop here to explain it: 'On motion it is ordered that Jamison D. Dickey be appointed as agent to superintend and contract with some Purson to draw a warrant on the Auditor of public accounts of the State of Missouri to bring or forward on the road and canal funds to the Co. of Van Buren in which said county are entitled to from said funds and report the same to this office as quick as possible.' As Judge Dickey was president of the court which made this order, he probably knew what the court wished him to do; but he certainly could not tell what was expected of him from the order alone as it appears on record.

"November 6, 1837, court was held at the house of Lorenzo E. Dickey. On that day the following order was made: 'On motion of the court it

was ordered That the Clerk purchase of H. F. Baker, Four Blank Books for the use of the Clerk's office, said books are procured at Eight Dollars & 50 cts. Whereupon a warrant is struck to said Baker for the same.'

"From the date of the above it would seem that the court house was not 'compleated' by the first day of October, nor by the 6th of November; but before the next term of court held after that, it was completed. The first term held in the new court house was held February 5, 1838. The records of the court fail to show what the cost of the building was. Perhaps this should not be mentioned lest some enterprising newspaperman may conclude there was a steal in it, and begin to demand an investigation and to traduce the characters of the then county judges. However, as the politics of those men is not known, and no political capital can be made out of it, you may be able to keep the matter quiet. On the day last named the following characteristic entry was made, which is worth preserving: 'On motion it is ordered that the estate and Administrator of Joseph Frost Decest be stopt thor being No more goods and Effects belongin To said Estate than what comes to the Widow's dower.'

On the day following, February 6, 1838, an order was made to build a jail. The order commences as follows: 'On motion it is ordered that a jail be built in the town of Harrisonville on the following skale, to-wit.' Then follows the plan and specifications very much after the same style as that of the court house above described. One peculiarity in this is the manner of spelling the word roof. He invariably spells it r-o-u-g-h-f. The plan and specifications are somewhat lengthy and are not copied here, but it will repay a perusal by the curious. It will be found on page 51 of book A. Mr. Arnett almost invariably spelled term with a 'u.' Samuel Wilson was appointed superintendent of the building of the jail.

"Almost everybody has heard of the celebrated order made in reference to laying out a road in fly time. It was made June 18, 1838, and is on page 64 of book A. It is as follows: 'On motion and on petition it is ordered that a review of a road be made running from Harrisonville the neardest, And best rout to Harmony Mission in Bates county. It is further ordered that John Parsons, David Hugt and James Porter be appointed as reviewers of said road And that thea review the same according to law and make their report if practible at the August

turm of said court and if not practible, on account of Hot weather and flys, then to make their report at the Nov. turn without fail.'

"James Williams was allowed sixty dollars for assessing Van Buren and Bates counties in 1838. The two counties then included all the territory between the Jackson County line and the Osage River. That salary now would somewhat dampen the aspirations of our candidates for assessor. And although officers are not accustomed to resigning these days, yet if his salary were reduced to that, doubtless Assessor Jackson would at once tender his resignation.

"In book A, page 67—after the order adjourning the court is made and signed—we find the following entry, which is worth preserving: 'It is further ordered by a virble contract of the Judges of the County Court that Paschal Cook shall Put one additional door to the court hous for which the court agree to give him ten dollars for the same.'

"From the records it would seem that the Mormon troubles existed here as late as 1839, as will appear from the following entry of record made February 4, 1839: 'On motion it is ordered that a writ be Issued fourthwith from this office Against Daniel Francis as Admr. of the Estate of Thomas Wiles late of Van Buren Co., Decest, whoreupon the said Francis did administer the same by filing his bond with approved security, and now at this day came the securities and prays A release on the same on the followen reasons, to-witts: that the said Francis Admr. on the estate of Thos. Wiles, late of said Co., Decest, sold property without requiring security for some time and then took very sorry security. Also he is a Mormon and has got of late considerable ill-will of the people. And we are afread he might be run off.

RHEUBIN COLLINS and JOHN C. DAVIS.
(Seal.)"

"On the seventh of February, 1839, an order was made for the building of a clerk's office, sixteen feet square, of brick and stone. The plan and specifications are of the same style as those of the court house above copied. The order is on page 78, book A, and concludes as follows: 'Said building is to be compleated Redy for the reception of the Co. court at ther Nov. turm of 1839 or the undertaker being the defalter shal be at the mercy of the court to surrender what work he has done and loos his pay for the same.'

"Prior to 1838-39 there was no law allowing grand jurors any com-

pensation for their services. They were required to serve free of charge. The Legislature of that year enacted a law allowing them one dollar per day and mileage. This incurred the displeasure of the county court of Van Buren County, whereupon the following order was made, of date August 5, 1839: 'On motion it is ordered that pursuant to an act past at the last General Assembly of the State of Missouri granting of Grand Jurors the wright of pay for their services is hereby rejected and this court say that the Grand Jurors of this county shall not be allowed pay hereafter.' I believe this order was subsequently so modified as to submit the question to the people. On the same day the court made the following order: 'On motion it is ordered that the act entitled an act granting of License for dramshops, approved February the 13th, 1839, be and the same is hereby rejected by the county court of Van Buren Co., at the August Term of 1839.' This order was subsequently rescinded. These orders were made before the days of Doorkeeper Fritzhue, of Texas, who said, 'he was a bigger man than old Grant,' but it may be said that the county court in making them had enlarged views of their power and authority when they assumed to nullify the laws of the State.

"The county clerk was allowed six dollars for making out the tax books for the year 1839. What would our county clerk now think of that kind of an allowance? Mr. Arnett ceased to be clerk in 1839, and Archilles Easly was clerk pro tem. at the February and April terms, 1840. At the May term James C. Kackson was the clerk. After Mr. Arnett's retirement the manner of keeping the records changed materially, and the change was a decided improvement.

"November 31, 1840, John D. Son was granted license to keep a ferry on the Osage River. March 8, 1841, Samuel Wilson obtained license to keep an inn, or tavern, in Harrisonville.

"In 1841 the settlement with the collector showed a delinquency of $59.39 State tax, and $86.09 county tax. We would call that a small delinquency now, but when it is learned that the entire tax duplicate for that year was only $545.10, it is found that more than one-fourth of the taxes were unpaid. The clerk was allowed $8.76 for making out the tax books of 1841.

"August 8, 1841, 'Samuel L. Sawyer was allowed for his account of $5 against the county.' It will be observed that this account is not itemized, nor does the record show what it was for. These things will,

doubtless, have to be explained by Judge Sawyer when he runs for Congress again.

"On the same day we find the following entry: 'Phillip D. Brooks, deputy clerk, is fined $1 for contempt of court, and the same is charged against John M. Clark, sheriff.'

"For the benefit of the doctors, who sometimes follow their patients into the probate court, the copy of a demand presented on the 4th day of November, 1839, is here given. It is in words and figures as following, to-wit: 'Thomas D. Porter, deceased, to P. Talbatt, Dr., January 8, 1839, doctrinal visit, riding 18 miles, vehement medical attention 12 hours, medical prescription, $10.00; January 8, to visit ride surgical operation 2 days attention medical prescription, $20.00. P. Talbatt.'

"The first entry in reference to the building of the present court house, which we today occupy, was made February 13, 1843, when Charles Sims was appointed to prepare and submit at the next term the probable cost of a permanent court house. At the regular term, held on the 2d Monday in March, 1843, the following order was made: 'It is ordered that a court house be built in the town of Harrisonville, in conformity to plan submitted by Charles Sims, to be finished on or before the 1st of September, 1844, and that the maximum appropriation for said building be the sum of three thousand dollars."

"From the best information I can get, this house was finished on or before the time named in the order. It was built by two brothers, Henry F. and Nathaniel Baker, the former of whom was the first merchant in Harrisonville. When built it was among the best court houses in western Missouri. Indeed, the recent changes made in it have made it a very convenient and comfortable court house—one that compares favorably, in those respects, with those of our neighboring counties. The history of a county is better kept in its records than anywhere else, and it would be interesting to give more from that source—more of what has occurred in this house—but time and space forbid at present.

"The first term of the circuit court was held at the dwelling house of James W. McLellan, December 7, 1835, by Judge John F. Reynolds, who was afterward one of the Supreme Judges of the State. There being no sheriff, the coroner, William Butler, acted as sheriff, and William Lyon was appointed clerk pro tem. No business was transacted, no grand jury was empaneled. An entry was made permitting Russell Hicks and Richard R. Rees to practice law, etc.

"At the second term, which was held April 4, 1836, the following grand jury was empaneled: Thomas B. Arnett, foreman, David G. Butterfield, Jesse Hinshaw, William Warden, Hiram Wilburn, Andrew Wilson, William Lewis, Allen Yocum, Watson A. L. Lynch, Winston Adams, Samuel Porter, John Blithe, Eddy Comet, Andrew J. Peck, John Cook, Robert Malone, Hugh Parsons, Fleming Harris, James Parsons, James Blakely, and William Moore. No indictments were returned. The commission of Judge Ryland, as judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, dated January 2, 1836, and signed by Daniel Dunklin, Governor, was recorded. No business was transacted except the allowance of bills. The proceedings of the whole term cover only three pages of a small record. No court was held at the next term, the judge being absent.

"The fourth term was held December 5, 1836. At this term the only entry was the overruling of a motion to dismiss the appeal in the case of William Burris vs. William Hayes, and continuing the case at the cost of Hayes, the appellant. The grand jury was composed of the following: George W. Hudspeth, foreman, Fleming Harris, John Lynch, Wyatt Adkins, Jeremiah X. Sloan, Charles Rice, John Hayes, Dennis Evans, William Lynch, James Blakely, Hugh L. Hayes, Alfred G. Sloan, Charles Myers, Paschal Cook, William B. Cook, Hiram Harris, and Thomas Holloway. They returned two indictments for selling liquor without license, the first against Thomas B. Arnett, and the second against Anthony Bledsoe.

"Court was in session but one day. From one of the grand jurors I learn that they held their meeting under an oak tree near McLellan's house. Judge Ryland delivered a very lengthy and able charge to them, and after they had retired and before they had been out very long, he came within speaking distance of them, and asked them to expedite their business, as he wished to start for Papinville that night. It would seem a little strange now to have a session of the grand jury held under a tree in the open air.

"At the next term, which was held March 30, 1837, and was in session two days, Thomas B. Arnett was arraigned, plead not guilty, put upon his trial and was acquitted. The jury was a follows: John Holloway, John Tucker, Elias B. Garrison, Fleming Holloway, Mastin Burris, Jesse Kelley, David Warden, William T. McLellan, Hezekiah Warden, Richard Tankersley, William Butler, and William Burris. William Bledsoe was also tried and acquitted.

"The grand jury of this term returned no indictments. Sidney Adams is the only member of that grand jury now living. The case of Burris vs. Hayes, continued from the last term, was tried by a jury of six men, and judgment given for the plaintiff for forty-five dollars. This is the first trial of a civil case in court. The commission of Judge Ryland, as judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, of date January 7, 1837, signed by Lilburn W. Boggs, Governor, was recorded. Henry Chiles was circuit attorney. The seventh term of court, which was held on Thursday after the fourth Monday in November, 1837, was the first term ever held at the court house in Harrisonville. James Reynolds and Benjamin Vincent were indicted for assault with intent to kill, and James Vincent and John Parsons for resisting process.

"At the following term Benjamin Vincent was tried and acquitted. The only surviving members of the jury before whom he was tried are Mastin Burris and Newton P. Brooks. Those against James Vincent and John Parsons were dismissed, and at the succeeding term James Reynolds was tried and acquitted.

"The first conviction for misdemeanor was that of Edward Dale for resisting process. He was fined five dollars. Joel P. Walker, who was indicted at the same time for the same offense, took a change of venue and his case was sent to Jackson County.

"The first conviction for felony in this county was that of Rebecca Hawkins, who was indicted in Jackson County for poisoning her husband. The case came to this county on change of venue and after several continuances was tried at the July term, 1841. She was found guilty and her punishment affixed at five years in the penitentiary. She appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed. The case is reported in the Seventh Missouri Reports, page 190. The jurors in this case were Miles Edwards, Presley Bryant, Perry Prettyman, Augustus Pulliam, William Rider, Richard B. Barker, Curtis Segraves, Franklin Sears, Benjamin Davis, Elisha Hendricks, John W. Porter and William P. Burney.

"At the March term, 1839, charges of negligence and incompetency were preferred by the circuit attorney, Henderson Young, against the clerk of the court, Thomas B. Arnett. He entered his appearance and the case was set for trial at the next term. At that time they were withdrawn and the circuit attorney was directed by the court to present them in the Supreme Court. Before a trial was had Mr. Arnett re-

signed, December 2, 1839. Thus closed the official career of one of the most remarkable men who took a prominent part in your county's early history. If he was not 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' he was first in a good many other things. He was the first man ever elected to office in the county, was foreman of the first grand jury, was the first man ever indicted in the county, was the first to be tried by a jury of his peers, and the first to be acquitted. It is said of him that at one time while he was clerk, in swearing a witness, he administered the oath as follows: 'You do solemnly swear you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and ability.' Judge Ryland said: "Will have no such swearing as that, give me the book.'

"The following peculiar entry is made in the circuit court records, written out very plainly as though it was done intentionally, of date March 17, 1840. 'Jeremiah and John Farmer, in a petition for a writ of ad quad damnum. Now at this time comes the petitioners and file their petition for a writ of ad god damum, praying to be permitted to build a dam and mill on the south fork of Grand River, etc.'

"After Mr. Arnett resigned Richard R. Rees acted as clerk pro tem. for a short time, as also did Achilles Easley.

"In politics the county has always been Democratic except during and after the war, before the people were enfranchised who had been disfranchised by the war. Yet Achilles Easley, who was a Whig, was repeatedly elected surveyor, and Hugh G. Glenn, a Whig, was twice elected sheriff with the county Democratic six to one.

"The office of sheriff and collector was not as profitable in 1847, when Judge Glenn held it, as it has been since the war. The aggregate amount of the tax duplicate during that time was from six hundred dollars to five thousand dollars and seven per cent. for collecting was all that was allowed. The county then included the north half of Bates. The office of sheriff and collector never paid him over six hundred dollars, while since the war, several years ago, its fees amounted to the enormous sum of nine thousand dollars. During the time he was sheriff the criminal business consisted principally of selling liquor to Indians, horse and hog stealing.

"The principal lawyers at the bar then were French, Sawyer, Hicks, Hovey, and Woodson. Resident lawyers: Sims, Charmichall, Peyton, and Snyder. At that time the Democratic leaders were McLellan, Standiford,

the Briscoes and Andersons, while the Whig leaders were Hubble and Wright.

"The principal ministers then were: William Farmer, Henry Farmer, Jeremiah Farmer, William Ferrel, Thomas Ament, and Robert Sloan.

"The principal merchants in Harrisonville then were Wilson & Brooks.

"As stated before, the town of Harrisonville was named for Hon. Albert G. Harrison, who was from 1834 to the time of his death in 1839, one of the two representatives in Congress from Missouri. He was the father of Mrs. Colonel M. Bledsoe, now residing in the town named in honor of her father. He was one of the most popular men in the State, and but for his premature death would doubtless have been Governor.

"Robert A. Brown was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1861, that being the only time that Cass County has ever been represented in the Constitutional Convention.

"I cannot conclude this record without again returning to that most noted of characters in the early history of the county, Thomas B. Arnett, and giving a few of the incidents of his life that are not on record. It is said that at one time, in directing the sheriff to adjourn court, he said: 'Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court sine qua non.' In the early times one Jackson Violet, who lived about three miles west of Harrisonville, became deranged and tried to kill his wife. He had read in his Bible that without the shedding of blood there was no remission of sins, he said, and he was seeking to obtain remission. He was brought to the county seat and the question of his sanity submitted to a jury, of which Colonel Thomas B. Arnett was the foreman. After hearing the evidence and retiring, the jury returned the following verdict, which was written and read by the foreman: 'We, the jury empaneled and sworn well and truly to inquire into the consanguinity of Jackson Violet, do hereby concur in the affirmative.' Milton Hansbraugh, giving him a hunch, remarked: 'Colonel, that is not right.'

"'Why not, sir?' replied the Colonel. 'You are not trying consanguinity now,' was the answer. Then turning to Achilles Easley, Mr. Arnett said: 'Squire Easley, is it consanquinity or insanguinity?' Easley replied, 'It is neither one, sir.' 'Then,' said Arnett, 'we'll put it non compis mentis.'

"In 1840, the opposing candidates for the Legislature were Andrew

Wilson and Francis Prine, both Democrats. Wilson had been in the Legislature, and was considered a man of wealth in those days. Sometimes he had money to loan to his neighbors. Colonel Arnett opposed Wilson and supported Prine. He was a good worker, and in that day was regarded as a shrewd politician. His candidate lived in the north part of the county. Quite a number, indeed most of the male population of the south part of the county, met to cut out a public road across Eight Mile timber, near where Austin now stands. Arnett, hearing that they would be there at work on a certain day, sent for his candidate and they went together. As they approached the workmen, about forty in number, Colonel Arnett, in a loud voice, shouted: 'Oh, yes, gentlemen, approach me!' At this every man dropped his axe, knowing that there was fun ahead, and came up. When they had all assembled, Colonel Arnett introduced his candidate in the following speech: 'Fellow Citizens—I want to introduce you to Mr. Frank Prine, a candidate for the legislater of the great State of Missouri, running in opposition to Andrew Wilson, the great money lender. The very Bible itself says cursed be he that usurpeth usury off of his neighbor, and I say G—d d—m him, he shall be cursed!' It is useless to say that Prine was elected, though from the record it appears that Wilson was twice elected after that.

"Colonel Arnett afterwards removed to West Point, and while there became a candidate for the Legislature, himself. It was about the time the Pacific Railroad was agitating the public mind of western Missouri. Every little town desired it, and was striving to get it. While Colonel Arnett was in the south part of the county, it was reported at West Point that he had promised the voters of Papinville and other towns in the south part of the county, to favor the location of the road there, if they would vote for him. On his return, learning that such reports were in circulation, he made a speech, of which the following is said to be a part:

" 'FELLER CITIZENS: Now in regard to the many slandastical reports that have been put in circulation about my position on the railroad question, I have this to say: In the first place I occupy the terra firma upon which I stand; in the second place, I am in favor of these great intercommunicating iron chain railways, running spherical to the deestrict parallel to each other, and all depoting at West Pint.'

"But, my friends, this address is already too long. As I was invited to deliver an historical address I have endeavored to make it such.

It has principally been confined to the earlier times, because it was thought that an account of those times would be of sufficient interest to make one address. If those who address you in the future will continue the account of events from where this leaves off, you will in time be the means of collecting and preserving a history of the entire settlement of the county, which will always be a matter of interest to its citizens. Since your last meeting Joshua Flinn and Major William C. Burford, who then met with you, have passed to 'that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns.' They were both Christian men, men of integrity, who had lived useful lives, and who died respected by all who knew them. They, with yourselves and your compeers who have gone before, lived to see and endure the hardships necessarily borne in pioneer life. You have seen Cass County grow from the small beginning which has been attempted to be described in this address, to what she is today, the twentieth in population and fiftieth in taxable wealth in the State. Her inexhaustible resources, her fertile soil, her bountiful supply of timber and water, her natural advantages, have brought to Cass County a thrifty, enterprising and intelligent class of people. The character of a country is an infallible index to the character of its people. As certain as the needle points to the pole, so certain do the enterprising and intelligent seek and find a good country, and with equal certainty do the sluggard and sloven find the poorest and most barren places to live.

"The grand scenery of Cass County, her high, rolling prairies, her broad, fertile valleys, her rich groves of timber, all beautifully blended, are calculated to impress and educate the mind with ideas of enlarged and liberal views. Even from the place we now occupy, in whatever direction we turn our eyes, we meet a grandeur in the landscape that irresistibly impresses the mind with a nobleness of thought and liberality of views that must make those who look upon them better men and women, and inspire them with higher and nobler aims in life. Nature has been most lavish in bestowing her choicest blessings upon Cass County. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that the day is not far distant when Cass County will be among the first, if not the very first, agricultural counties in the great State of Missouri."

LIST OF OLD SETTLERS.

The following is a list of the names of old settlers who have attended the reunions at Harrisonville since 1879:

Joel M. Cummins, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1855.
Jeremiah Jones, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1841.
——— R. Wilmot, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1841.
Isaac T. Smith, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1846.
Irvine Parker, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1846.
J. J. Francisco, from Tennessee; came to Cass County in 1853.
J. D. Cooley, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1846.
John S. Underwood, from Missouri, native of Cass County, 1844.
Griffin Thomas, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1855.
John B. Agnew, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1844.
Sidney Adams, from ————; came to Cass County in 1835.
John L. Jackson, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1840.
H. C. Parker, from Missouri, native of Cass County, 1848.
A. B. Hammontree, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1835.
J. D. Walker, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1843.
David Holloway, from Tennessee; came to Cass County in 1841.
Joseph F. Brooks, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1844.
W. H. Myers, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1853.
Lewis H. Huff, from Illinois; came to Cass County in 1852.
Abraham Dunn, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1856.
Joshua Talbott, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1838.
Esquire Dudley, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1842.
Daniel Gloyd, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1842.
Daniel Lyon, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1839.
Phillip Fulkerson, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1855.
J. H. Miller, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1840.
John M. Belcher, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1842.
Henry Jerard, from England; came to Cass County in 1855.

The following is a list of old settlers registered at the old settlers meeting, Pleasant Hill, in 1914:

	Age.	No. Years Here.
William Smoot	95	50
John C. Smith	83	58
William Cashner	80	50
W. S. Sloan	76	76
J. B. Cabness	85	68
W. D. Kirkpatrick	75	50

Ben Jones	80	50
A. D. Prater	66	64
John B. Landers	73	50
R. W. Sloan	72	72
B. Zick, Sr.	74	40
J. R. Colville	79	75
W. H. Justin	78	49
W. T. Hudson	70	50
Ellen Hudson	67	50
Z. T. Aldridge	67	60
John Lancaster	81	50
Robert Mahaffa	83	50
C. C. Haynes	70	70
Mrs. May Cabness	70	60
Dad Chandler	79	50
S. E. Martin	65	65
John Banker	75	50
James M. Roupe	65	60
J. C. Vanhay	69	69
W. H. Hon	66	60
W. B. Taylor	79	50
Harry McAnninch	77	77
J. N. Aldridge	68	50
Kim Anderson	71	50
Martha J. Aldridge	70	60
E. J. Stultz	62	47
Dr. T. H. Gregg	70	70
Zenas Leonard	69	58
Billy Mekner	58	50
Taylor Kenedy	68	59
J. S. Underwood	71	71
R. Hirscher	79	41
C. W. Allen	71	71
Thomas Roupe	80	71
Mont Roupe	75	71
Mrs. Mary Aldridge	74	60
Samuel Hamilton	74	72
Polk Hamilton	72	72
Paul Schindorff	94	50

J. H. Roupe	65	50
J. A. Shackleford	74	50
Mrs. Zenas Leonard	61	50
Mrs. Alice Walker	62	50
Jacob Ketterman	76	50
Mrs. Mat Prater	50	49
A. W. Young	79	50
Mrs. A. W. Young	71	50
J. S. Yankie	69	69
T. F. Amos	77	60
J. R. Arnold	66	50
R. W. Henley	72	66
T. H. Cloud	70	45
William Caloway	69	69
Lizzie Holcomb	88	75
Riley James	85	65
Mrs. Clawson	67	50
Dick Shelton	64	64
J. C. Pelsor	80	60
Mrs. J. C. Pelsor	75	60
Joe Moore	67	60
John Reese	69	50
James Stonestreet	88	60
John Skaggs	58	58
L. E. Collins	68	68
J. W. Walker	73	55
James Walker	72	55
Mrs. J. B. Dorman	61	61
B. C. Collins	73	60
P. W. Shelton	60	53
Nancy Aldredge	74	74
Mrs. Emma Ellen	67	67
J. N. Thompson	68	50
Frank Moore	59	59
A. R. Stayers	63	50
James Campbell	72	50
W. J. Dalton	59	50
W. A. McArthur	51	50
W. H. Allen	58	58

J. L. Trindle	57	55
P. H. Marriott	74	50
Monroe Thompson	59	59
R. W. Williams	85	55
Mary McCloud	75	65
H. C. McCullough	80	58
G. M. Neff	72	56
H. B. Hook	84	55
Mrs. Josephine Underwood	57	50
Mrs. Mary E. Henley	73	73
J. A. Henley	64	64
S. A. McPherson	56	56
Ben D. Stephens	55	55
Earl Parker	57	57
J. S. Hayes	56	45
C. R. Bush	56	56
J. V. Hon	68	60
William A. Walker	59	50
Mrs. W. A. Walker	53	53
C. D. Shasholzee	73	57
W. L. Shumaker	73	--
Abe Hess	72	50
George N. Dunn	65	50
D. B. Thomson	67	62
W. W. Montgomery	55	--
Winfield S. Taylor	65	57
Julia Taylor	53	47
Paul Schindoff	93	--
B. F. Moore	62	55
A. A. Whitsitt	50	50
R. B. Bronaugh	64	62
Rube Cook	92	70
Mrs. Mollie Cook	75	70
Mrs. Maggie Burgess	58	58
Charles Sloan	59	50
Mrs. James Allen	64	64
Mrs. John Stonestreet	62	62
Miss Cora West	57	57
J. E. McGlathery	71	55

Annie McGlathery	64	64
Mrs. Malice Farmer	60	60
Mrs. M. E. Neel	74	60
Mrs. S. J. Parker	85	60

Below we publish in this connection a poem entitled, "An Old Settler's Talk," which was read at the Old Settlers' Meeting at Harrisonville, September 30, 1880, by Martin Rice:

AN OLD SETTLER'S TALK.

In the autumn of life, in the evening's decline
As the shadows are lengthening fast,
We meet here together, old friends of lang syne,
To recall, and to speak of the past.

'Tis forty olld years—near fifty, I trow—
(No doubt you remember it well)
Since some of the men that I see here now,
First came to the county to dwell.

Pioneers of the west, in an untrodden wild,
A home and a resting place sought;
In a wilderness land, they labored and toiled,
And we see what their labors have wrought.

When we think of the wide spreading prairies, that lay
In silence and grandeur so lone—
The unbroken forest—we wonder where they,
The prairie and forest, have gone.

We see them not now, as we saw them of yore;
The trees in the groves are cut down;
The green sward of grass and the flowerets no more
The vales and the sunny hills crown.

Where are those cabins, those rude dwellings gone?
We look for them now all in vain;
The roof made of clapboards, with poles weighted down—
We never shall see them again.

We pass by the spot, but the cabin is not,
And solitude silently reigns;
A mound where the chimney stood, points out the spot,
And that is all now that remains.

Perhaps it was there that our children had birth,
Or sported around us in glee;
Those children have wandered away from the hearth—
No cabin, no children we see.

The cabins so rude, that were builded here then,
Gave place unto dwellings more grand;
And some of those children are gray-headed men,
Away in a far-distant land.

Ah, what are life's changes! How many since then
The old pioneer has passed through?
The country has undergone changes; and men,
And manners, and customs change too.

But still we remember those things as they were,
And can vividly call up each scene;
A settlement here and another one there,
With a stretch of prairie between.

In passing those prairies, the traveler found
His way by a trail through the grass;
But farm after farm now covers the ground,
And lane after lane we must pass.

Not only a change in the landscape appears;
The settlers are fast giving way;
But few, very few, of the old pioneers,
Can be found in the county today.

Where are those men, the brave sons of toil,
Who trod down the nettles and grass?
Where are the men who first turned the soil
Of the beautiful County of Cass?

A few of those gray-headed ones have today
Met together once more to exchange
The greetings of friendship; and well may we say
"Our surroundings are wondrously strange!"

And now that we are together once more,
Let us talk of the days that are past;
Let us speak of those friends and call their names o'er,
Whose fortune with ours was cast.

Let memory go back through the period of years
That has borne us on life's stormy wave,
And call to our mind those old pioneers,
That long since have gone to the grave.

A host of those worthies, even now while I speak,
Are passing the mind's eye before:
There's Butterfield, Dunnaway, Riddle and Creek,
And Warden, and Butler and Moore.

There's Wilson, and Williams, and Burris and Myers—
They pass as a will-o'-the-wisp;
There's Miller and Savage in homespun attires,
With Gibson, McCarty and Crisp.

McClellan, and Blakely, and Dickeys and Cooks,
The Bledsoes, with Adkins and Briens,
Adams, and Harris, and Porter, and Brooks,
McKinney, and Tuggle and Lyons.

Arnett, and Parsons, and Bewly, and Finch,
Holloway, Sharp, and Malone,
Campbell, and Story, and Burford, and Lynch,
And Jackson, and Farmer, and Sloane.

They're coming, still coming, and passing me by;
Is it fancy, or really all true?
Do I see them again, with the natural eye,
Those friends that I long ago knew?

Is it Davis, and Massey, and Griffin and Wade?
Is it Baily, and Smith, and McCord?
Those friends who have passed through the portals of shade,
And gone to receive their reward.

Ah, no, it is fancy, all fancy, no doubt—
By fancy alone are they clad;
Let us talk of their virtues, and say naught about
Their failings, if failings they had.

We are old and gray-headed old fogies, they say;
Young America's left us behind;
The world has grown wiser in this latter day,
And swifter the march of the mind.

'Tis true, very true, that the old pioneers
Didn't move like a railroad train,
But only as fast as a yoke of good steers
Could carry them over the plain.

Though slow was their progress, those bold, hardy men
Accomplished their purpose somehow;
They didn't burst boilers and smash up things then,
As the fast ones are doing it now.

The great iron horse they hadn't yet known;
Knew little of steam or its power;
Nor dreamed that the work of a day could be done,
By machinery in less than an hour.

To quick correspondence though some might aspire,
The methods to them were unknown;
We couldn't then write with the telegraph wire,
Nor talk on the wire telephone.

The reaper, the thresher, corn planter and drill,
And such labor saving machines
Were unknown; but their work, by the hand with a will
Was performed, and by much safer means.

Ah, yes, my old friends, we will talk of those days,
And their plain, simple customs as well;
And the young men may smile at our old fogy ways,
Or laugh at the stories we tell.

Perhaps they may pity the old pioneer,
When he tells of the hardships he bore,
The thousand discomforts experienced here,
The thousand vexations or more.

Conveniences many were wanting, and when
We got them, we brought them from far;
Not even a friction match had we then,
With which we could light a cigar.

Cigar; did I say; myself I'll correct;
We did not such articles use;
And the few that would smoke, if I well recollect,
The cob pipe, or clay one would use.

To the flint and the steel, or the sun glass, you know,
We resorted when fires were out;
But those old fogy ways, so tedious and slow,
Our boys know nothing about.

Another discomfort, remember we still;
From week unto week did we dread,
That task unavoidable—going to mill;
We could not do well without bread.

Those primitive mills—the boys, I'll be bound,
Would smile at the simple concern—
When the horses or oxen would pull the wheel round,
And we drove till we ground out the turn.

Our news and newspapers were then scarce enough,
Denied unto us, so to speak;
The nearest postoffice was thirty miles off,
And the mail came but once in a week.

The Washington Globe—Democrat by the way—
The doings of congressmen told;
But the speeches of Benton, and Webster, and Clay
When twenty to thirty days old.

But that mattered not; it was news unto us,
Though a month on the road it had been;
And we formed an opinion of things, and could guess
Whether Clay or VanBuren would win.

And later on yet, I remember—don't you?
In the coon-skin and cider campaign,
When the songs of log cabin and Tippecanoe
Were sung from Missouri to Maine.

Backwoodsmen we were, plain farmers, and such
As moved without clatter or noise;
Of books and book knowledge, didn't have half as much
As some of our fast modern boys.

As ignorant though as those pioneers were,
Of all that is taught in the schools,
Their minds were as strong, and their heads were as clear
As those who now reason by rules.

Yes, some of those clod hopping farmers, I trow,
Could calculate problems by head,
That students in algebra cannot do now,
On paper with pencils of lead.

There were other things also, I think that they knew,
The youth of today doesn't know;
Necessity taught them to persevere through,
Where he would stop short in his row.

With the bar share, or carey, we broke up the land,
A wooden mould board to the plow,
And cut our wheat down with a sickle by hand;
But nobody uses them now.

Our lumber we sawed with a whip saw, you know,
Out of timber much harder than pine;
When one man above, and another below
Kept the eye and the saw on the line.

The old fashioned tools, that we handled so well,
Have gone out of use long ago;
And the modern young man, their use couldn't tell,
And even their name would not know.

Young America now may smile at our ways,
Our slow going methods condemn;
If they envy not us, in our pioneer days,
We will certainly not envy them.

Although so much wiser the world has now grown,
So much faster 'tis rushing along,
We'd rather live over the race that we've run
Than join in the mad rushing throng.

They may boast of their many improvements, and all—
The inventions of these latter years;
our thoughts will go back, and our minds will recall
The days of the old pioneers.

We had friendships and sociability then,
And neighbors were neighbors indeed;
And all of those qualities noble in men,
Had not given place unto greed.

With homespun attire and plain simple fare,
The men of that day were content;
And in hunting the deer and the turkeys that were,
Many hours of leisure were spent.

And now to the ladies—God bless 'em they're here;
And they have not forgotten, I know,
The lives that they lived on the western frontier,
In the years of the long time ago.

I am sure those matrons some truth could reveal,
To the fine, dashing belles of today,
Of the old cotton cards, and the old spinning-wheel,
And the loom, with its harness and sley.

They learned how to weave and to sew in their teens,
And they spun their own cord, be it said;
They hadn't yet heard about sewing machines,
And the Coats, or the Clark patent thread.

In those days, you know, 'twas a housekeeper's pride
When her own counterpane she had wove;
And her skillet and pot by the fire place wide,
She used without ever a stove.

If to meetings on Sundays they went, you'd confess
Their apparel was simple and plain;
They didn't have twenty yards then in a dress,
And half as much more in the train.

Yes, yes, we had meetings and preaching here then,
But no churches, with steeples above;
We met in the dwellings of pious, good men,
And the preaching was that of pure love.

No doubt you remember those preachers so plain—
Their dressing of deer-skin and jeans—
Who asked not for money, and preached not for gain,
Nor knew what "collegiate" means.

There was good Johnny Jackson—you all know him well—
As plain as the plainest could be;
First preacher was he in the county to dwell,
And few ever better than he.

And then there was Savage, and Ferrill, well known;
And Powell and Ousley, you know;
With Farmer, and Williams, and Talbot, and Sloane,
And others as good and as true.

You remember the old fashioned hymns that they sung,
From Wesley, and Watts and Dupuy;
And the music that came from the heart by the tongue,
For no organ or choir had we.

Forgive me, old friends, if I cannot forbear,
In speaking of days past and gone,
The past with the present fast age to compare,
If comparisons truly are drawn.

My mind to the present, I cannot confine;
Ever backward fond memory will turn;
To the scene of our youth, the heart will incline,
So long as on earth we sojourn.

Though Mollie or Mamie the organ may thrum,
And its music may fill the whole room,
In fancy I hear the old wheel and its hum,
And the tune Polly played on the loom.

And oftentimes now to the church, when I go,
My thoughts, so rebellious, are turned
Away from the service to times long ago,
And those pioneer preachers unlearned.

Though the sermon may be by the greatest DD.,
And with eloquence truly sublime,
I cannot forbear the man to compare
With some in the good olden time.

And as oft as I visit your fast-growing town,
This city with prospect so bright,
The thought will arise, and I can't keep it down,
Of the first time I stood on its site.

'Twas then, in embryo, the town lay concealed;
Its dimensions did not yet appear;
A squatter's log cabin, a little cornfield,
And that was all then that was here.

Ah, yes, my old friends, gray-haired pioneers,
How many such changes we've seen?
How many the changes in forty odd years,
And how wondrous those changes have been!

Some changes were pleasing, and some have been sad;
We've passed through peace and war, too;
Ah, many's the "ups" and the "downs" we have had,
In passing life's wilderness through.

And now let the few, in reunion today,
Give thanks to the Ruler on high,
That though he has taken our comrades away,
In his goodness He's spared you and I.

And when we reflect on the many that's gone,
The few pioneers that remain,
Let us pray that His goodness may still lead us on,
Till we meet our old comrades again.

Not long will it be until that time will come,
Our reason admonishes us;
Death's messenger soon will summon us home—
In nature 'tis evermore thus.

Another reunion we'll have, and we'll greet
The loved and the lost ones again;
Ah, yes, in a grander reunion we'll meet,
And no parting or sorrows have then.

We've had many meetings and partings, old friends,
But soon will those partings be o'er;
Perhaps when this social reunion shall end
And we part, we will meet here no more.

When another twelve months, brother Brown, shall elapse,
And you meet in reunion again,
The friend who addresses you now will perhaps
Be numbered no more with you then.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OFFICERS.

UNITED STATES SENATORS—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—STATE SENATORS—CIRCUIT JUDGES—REPRESENTATIVES—CIRCUIT CLERKS—COUNTY CLERKS—JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY COURT—TREASURERS—SHERIFFS—RECORDERS—SURVEYORS—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—JUDGES OF PROBATE.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FOR MISSOURI FROM 1820 TO 1917.

When Elected.	Name.	Politics.	Residence.
1820	David Barton	Whig	Howard
1820	Thos. H. Benton	Democrat	St. Louis
1824	David Barton	Whig	Howard
1826	Thomas H. Benton	Democrat	St. Louis
1830	Alexander Buckner	Democrat	C. Girardeau
1932	Thos. H. Benton	Democrat	St. Louis
1834	Lewis F. Linn	Democrat	St. Genevieve
1836	Lewis F. Linn	Democrat	St. Genevieve
1838	Thos. H. Benton	Democrat	St. Louis
1842	Lewis F. Linn	Democrat	C. Girardeau
1843	David R. Atchison	Democrat	Platte
1844	David R. Atchison	Democrat	Platte
1844	Thos. H. Benton	Democrat	St. Louis
1849	David R. Atchison	Democrat	Platte
1851	Henry S. Geyer	Whig	St. Louis
1857	James S. Green	Democrat	St. Louis
1857	Trusten Polk	Democrat	St. Clair
1861	Waldo P. Johnson	Democrat	Andrew
1862	Robert Wilson	Republican	Pike

1862	John B. Henderson	Republican	St. Louis
1867	Charles D. Drake	Republican	St. Louis
1869	Carl Schurz	Republican	St. Louis
1870	Daniel F. Jewett	Republican	St. Louis
1871	Francis P. Blair	Democrat	St. Louis
1873	Louis V. Bogy	Democrat	St. Louis
1875	Francis M. Cockrell	Democrat	Johnson
1877	David H. Armstrong	Democrat	St. Louis
1879	James Shields	Democrat	Carroll
1879	Geo. G. Vest	Democrat	Pettis
1881	Francis M. Cockrell	Democrat	Johnson
1885	Geo. G. Vest	Democrat	Jackson
1887	Francis M. Cockrell	Democrat	Johnson
1891	Geo. G. Vest	Democrat	Jackson
1893	Francis M. Cockrell	Democrat	Johnson
1897	Geo. G. Vest	Democrat	Jackson
1899	Francis M. Cockrell	Democrat	Johnson
1903	William Joel Stone	Democrat	Jefferson City
1905	William Warner	Republican	Kansas City
1909	William Joel Stone	Democrat	Jefferson City
1911	James A. Reed	Democrat	Kansas City
1915	William Joel Stone	Democrat	Jefferson City
1917	James A. Reed	Democrat	Kansas City

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM MISSOURI.

From 1820 to 1917.

Year.	Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Residence.	Session.
1821		John Scott	Dem	Ste. Genevieve Co	Seventeenth
1823		John Scott	Dem	Ste. Genevieve Co	Eighteenth
1825		John Scott	Dem	Ste. Genevieve Co	Nineteenth
1827		Edward Bates	Dem	St. Louis	Twentieth
1829		Spencer Pettis	Dem	St. Louis	Twenty-first
1831		William H. Ashley	Whig	St. Louis	Twenty-second
1833		William H. Ashley	Whig	St. Louis	Twenty-third
		John Bull	Dem	Howard Co.	
1835		William H. Ashley	Whig	St. Louis	Twenty-fourth
		Albert G. Harrison	Dem	Callaway Co.	

1837		John Miller	Dem	Howard Co	Twenty-fifth
		Albert G. Harrison	Dem	Callaway Co.	
1839		John Miller	Dem	Howard Co	Twenty-sixth
		John Jameison	Dem	Callaway Co.	
1841		John Miller	Dem	Howard Co	Twenty-seventh
		John C. Edwards	Dem	Cole Co.	
1843		James M. Hughes	Dem	Clay Co	Twenty-eighth
		James H. Relfe	Dem	Washington Co.	
		John Jameison	Dem	Callaway Co.	
		James B. Bowlin	Dem	St. Louis.	
		Gustavus M. Bower	Dem	Monroe Co.	
1845		James B. Bowlin	Dem	St. Louis	Twenty-ninth
		James H. Relfe	Dem	Washington Co.	
		Sterling Price	Dem	Chariton Co.	
		William McDaniel	Dem	Marion Co.	
		John S. Phelps	Dem	Greene Co.	
		Leonard H. Sims	Dem	Greene Co.	
1847	5	John S. Phelps	Dem	Springfield	Thirtieth
1849	5	John S. Phelps	Dem	Springfield	Thirty-first
1851	5	John S. Phelps	Dem	Springfield	Thirty-second
1853	5	John S. Phelps	Dem	Springfield	Thirty-third
		James J. Lindley	Whig	Lewis Co.	At Large
		Samuel Caruthers	Dem	Madison Co.	At Large
1855	5	Thomas P. Akers		Lafayette Co	Thirty-fourth
1857	5	S. H. Woodson	Dem	Jackson Co	Thirty-fifth
1859	5	S. H. Woodson	Dem	Jackson Co	Thirty-sixth
1861	5	John W. Reid	Dem	Jackson Co	Thirty-seventh
1863	5	Joseph W. McClurg	Rep	Camden Co	Thirty-eighth
1865	5	Joseph W. McClurg	Rep	Camden Co	Thirty-ninth
1867	5	Joseph W. McClurg	Rep	Camden Co	Fortieth
		John H. Stover	Dem	Morgan Co.	
1869	5	S. S. Burdette	Rep	St. Clair Co	Forty-first
1871	5	S. S. Burdette	Rep	St. Clair Co	Forty-second
1873	8	Abram Comingo	Dem	Jackson Co	Forty-third
1875	8	Benj. J. Franklin	Dem	Kansas City	Forty-fourth
1877	8	Benj. J. Franklin	Dem	Kansas City	Forty-fifth
1879	8	Sam L. Sawyer	Dem	Jackson Co	Forty-sixth
1881	8	R. T. VanHorn	Rep	Kansas City	Forty-seventh
1883	5	Alex. Graves	Dem	Lexington	Forty-eighth

1885	12	William J. Stone	Dem	Nevada	Forty-ninth
1887	12	William J. Stone	Dem	Nevada	Fiftieth
1889	12	William J. Stone	Dem	Nevada	Fifty-first
1891	12	David A. DeArmond	Dem	Butler	Fifty-second
1893	6	David A. DeArmond	Dem	Bates Co	Fifty-third
1895	6	David A. DeArmond	Dem	Bates Co	Fifty-fourth
1897	6	David A. DeArmond	Dem	Bates Co	Fifty-fifth
1899	6	David A. DeArmond	Dem	Bates Co	Fifty-sixth
1901	6	David A. DeArmond	Dem	Butler	Fifty-seventh
1903	6	David A. DeArmond	Dem	Butler	Fifty-eighth
1905	6	David A. DeArmond	Dem	Butler	Fifty-ninth
1907	6	David A. DeArmond	Dem	Butler	Sixtieth
1909	6	David A. DeArmond	Dem	Butler	Sixty-first
		C. C. Dickinson	Dem	Clinton.	
1911	6	C. C. Dickinson	Dem	Clinton	Sixty-second
1913	6	C. C. Dickinson	Dem	Clinton	Sixty-third
1915	6	C. C. Dickinson	Dem	Clinton	Sixty-fourth
1917	6	C. C. Dickinson	Dem	Clinton	Sixty-fifth

STATE SENATORS.

The State was first divided into State Senatorial Districts by number, by Act approved February 12, 1825. (See Laws of Missouri for 1825, page 508.) Our Senators were as follows:

1826, Lilburn W. Boggs; 1828, Lilburn W. Boggs; 1830, Lilburn W. Boggs; 1832, Richard Linville; 1834, W. Lucas; 1836, ——; 1838, Josiah F. Danforth; 1840, ——; 1842, William C. Anderson; 1844, Clement Detchmendy; 1846, William Calhoun and James Chiles; 1848, James Chiles and John J. Burtis; 1850, Alvan Brooking; 1852, Alvan Brooking; 1854, Charles Sims; 1856, Charles Sims; 1858, R. L. Y. Peyton; 1860, R. L. Y. Peyton; 1862, Robert T. VanHorn; 1864, Robert T. VanHorn; 1867, Minor T. Graham; 1869, Minor T. Graham; 1871, John B. Wornall; 1873, John B. Wornall; 1875, John B. Newberry; 1877, John B. Newberry; 1879, James N. Bradley; 1881, James N. Bradley; 1883, John H. Britt; 1885, John H. Britt; 1887, James G. Sparks; 1889, Fielding E. Bybee; 1891, Samuel P. Sparks; 1893, Hiram M. Bledsoe; 1895, Hiram M. Bledsoe; 1897, Charles H. Vandiver; 1899, Charles H. Vandiver; 1901, Nick M. Bradley; 1903, Nick M. Bradley; 1905, Robert H. Brown; 1907, Robert

H. Brown; 1909, James P. Chinn; 1911, James P. Chinn; 1913, Wallace Crossley; 1915, Wallace Crossley; 1917, David W. Stark.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

John F. Ryland, 1835 to 1849; Henderson Young, 1849 to 1854; William T. Wood, 1854 to 1856; Russell Hicks, 1856 to 1859; Robert G. Smart, 1859 to 1860; John A. S. Tutt, 1863; Chan P. Townsley, David McGughey, Foster P. Wright, Noah M. Givan; C. W. Sloan, 1886 to 1892; W. W. Wood, 1892 to 1898; W. L. Jarrott, 1898 to 1904; N. M. Bradley, 1904 to 1910; A. A. Whitsitt, 1910 to 1916; Ewing Cockrell, 1916.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1836, Andrew Wilson; 1838, James Williams; 1840, Francis Prine; 1842, Andrew Wilson, 1844; Andrew Wilson, 1846; William P. Burney; 1848, Charles Sims; 1850, Charles Sims; 1852, Charles Sims; 1854, Henry B. Standiford; 1856, John B. Calloway, successfully contested by W. H. H. Cundiff; 1858, William M. Briscoe; 1860, William M. Briscoe; 1862, A. S. O'Bannon; 1864, W. H. H. Cundiff; 1866, Rush G. Leaming; 1868, H. R. Gamble, successfully contested by W. H. H. Cundiff; 1870, Curtis Worden; 1872, Benjamin Stevens; 1874, A. C. Briant; 1876, J. F. Brookhart; 1878, C. S. Spring; 1880, Douglas Dale; 1882, John T. Rawlins; 1884, James K. Lacy; 1886, James K. Lacy; 1888, I. M. Abraham; 1890, I. M. Abraham; 1892, E. T. Lane; 1894, E. T. Lane; 1896, J. H. Dorsett; 1898, J. R. Nicholson; 1900, J. R. Nicholson; 1902, R. H. Brown; 1904, W. P. Houston; 1906, W. P. Houston; 1908, Thomas Coulter; 1910, David W. Stark; 1912, David W. Stark; 1914, Charles S. Nelson; 1916, Charles S. Nelson.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Prior to 1866, the offices of county and circuit clerk and recorder were consolidated; since that time there have been separate circuit clerks and recorders. The circuit clerks have been James Allen, Sep. Patrick, Thomas Hutton, 1870; J. J. Francisco, 1874; B. Zick, 1878; W. T. Schooley, 1882; T. N. Haynes, 1886; T. N. Haynes, 1890; Charles Bird, 1894; Charles Bird, 1898; Charles C. Bundy, 1902; Leslie M. Bruce, 1906; Homer J. Clark, 1910; C. F. Mayer, 1914.

COUNTY CLERKS.

William Lyon, appointed and held office until May, 1836; Thomas B. Arnett, elected May, 1836, resigned December 2, 1839; Achilles Easley, appointed to fill vacancy; James C. Jackson, elected and held until 1848; Hamilton Finney, elected and held from 1848 to 1862; James Allen, appointed 1862, held until 1866; A. G. Briggs, elected 1860 for four years; Charles H. Dore, elected 1870, for four years; William W. Cook, elected 1874, for four years; George I. Sheppard, elected 1878, for four years; J. W. Duckwith, elected 1882, for four years; George I. Sheppard, elected 1886, for four years; T. T. Maxwell, elected 1890, for four years; T. T. Maxwell, elected 1894, for four years; George A. Dunn, elected 1898, for four years; George A. Dunn, elected 1902, for four years; W. E. Beck, elected 1906, for four years; George P. Kimberlin, elected 1910, for four years; W. P. Gilleland, elected 1914, for four years.

JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

1835, James W. McLellan and William Savage; 1837, James C. Dickey, J. W. McLellan, Henry Burris; 1840, Samuel Wilson, Henry Burris, Anderson Davis; 1844, A. W. Smith, S. E. Rowden, William Farmer; 1848, W. T. Gillenwater, H. B. Hawkins, John Briscoe; 1850, H. B. Hawkins, W. T. Gillenwater, W. Briscoe; 1852, H. B. Hawkins, W. Briscoe, James Hamilton; 1854, H. B. Hawkins, Josiah Carter, Alexander Feeley; 1855, H. B. Hawkins, J. M. Keeton, John Cummins; 1856, H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, William Farmer; 1857, H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, James Hamilton; 1858, H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, D. Brookhart; 1859, H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, James Hamilton; 1860, H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, J. W. McSpadden; 1862, H. G. Glenn, J. Coughenour, H. W. Younger; 1864, Luke Williams, George Moore; 1865, Luke Williams, George Moore, Henry Jerard; 1866, Henry Jerard, George Moore, J. C. Copeland; 1868, Henry Jerard, J. C. Stevenson, J. C. Copeland; 1870, J. C. Copeland, J. C. Stevenson, R. W. Forsyth; 1872, H. M. Bledsoe, Benjamin Stevens, J. H. Page; 1872, H. M. Bledsoe, John A. McCoy, J. H. Page. Under township organization: 1873, J. H. Page, J. A. McCoy, F. H. Clark, J. K. Hawthorne, G. W. Stevens; 1875, A. J. Fields, J. A. McCoy, F. H. Clark, J. K. Hawthorne, G. W. Stevens; 1875, H. M. Bledsoe, A. Davidson, F. P. Clark, J. K. Hawthorne, G. W. Stevens; 1876, H. M. Bledsoe, F. E. Johnson, W. P. Barnes, J. K. Hawthorne, A.

Davidson; 1877, John Lamar, J. M. Custer, F. H. Clark, A. Davidson, J. K. Hawthorne; 1877, John Lamar, H. M. Bledsoe, F. M. Cummins; 1878, Charles S. Hockaday, Logan McReynolds, William Field; 1880, Charles S. Hockaday, William P. Barnes, Finis E. Johnson; 1882, W. P. Barnes, W. F. Garrett, F. E. Johnson; 1884, W. P. Barnes, W. A. Wray, J. M. Belcher; 1886, W. A. Wray, P. H. Taylor, J. M. Belcher; 1888, W. A. Wray, F. M. George, E. T. Lane; 1890, W. A. Wray, F. M. George, E. T. Lane; 1892, W. A. Wray, J. W. Britt, —— Myers; 1894, Duncan Russell, Thomas J. Kirtley, W. H. Myers; 1896, Duncan Russell, —— Parker, —— Myers; 1898, John A. Poyntz, J. T. Parker, J. E. McGlathery; 1900, John A. Poyntz, John L. Jackson, J. E. McGlathery; 1902, Charles S. Hockaday, Ervin Parker, John L. Jackson; 1904, Charles S. Hockaday, Ervin Parker, Harrison Kerrick; 1906, John W. Urton, H. V. Hurst, T. W. Hunt; 1908, Fletcher Smart, T. W. Hunt, G. W. Everett; 1910, H. V. Hurst, T. W. Hunt, G. W. Everett; 1912, H. V. Hurst, G. W. Everett, James McDonnell; 1914, Charles S. West, James McDonnell, S. P. Fleming; 1916, Charles S. West, S. P. Fleming, J. F. Kircher.

TREASURERS.

Jameson D. Dickey, 1835; John Cook, 1836; Joseph C. Davis, 1839; Elias Wilmot, 1840; Lynch Brooks, 1842; P. D. Brooks, 1842; Charles Kellar, 1853; Abram Cassell, 1856; Richard Simpson, 1860; John Christian, 1863; W. H. Barrett, 1868; Aaron Smith, 1872; John S. Norton, 1874; Isaac Arnold, 1876-78-80; S. E. Brown, 1882-4; J. P. Titsworth, 1886-8; Downing Miller, 1890-2; John Urton, 1894-6; W. J. Laffoon, 1898-1900; L. R. Twyman, 1902-4; J. H. Foust, 1906; W. R. Shelton, 1912; John W. Colburn, 1916.

SHERIFFS.

John McCarty, 1836; George W. Hudspeth, 1837; James C. Jackson, 1838; John M. Clark, 1840; William P. Burney, 1842-44; H. G. Glenn, 1846-48; H. B. Standiford, 1850-52; W. M. Briscoe, 1854-56; B. F. Hays, 1858-60; Isaac Feeback, 1862; R. S. Judy, 1863-68; D. Dale, 1868; A. C. Briant, 1870-72; S. H. Rodgers, 1874; George W. Stevens, 1876-78; Daniel P. Ingrum, 1880-82; J. R. Henley, 1884; B. P. White, 1890; J. H. Hatton, 1892-94; F. M. Wooldridge, 1896-98; T. R. Hughes, 1900-02; Fletcher Smart, 1904; Sid J. Hamilton, 1906; James A. Prater, 1912; W. H. Dealy, 1916.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

The recorders have been Luke Williams, 1869-71; W. G. McCulloh, 1871-79; W. P. Bailey, 1879-85; C. M. Hackler, 1884-86; Ben C. Smith, 1886-94; T. Dade Terrett, 1894-98; J. R. Dolan, 1898-1902; J. T. Boswell, 1902-6; Clary Price, 1906; C. A. Reed, 1910; Bud Cox, 1914.

SURVEYORS.

The surveyors prior to the war were Martin Rice, Aquilla Davis, B. H. Thomas, and Achilles Easley, the latter serving about eighteen years. Since the war they have been —— Smith, A. H. Hoge, F. E. Bybee, A. S. Bradley, —— Bradley, George Bird, A. F. Easley, James N. Maxwell, and Ben Prater.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The prosecuting attorneys since 1880 have been John F. Lawder, 1882; W. L. Jarrott, 1884; James F. Lynn, 1888; A. A. Whitsitt, 1892; D. C. Barnett, 1896; Jerry Culbertson, 1900; D. C. Barnett, 1903; J. S. Brierly, 1907; G. M. Summers, 1911; T. N. Haynes, 1913; J. R. Nicholson, 1917.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

The judges of probate have been: J. D. Lisle, 1882; Allen Glenn, 1886; O. W. Byram, 1894; Leslie M. Crouch, 1902; William S. Byram, 1911.

CHAPTER XL.

REMINISCENCES.

(By T. Dade Terrett.)

I was reared in Fairfax County, Virginia. My early recollections are of the roll of drums, the blare of bugles, the tramp of armies, the rattle of musketry, and the roar of cannon. My father fell in defense of Virginia and the Southern Confederacy. My widowed mother, in 1870, sold the wreck of our property, and emigrated, as soon as practicable, to Cass County, Missouri, where were located two of her brothers and two of her sisters—Thomas Hutton, Thaddeus S. Hutton, Mrs. William Blincoe, and Mrs. John G. Hutchinson. It was April, 1871, when my mother, sister and brother arrived in Cass County.

Early in December, 1870, when I was not quite seventeen, I landed at Pleasant Hill, then the railroad metropolis of the county and a booming business center. We remained over Sunday; I was traveling with my uncle, John G. Hutchinson, who was returning from a business trip to Virginia. When we arrived the ground was not frozen, but the wind was sharp and the mercury was falling. By the next morning everything was frozen solid, and snow was coming down thick and fast. On Monday, we staged across to Harrisonville, where a stop was made to change horses, and, when the driver cracked his whip over fresh teams and resumed the route to Butler, we began again to lurch and sway over the rough-frozen, snow-covered road. My uncle and I left the stage at Austin and trudged through the unbroken snow in an east by south course to his home, on the west of Sugar Creek.

During the course of that stage ride one of the passengers told a story of the reconstruction period, the mention of which recalls the political atmosphere and temper of the times. In outline—abridged—it ran

thus: The Representative in Congress from his district of Indiana was a leading conservative, able, affable, and a wag withal, perpetually tilting and fencing with the opposition. Radicals of the type of Thad Stevens were rampant, working night and day to mount the blacks of the South upon the shoulders of Southern intelligence, and to uphold their dominion by force of federal bayonets. Even the chaplain on his knees was oftentimes carried away by his passion and prejudice; and on one occasion, when he had concluded a specially heated prayer, embodying a fiery and venomous stump speech, "The Gentleman from Indiana" arose to a question of personal privilege, and said it had been whispered about the corridors that he did not respond with a hearty "Amen" to the enthusiastic parson's holy hatreds; but that now, once for all, to silence such insinuations, forever, and to show his appreciation and estimation, he moved the House proceed to sing,

"Lord bless the day
The nigger came from Afrika."

At the home of my uncle, John G. Hutchinson, I spent a fortnight, basking before the glowing logs upon the andirons. And there I became familiar with the names of John Woolery, Gabe Woolery, Squire Pulliam, and Philip Fulkerson, all that then remained in that community of the pioneers who patented their lands. Others had died, or had sold their lands and moved on. John Woolery, now at Garden City, and Gabe Woolery, at Eldorado Springs, are all that survive till today, and these two held their lands after all other neighboring patentees were dead and gone. Gabe Wollery was the last one to sell the lands he had settled upon, and John Woolery held his nearly as long. Fulkerson heirs and Pulliam heirs still occupy the farms of their fathers. Time flies, and so the days of my visiting sped by like a dream. Christmas morning dawned clear and cold; the sun rose sparkling bright and gleamed like fire upon the frosty trees, bending down their limbs under the weight of flocks of unnumbered prairie chickens. An early breakfast finished, we threw the harness upon a team of mules, hitched them to the big wagon, threw in plenty of prairie hay to sit on, and then with blankets and covers enough to defy the cold, we climbed in, bundled up, and rolled away to my uncle's, Thomas Hutton, seven or eight miles to the north northeast.

We took the wagon-trail across the prairie to the skirt of woods, north of 'Squire Pulliam's, and passing close by his front yard gate and

winding down the woods road; we crossed Sugar Creek at Snyder's ford, and drove northeasterly through the woods till soon we came out upon the prairie, in full view of Dayton, near by. In a few more minutes we had passed through Dayton and, without stopping, turned straight north four and a half miles, up the public road to the home of my uncle, Thomas Hutton, where we sat down to our Christmas dinner.

Although the ground was everywhere covered with snow, and the air brisk and cold, this drive was to me a trip into wonderland. The great flocks of prairie chickens were new to me, and the vision of so much game was alluring to a boy. Rabbits and partridges, I had been used to all of my life, but not to so many, and signs of so many, as were everywhere in evidence. And then a little later, when the spring days drew on, geese and brants and ducks and cranes flew back and forth or lighted down upon the fields, literally covering acres and acres. In the years before, I had seen them fly high, and howk! howk!—but never before had I seen such myriads of them and lighting down upon the ground. Now practically all of them are gone the way of the exterminated buffalo. But what most of all took my eye was the beautiful lay of the land, and the big fat shocks of corn, and the long cribs of golden ears. and the wide fields thick with rank stalks where the corn had been snapped off. The rush of newcomers were skimming the cream. Very much of the prairie was unfenced. Hay could be cut almost anywhere outside. Few pastures or meadows were enclosed. Cattle, horses and hogs were running at large, through the woods, and ranging over the open prairies. And the houses along the road were pointed out, as we passed on our way, and I was told who lived here and who lived there, and especially where pioneer settlers lived.

Joseph Kimberlin, in 1845, settled the farm now adjacent to Dayton and owned by his second son, Charles A. Kimberlin, ex-judge of our county court, and father of our late county clerk, George Pulliam Kimberlin. Robert, the eldest brother, a farmer, reared a family and is dead. William A., the youngest, is an active officer of the Bank of Garden City, but still holds to his land. The only sister, Katie, was married to John T. West, of Sherman Township, and is dead, leaving a son and two daughters.

Major Ferrell, one mile north of Dayton, did not enter land, but bought land already patented. He was one of the early settlers, however, and came long before many who afterward made entry of public lands and received patents therefor. He had three sons, all of whom

reared families, and the two elder are deceased. Henry L. Ferrell, the youngest son, married my sister, Julia E., and is the father of John Dade Ferrell, of San Antonio, Texas; Hubert M. Ferrell, of Garden City, and Zola, a daughter, the youngest, just grown, and unmarried. Henry L. Ferrell and William A. Kimberlin founded the firm of Ferrell & Kimberlin, which now is conducted by their sons, Hubert M. Ferrell and Grover C. Kimberlin.

The Dayton I have seen, was builded upon the foundation of the Dayton that was. On January 2, 1862, Jennison's command of Kansas men, on a forage raid, swooped down upon Dayton and robbed and burned the town, only one small house escaping the fire. They went to Kimberlin's and ordered breakfast, and when breakfast was eaten they told Kimberlins to carry out their most valuable belongings, as their house would be immediately burned. The household effects, therefore, were carried out and piled on the snow as rapidly as possible. The torch was applied. Mrs. Kimberlin wrapped up her smallest children and sat down on what had been saved from the doomed house. The Kansas men hitched up Kimberlin's teams and loaded on what part they wanted for themselves, and what they did not want or could not take along, they left for Kimberlins.

Just then old Sammy Hackler came riding along. He was one of the real pioneers of Cass, a typical frontiersman, genial, kindly, open handed, free hearted, and as heedless of business success and the cares of the morrow as Daniel Boone or Rip Van Winkle. He was strictly neutral, too, that is to say, he was loyal among Yanks and secesh among Rebs. He kept his eye constantly on the wise lookout, and adhered strictly to the policy of watchful waiting. So that when he rode up in sight of the kindling blaze of the burning house he did not try to dodge and make a safe getaway, but came boldly forward with his brusque "Good day, gentlemen, a hell of a cold morning." Of course they quizzed him, who he was and what he was, and he was Union, all right, and rode on unmolested.

Messrs. Grosshart, Simpson, and Harry Fulkerson were less fortunate. They were taken prisoners, marched a mile and a quarter north of Dayton to a point a little northeast of Major Ferrell's residence, and there were shot and killed. Henry L. Ferrell, a boy then, saw the shots fired and saw the dead men lying murdered. Grosshart was one of the pioneers, an eminently estimable man, whose farm was situated about three miles east of Dayton, and was the father of Charles T. Grosshart,

of Creighton. Simpson was a man brought prisoner from Bates County. Harry Fulkerson was a relative of Philip Fulkerson, before mentioned. This event was the beginning of a reign of terror, dread, revenge, and retaliation.

Major Ferrell, A. R. Dunham, Huffs and Lenharts, that very day hastily loaded up what they could carry with them and all rendezvoused at Dunham's, one mile north of Ferrell's. There they spent the night in dread and watching, and early next morning began their precipitate flight, leaving behind household goods, provisions, personal belongings, and stock at large upon the prairies, nothing of which was ever recovered. And other groups, at the same time, were gathering and fleeing in equal panic. To kill all prisoners soon became the law of the border. And now and again, the sod about Dayton was red with the blood of brothers.

Old Sammy Hackler was the one man who didn't run. When both sides were afraid, each side of the other, he was afraid of neither. If any woman was out of wood, or out of water, or out of meal, he went and hauled the wood, or the water, the corn or the meal, or whatever was wanted, and one side or the other side, the known and the unknown, were all alike to him. On one occasion he met a bunch of strange marauders from Kansas, who inquired what he was? And of course he told them he was loyal. They inquired if he could prove it, and he answered, "How in hell can I prove it, when I have got no witness here?" Again he passed on unmolested. When peace came, he had plenty of friends, but no money. He borrowed a little now, and a little again, and paid neither interest nor principal. A few more years and Sammy Hackler packed his little belongings in an old wagon and rolled away to other hunting grounds—for he was an enthusiastic hunter—and another tilled the acres of his farm, which lay two miles straight west of Thomas Hutton's place.

William J. Underwood entered half a section of land, lying north of A. R. Dunham's, and cornering with the half section entered by Thomas Hutton. The house Underwood built after the war is standing yet, occupied by one of his daughters, Mrs. Ike Ward, they having bought the place of her father in 1899. He died in 1900, at the age of eighty-eight. In England, where he was born, he rode on the first railroad train they ran there, and never rode on a train again, nor ever stepped inside of another car until after the trains were running through Garden City.

Thomas Hutton emigrated from Fairfax County, Virginia, to Missouri, and entered land in Cass, in 1856, and remained on his land until shortly before the war commenced, when business called him back to Virginia. There he married and remained through the years of the war until the restoration of peace. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Missouri, and wintered near Boonville, in Cooper County. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Cass County with his wife and three little boys, and again established himself on his farm, where he continued to reside until the evening of his days. In 1870 he was elected circuit clerk of Cass County, at the same time W. G. McCulloh, of near Dayton, was elected recorder of deeds. In 1885, when the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield railroad was built through Cass County, and Garden City sprang up half a mile north of his farm, he, with C. Kelly, of Harrisonville, organized a partnership bank at Garden City, which later was converted into the incorporated Bank of Garden City. In 1902, when his sons had gone out into various enterprises and he for several years had been alone on the farm with his wife and daughters, he sold his land, quit active business and moved to Garden City, where his widow and daughters still reside. He died in 1905. John Woolery and Gabe Woolery had entered their lands two years earlier than he, and sold out respectively in 1906 and 1908. J. M. C. Bullock, of Index Township, died in 1910. These four held the lands they had entered longer than any other patentees in this part of the county.

Not infrequently we hear wondering inquiries made why it was the first settlers always chose the timber lands along the streams, or chose the lands where timber and prairie join and mingle, even although marred sometimes by bluffs or by ledges of limestone breaking out in jagged points or rocky patches, instead of selecting the smooth, high prairies beyond. If inquirers would consider for a moment, they could answer their own questions. The streams and woods afforded water, fuel, most, shelter, besides the lesser needs of logs for his house and rails for his fence. His hogs and cattle and horses ran at large. The streams, the woods, the prairies supplied their every need. The chief occupation of the first pioneers was hunting and trapping. They labored to supply their wants abundantly, but not to produce a surplus. They could not become productive agriculturists. There were no railroads nor other means of transportation at hand. It was a long way to boat landings, and service was seldom and irregular. Mills were scarce. There were no markets. And time rolled on.

When railroads began to push this way and steamboats turned their prows up the river and settlers came rushing in and spreading over all the broad prairies, then the first comers had timber lands to sell. Their judgment was vindicated. In 1856 when Thomas Hutton entered the beautiful tract of land half a mile south of where Garden City now stands, it became imperatively necessary for him to buy timber land, and the forty acres of timber he bought, four miles southwest, on Sugar Creek, cost him almost as much as the entry cost of the three hundred and twenty acres of prairie. The same was true of the forty acres bought by Underwood three and a half miles to the southeast, on Lick Branch. And as it was with these, so it was with everybody else and most especially so at the time of the great immigration at the close of the war. Timber for fencing was indispensable, and wood was exclusively then used for fuel. The price was relatively high. Iron posts and concrete posts were unheard of. Barbed wire and woven wire were not invented. There was no substitute for timber. The planting of hedges was begun at once on all fenced lands, but a good, strong, safe hedge could not be grown in less than five or six years. But now all of this is reversed. The old rail fences are gone. Hedges are being pulled up by machinery. Coal is the fuel of today, and is shipped into Cass County from the counties of Bates, Henry, Lafayette, and from the states of Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The price of prairie land has advanced high above the price of woodland; and, indeed, the timber has been largely cut down and sometimes burned, in order to clear the land for the plow. Wire is used for fencing and all of the land is enclosed. The memory of pioneer days is fading dim.

In the breath of a new country, there is a certain inspiration, almost intoxicating with physical joy. After my brother, John H. Terrett, and I had been in Cass for about ten years, we answered the call of the new northwest. He has remained and prospered in his ventures. I was stricken down of paralysis and returned home to Cass County. And now, for more than thirty years, I have made my home with my brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Ferrell, at their residence in Garden City, excepting during the four years I was at Harrisonville, serving as recorder of deeds.

CHAPTER XLI.

REMINISCENCES, CONTINUED.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

(By J. B. Wilson.)

There were no organs or pianos in farm houses and they would expel one from the church if he played the violin. We called them fiddles, but nearly every one drank whiskey. There was some one in nearly every neighborhood that kept it for sale. The price was fifty cents per gallon. One couldn't get a house raised, logs rolled or harvesting done without they furnished whiskey. When I was a boy I have carried a jug of whiskey on one side and water on the other side, and the men took their choice. Drunkenness was very common. I saw over one hundred drunk men at one time on election day. It was common for the clergy to drink whiskey. The saloons were called groceries and hotels, taverns. We had a great deal of game—deer, turkey, pigeons, geese, and ducks, in great abundance. I have seen fifty wild turkeys in a drove and flocks of pigeons that nearly hid the sun and it would take them an hour to pass over. They would break the limbs off the trees where they roosted. I have seen thousands of geese in our corn field at one time.

The people visited a great deal. The whole family would all get in the wagon, using chairs for seats. We had no spring seats then, and we often used oxen instead of horses to pull the wagon. Most all heavy loads were hauled by oxen. A great many of the horses were balky.

Our clothing was homemade. They took their wool to the carding machine and had it made into rolls, and the women and girls spun it, and the flax and wove the cloth in hand looms. There were no sewing machines. All the sewing was done by hand and the women didn't complain any more about being overworked than they do now. There were very few milliners then. Women didn't wear hats and nearly always her first millinery-made bonnet was her wedding bonnet. Hoops came into

use about fifty-six years ago. They pleated a skirt and anyone that could raise twenty cents bought rattan and ran it into the pleats, but some of them hadn't the twenty cents and used grapevines, but these caused a great deal of trouble, for the vines were so stiff they couldn't squeeze them together to get through a narrow door. They would have to raise up one side, so they could pass through, and when they sat down, if they were not careful to pull them back, but sat down on the hoops, they would fly up in their faces. People took their cowhides to the tanner awhile before this time and had them tanned. The tanner gave them half, and kept the other half. The shoemaker would come and work them up into shoes. The shoemaker made his own shoe pegs. Most of the people bought their boots and shoes at the store. My father bought me the first pair of boy's boots I ever saw. They had red tops. The women made our summer hats by platting oats straw and sewing the plats together. Men's boots were very clumsy affairs. They were very hard to put on and they had to use a "bootjack" to pull them off. There was a "bootjack" in every house. A few years before this pewter plates were in general use and the tinkers would come around once a year and mend the plates.

All the relatives, and often the neighbors, were invited to weddings and no one was expected to make a present. The boys took the girls in a lumber wagon, or on horseback, to church, but more often on foot. I have often walked home with a girl three miles, and we thought we had a good time. We had preaching every three weeks, on Thursday afternoon. Our public school was in the church. When the preacher came the teacher would tell us to lay our books aside, and when the services were over we would resume our studies. Our preacher had thirteen different places to preach at every three weeks, and we didn't think they had a very hard time. They were called circuit riders. Single men got one hundred and fifty dollars per year and a preacher with a wife got two hundred dollars and twenty-five dollars for each child, and they hardly ever got all of their salary.

Sunday School would generally start in April and would generally die in August. We used the American Sunday School Question Book, so you see we had the same lessons every year. There was no public school money. They raised the money by subscription, and the teacher boarded with the patrons. One of my teachers was a Quaker and he didn't allow us to sing or whistle in the school house, or on the play ground, but the boys could wear their hats in school and we studied out loud.

William Orr's father taught our school one winter. We had school six days in the week. The school houses were nearly all log houses with a large fireplace. I saw one—a double log house—with a chimney in the center and a fireplace on each side. The teacher in this school gave a premium to the scholar that was first at the school house the most times during the term, and a good many had to come three and four miles. I saw them going to school with lanterns. The seats were made of slabs from the saw mill. They bored two holes in each end and put pieces in them for legs. They bored holes in the wall and put in pins and laid a plank on them for a desk. They had very small windows. I saw one school house that had one row of glass in a large crack in the side of the house.

There were no screens on the houses. Flies had the run of the whole house. When they were bad, some one generally broke a bough off a tree and minded the flies from the tables while we ate.

People didn't can any fruit or vegetables and there was none for sale at the stores. We hadn't any lamps. We used candles or put lard in a saucer and twisted some rags together, laid it in the saucer and lit it, and we thought it made a very good light.

We had no washing machines. The women generally carried their washing down to the spring, built a fire there, and heated the water in a large iron kettle.

I remember well when my father brought the first cook stove into our neighborhood. It was called a step stove because the back part of the stove was about ten inches higher than the front part. It had printed directions how to use it. They said to build the fire, turn the damper down, let it burn 15 minutes, then turn damper up, burn 15 minutes, then put the biscuits in. It wasn't long until several of our neighbors bought stoves, and they would have mother come over and stay a day and teach them how to cook. Before this some of them had bake-ovens, made of brick, which they would heat with coals from the fireplace, then draw out the coals and put your bread, pies or meats to bake, but most of them used an iron bake-oven which they would set on coals on the hearth and put coals on the lid of the oven. There were no heating stoves at my earliest recollection. The first ones were called the Franklin stove and built like a fireplace, but set out from the wall in the house. They put in a "back-log," had "dog-irons" to hold up the fore stick and balance of the wood and had a crane to hang the pots and kettles on, but

they cost forty dollars, and that was a great deal of money in those days. That would buy twenty acres of good land. They generally roasted a turkey by suspending it by a wire in front of the fire with a pan under it, and the cook would keep the turkey turning around before the fire and dipping the gravy from the pan with a spoon and pouring it over the bird. When it was done it was fit for a king. It makes my mouth water to think about it.

The postage on letters was five cents, except to California and Oregon, which was twenty-five cents, and the receiver of a letter paid the postage when he took the letter out of the office. There were no envelopes. They wrote the letter on one side of foolscap paper, folded it and sealed it with a wafer, or melted wax.

Most every farm house had a conk shell, or a long tin horn, sometimes a cow horn, to blow to call the men to the house for dinner. No one had a watch, and when it was cloudy they didn't know when it was noon. We set our clocks by a noon mark, which was generally made by the county surveyor. When the shadow reached the mark it was twelve o'clock.

Every house had a rifle, which was a flint-lock. There were very few pistols; there wasn't any revolvers, or double-barreled shotguns. A few years later they put tubes in their guns and used percussion caps. At my earliest recollection there were very few matches. I only knew one family that used them. When they wanted to start a fire they would put some flax tow with gun powder in the pan of a flint-rock rifle and snap the gun and set fire to the tow and blow it into a blaze, or they would strike a flint with a pocket knife and throw a spark onto a piece of punk to set it on fire, but oftener we would go to a neighbor and borrow fire.

There were no theaters outside of the cities, but we had the circus and animal shows. The churches were opposed to the circus.

They had no scrapers or graders to work the roads, and very few bridges or culverts. There were very few carriages, and no single buggies with tops. There were very few books, but most of them were covered with calfskin. There were very few newspapers. There wasn't one family in ten that took a paper of any kind. There was very little stationery, and what there was, was always foolscap.

They put up no ice and people sick with fever were not allowed to drink water until it was warmed.

The threshing machine, to separate the chaff from the grain, came into use about this time, but they were still using the beater which threshed out the grain and they would run it through the fanning mill to separate the chaff from the grain.

The two-horse cultivator came into use about 1855. It was a large clumsy affair. The wheels were as large as the front wheels of a common wagon and the driver sat on a seat about four and one-half feet from the ground and a boy followed and uncovered the corn. There were no corn planters until about 1858. They had low flat wheels about eighteen inches high and the runners were about the size of sled runners. When they struck ground that was a little hard, or a large corn stub, it would throw them out and leave the corn on top of the ground. A man would follow with a hoe and cover it.

Reapers came into use about 1853. They cut eight feet and took six large horses to haul them. One man drove and it generally took two men to rake the grain off; one man would rake one round and the other man the next, but there were a few men that could rake all day. Before this they cut grain with cradles and laid the corn ground off with one-horse plows.

We made very little hay. There were no blue grass pastures. There were no mangers or stalls in the stables. We had about ten head of horses and the trough ran through one side of the stable. We threw a basket of corn in and let the horses fight for the corn, which was their principal feed. Part of the time we gave them corn fodder in winter, and we turned them out on the range at night in the summer time. There were a great many horses foundered and had poll evil, big jaw, fistula, sweeney, and stiff joints. We generally fed corn thirty or forty days.

We killed our hogs at home and hauled the carcasses to market. The packers pressed the lard with a hand press and used the cracklings in the furnace for fuel. They sold spare-ribs at one cent per pound and threw the heads and feet away.

Merchants went to St. Louis twice a year to lay in a stock of goods and gave very few orders for goods between times. They bought their goods largely on time and sold on a year's time. Everyone had to settle with cash or note and it was often by note the first of January, and a family of eight that ran a bill of one hundred dollars during the year was considered extravagant.

We had no tropical fruit; I never tasted a banana until I was a grown man.

If this article will give the people an idea of the improvements in the past sixty years I will feel well paid for writing it.

I often hear old people talking about the good old times, but I don't want any of them. I have often thought I would like to have the town and country to send such people to and let them live there.

The people are a great deal better morally, physically and intellectually. I would rather ride in an automobile than in an ox wagon, plow with a gang-plow instead of the homemade twelve-inch plow, harvest grain with a binder instead of the cradle, plant corn with the check rower instead of by hand, and cover with a hoe, live in a modern house instead of the log cabin, start fires with a match instead of the flint and steel, and a thousand other things that I haven't space to mention here. And I predict there will be more improvements in the next thirty years than there has been in the past sixty.

CHAPTER XLII.

REMINISCENCES, CONTINUED.

(By T. H. Waller.)

In the month of April, 1954, I was one of a party of fifteen who camped for a day or two in Cass County, on the south side of Camp Branch, about one-half a mile, or so, from the site of the present Mennonite Church, called Sycamore. We were a party of gold seekers, on our way to California, and driving a herd of beef cattle to sell when we got there. We had started from Cooper County, Missouri. The prairies were green, but grass was short, for it was early in the season. We had come through Rose Hill and across Big Creek bottom, looking out always for good grazing. At our first camping place in Cass we remained for a day or two, because we found no better grass anywhere than was growing on the lands now belonging to Oesch, King, Schrock, and the Mark Beamer farm.

About the third day we broke camp, and drove forward in a northwesterly direction, passing through Harrisonville, which then was a smaller town than Rose Hill, and continuing our northwesterly course, we passed a little to the south of where Belton now stands, and struck our next camp on the banks of the Blue. At the camp on the Blue, I saw my first Indians. They were dressed in Indian style, but they were civilized Indians from the reservation on the Kaw. I was born in Jackson County, at Independence, in 1834. Doubtless the sight of Indians was common enough at Independence, at the time of my birth, but, before the days my recollection began, I was carried to Cooper County, where there were none.

From the Blue we pointed our cattle northwesterly to the Kaw, which we forded at Wakarusha, where we struck the California trail and followed it with little deviation to the end of our destination in the

Sacramento Valley. Our route ran through South Pass and about eighty miles to the north of Salt Lake. Everywhere the Indians were friendly and in almost every place the grazing was good. Our cattle improved and gained in flesh continually, and were in fine condition for beef upon our arrival in California.

After four years of checkered and varying success, I returned to Missouri in the fall of 1858. I had seen much good country, from the Mississippi to the Golden Gate, and up and down the Pacific Coast; I had beheld visions of magnificence and sublimity, and vales and dells and coves of bewitching beauty, but all things considered, Cass County seemed to suit me better than any other place I had found. Accordingly, in the spring of 1859, I located near Dayton, and planted the first crop I had ever grown on my own account.

In 1854, on my way out, when I first passed through Cass County, already the timber lands had all been entered, and the log houses of pioneers were to be seen along the line where timber and prairie met, but not a single building was visible upon the broad bosom of the gently rolling prairie that stretched away and away on every hand, where deer and antelopes seemed the only occupants. On my return, in 1858, I was amazed to behold the transformation wrought in four short years. Settlers and speculators had rushed in, and the last of the prairie lands had been entered. Still the virgin prairies stretched out, for miles and miles in every direction, almost unscarred by the plow; and yet, here and there, on every hand, were to be seen little houses that had sprung up and little fields fenced and broken, and some commodious houses and handsome farms, teeming with abounding crops. Everywhere was to be seen the evidence of the rapid march of the onward rush of conquering civilization.

The deer and the antelope had fled; comparatively little game of any kind was remaining in the county, excepting rabbits and squirrels and numerous flocks of prairie chickens, and, in the spring seasons and the autumns, tens of thousands of ducks and geese and brants and cranes and swans, as they winged their way North and South. The absence of game, however, was of little significance to me. Although I was reared on the frontier and traversed all the haunts of game in the regions of the West, and had seen, it seems to me, millions of buffalo, and tens of thousands of antelope and innumerable deer, yet never in my life did I kill one of them.

Shortly after my return from the West, I married. The farm I located on near Dayton was close by the farm of Major Ferrell, who was my step-father, but a real father to me. And from that day to this I have continued here in Cass, excepting in the stormy period of the war when everybody had to leave. Here I reared my children, and here I have buried my wife. When my children were married and had gone out for themselves, and my wife and I were left alone, I sold my farm of four hundred and ten acres, lying one mile north and two miles east of Dayton, and have lived at Garden City nearly all of the time since then, visiting sometimes in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, California, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas. But to me Cass County is the middle of the world.

It was only three years from the time I located in Cass County to the breaking out of the war. My sympathies were with the South, but I was opposed to drawing the sword, and I did not go into the army. All of the barbarisms and terrors and abuses inflicted on the Belgians today are no worse than the horrors endured right here in Cass County. The terrible Turk, the furious Hun, the ferocious Bulgar, the fierce Prussian, are no more brutal than we were among ourselves, brother against brother. In Cass, so close to Osawatomie, the seat of John Brown, all of the lingering bitterness and pent up passion and hate and spite of the border feud were added to the ordinary sufferings and cruelties of war. The Jayhawkers and some of the Bushwhackers and some of the Home Guards vied with one another in diabolic ferocity. Conditions grew worse and worse as the terrible months and weary years wore on. Personal safety compelled me to leave Cass before Order Number Eleven drove every man from his home. I moved into Henry County, but, because of my known sympathies, it soon got too hot for me there. I took to the plains and made my way to Colorado, where I remained until peace was re-established and the frenzy of hate had subsided. Then I returned to Cass and rebuilded my home.

During the whole period of the war, I endeavored at all times to be inoffensive, adhering to my own views without obnoxious antagonisms. Once I got into serious trouble. Osceola was occupied by a portion of General Price's army. A squad of men came through my neighborhood, requisitioning wagons and teams, to move supplies. They seized a wagon belonging to my nearest neighbor, a loyal Union man, who, because of my known political sympathies, appealed to me to exert myself to save his wagon, if possibly I could. I went immediately to see the man com-

manding the squad. It so chanced that I recognized him as a man of another neighborhood of Henry. Although I knew who he was, I did not know whether or not he held military commission. I told him if he had orders from his superior to take the wagon, we had nothing more to say, but if it was taken for any other purpose or by any other orders we refused to let it go. He took the wagon. We learned, in a day or two, it was not delivered to the Confederate Army at Osceola, but had been taken ten or twelve miles away and carefully hid. I knew then that the squad was not Confederate soldiers, but a bunch of thieves, masquerading as Bushwhackers, "requisitioning" supplies for their own use. Thereupon, I went straight after the wagon. The man who had taken it was not at home when I got it, but I told his wife who I was and what I was going to do, and then I took the wagon and delivered it to its owner. And next I reported to the Confederate picket stationed at Grand River bridge on the Osceola road. The pickets, of course, were not authorized to take cognizance. However, I told them who the man was, and what he had done, and how he had fraudulently represented himself to be a Confederate officer, charged with requisitioning wagons and teams for General Price's army. At the same time, I represented that when the Confederates had withdrawn from Osceola, the Southern sympathizers would be held responsible and harried for all the brigandage and depredations of irregulars. But this was not the end of it. The thief who had "requisitioned" the wagon reported me to a command of passing Confederate cavalry, and told them I was a Yankee and had robbed him and taken his wagon. They believed his report. A posse of cavalry was sent after me. I was taken prisoner, searched, and questioned sharply. I told them the straight of the story. They knew there was a lie out and somebody had told it. They believed I was lying, and decided to deal with me severely. My hands were tied behind my back, the slip knot was drawn close around my neck, the rope was thrown over a limb and pulled taut. I thought sure my end had come, especially as some of the men had evidently been drinking. They said they were going to hang me, and I thought certain they would. Everything was ready for the order to swing me up. And the order was given: "Turn him loose and let him go, he's telling the truth!"

It is now sixty-three years since I first stood upon the soil of Cass. I was a young man then. Now I am old. The last of the pioneers will soon be gone. I count them on my fingers—very few. I glance again toward the golden west; the sun is sinking low. I am eighty-three.

CHAPTER XLIII.

REMINISCENCES, CONTINUED.

(By John L. L. Stephens.)

The writer of this chapter was born in Boone county, Kentucky, September 30, 1836. His father was Hiram Stephens and his mother Harriett Stephens. In 1843 his parents moved to Van Buren (now Cass) county, Missouri, bringing young John, their son, with them. Among the possessions of value brought with them was a bull dog. He was useful to keep the Indians at a proper distance, which he did. Their travel was by steam boat, from Cincinnati, Ohio, down the Ohio, up the Mississippi and Missouri, landing at Lexington, Missouri. The wagon, teams and household goods were shipped on the same boat. Mr. Stephens here tells his own interesting story:

"At Lexington we met Robert A. Brown who was there with two six mule teams to unload hemp which was a great article of commerce in those days. Brown hauled our outfit to his home near Harrisonville, where we remained for a few days, then moved to Grand River, locating on what is now known as D. W. Duvall's bottom farm. Here we spent the summer of 1843 in a small one room log house. We raised that year the biggest field of corn in the neighborhood, six acres. In the fall of 1843 we moved to the south fork of Grand River on a larger farm, ten acres, with a two-story log house. The house chimney was constructed of sticks daubed with mud. The fireplace was six feet wide. The floor was made of puncheons. There were two doors, a front and back one, one window with one window glass. The doors were made of four foot clapboards; the stairs was a ladder nailed fast to the wall; and the upper floor was loose boards. Visitors were cautioned to be careful, lest they would fall through the floor. The lands generally were government land and subject to entry at $1.25 per acre. Some homesteading was done.

People settled at what we now call far apart, as early settlers could not thrive close together. As close as three or four miles, was crowding.

Our near neighbors in 1843, were John Dice, west across the river from the present Grand River Baptist Church. Henry Tull lived east of us across Grand River. It was sport to carry water a half mile from a spring, which most settlers did. Our other neighbors were Andy, Sam, Henry, Hiram and Billy Wilson. They all lived on the road to town—Harrisonville. Next came Perry Prettyman who settled the farm now owned by Frank Taylor. Up the creek was Elijah Jackson. On the south of us, our neighbors were John Pulliam, located at the present L. P. Donaldson homestead. Then came Anderson Harrel, Elias Owens, Brazton Williamson, Jerry Jones and Elisha Buck.

Peter Franse was a young man in those days and in his prowling around found his first wife at Jackson's. Our folks, as well as the rest of the neighbors, were invited to the wedding. We had a fine dinner. All early settler women were good cooks. At this wedding the menu was, a pig roasted whole, wild prairie chickens, venison, wild turkey, with corn hoe cake and biscuits. The officiating preacher was Rev. Joab Powell. When brother Powell reached Grand River from the side opposite Jackson, he hallowed and he was "set across the river in a canoe". We had no bridges then. As the man paddled the boat and the preacher led his horse by the side of the boat.

The first school was taught by Ben Stephens, uncle of the writer of this sketch. This was in the log cabin, which our family first summered in. Myself and two sisters walked three miles to this school. Of the pupils, who attended this school, myself and two sisters are all that are now living. The others, without exception, have passed to the great beyond, most of them resting in the old church burying ground where our families in later day so often worshiped—located on the old Billy Brady Homestead. The next school taught in the neighborhood was two miles west of the present Wm. H. Steen homestead. This school was taught by a Mr. Carter. Aside from our family the pupils of this school were the children of Rev. John Jackson, Rev. Jeremiah Farmer, the Gardners and the Keetons, who lived near what is now known as Clark's bridge, over Grand River—then known as Farmer's crossing of Grand River. The names of some of these pupils were Coleman G. Farmer, Thomas B. Farmer, Mary, Louisa and Becka Farmer, Jane, Laura and Anna Jackson, Cole Farmer used to amuse us at the noon hour by preaching to us the sermon his father Jeremiah Farmer preached the preceeding Sunday.

The school furniture consisted of logs split in half with the splinters trimmed off the top side, holes bored and legs put in them. Half a log was cut out of the side of the school room to let in the light, so we could see to write. The writing desk was a broad slab or board nailed up under the window. We wrote mostly with goose quills, and it was a task for the teacher to keep the quills trimmed.

In 1848 our family became aristocratic, quit the farm and moved to Harrisonville. We kept hotel on the north side of the square. All the buildings were then frame. The bar room was on the corner where Barrett Drug Store now is and was run by Bill Taylor and afterwards by Hugh Welden. John Dice used to think Bill Taylor was the same Zachariah Taylor who run for president and was always quite proud of voting for "Old Bill" as he would say.

John Ament had a carpenter shop where the Hotel Harrisonville now stands. I went to school to a man named Westfall in a log house east of where the P. K. Glenn Drug Store now is. Others who attended this school were B. C. Hawkins, Claud and Kelley Hansbrough, Cole and Frank Younger, Lizzie and Meck Walker. I remember being in a charivari when old Mr. Cowers was married to Mrs. Jackson. There was a pile of corn lying in the back yard and while we boys were having a good time John Cummins and John Coughenour had managed to stretch a rope across the street from the northeast corner of the court house square to the corner of the Ament Carpenter Shop. Then went to the pile of corn and began to lambast us with corn. We boys ran when Claud Hansbrough struck the rope, over he fell, the rest of us piling the same way; when I attempted to rise the whole bunch of boys were upon me.

Bill Coats, a country gentleman, used to come to town periodically and fill up on Bill Taylor's corn juice. John Blazton, Charlie Palmer (son of Amos Palmer) and myself, in our boyish pranks concluded to have some fun out of Bill Coats, so we tied a rope to one of the locust trees along the west side of the square and put the other end through a knot hole in a goods box on the other side of the street and waited for the fun to begin. Bill, in the meantime managed to get some fire-crackers which he had in his coat pocket to exploding. That set him going, as he did not seem to know what was up. Bill was so scared and jumping so high, he cleared our rope and we lost our fun, but a good old man by the name of Dixon came along, struck our rope and fell sprawling on the walk. We all felt mean over this trick. In 1850 our family grew tired of city life and moved back to the farm.

About this time the California gold fever was at its highest. A company was formed to go to California. On the 5th day of May, 1850, our company met where the Grand River Baptist Church now stands. Many of our relatives and friends were there to bid us a last farewell, for they never expected to see us again. Starting on that two thousand mile trip with five yoke of oxen to the wagon to a then unknown world, was no small undertaking. We never saw a house after we passed the Missouri State line until we drove into "Old Fort Laramie", located in the present State of Wyoming. Many of us became blue and very homesick. It rained on us for several days after we started. I was good and sick. When out a few days, in the eastern part of the present State of Kansas, then on the edge of the great American desert, at dusk of evening, one of our party killed a fine fat buffalo. This gave us a great feast. This was near the present site of Manhattan. We were now in the Indian country. Every night some of us stood guard over camp. This we had to do to keep the Indians from surprising us and running off our cattle. But a short distance further on buffalo were plentiful and became a nuisance to us in traveling.

On one occasion Dock Stephens (a brother of Mrs. Clarence B. Price, of Harrisonville) and myself, both mere boys, staid around camp after the train had started on its march. We were cooking and eating buffalo meat, when all at once my pony threw up his head and snorted. The prowling Indians began to shoot at us with their bows and arrows. Now to say we mounted the ponies in lightning speed is to put it mildly. We boys escaped harm, yet my pony got an arrow in his thigh. A few days after this we were joined by another train of wagons westward bound.

Everything went well with us, except the intense monotony of travel, until we reached Sweet Water River (in the present State of Wyoming). Here the cholera struck us. Several of those with our train died. We were compelled to wait here until our men could so recuperate as to be able to travel. From here we had mountain climbing and sandy deserts. When we reached the Humbolt River (at a point where it sinks), there was so much alkali in the water, our men were compelled to wade into the lake to get fresh water to drink. When replenished with fresh water which took a couple of days our train strung out to cross the alkali desert. This took us two days and nights; we traveled mostly at night. As we passed over this desert we saw hundreds of carcasses of dead animals which had perished making the same kind of trip we were making. And

thus wearily we passed across the continent, finally reaching our destination.

The day we reached the mines I found a cousin of my father. He had gone there in 1849. He made me rich, at once, by paying me $100 a month to go to the valley and herd stock for him. During the winter months I acted as dining room boy at a wage of $100 per month. In those days it took a letter a month to come from Missouri to California.

On about the first of December, 1851, several of us started for home. We took sail at San Francisco on the ship "John L. Stephens." For thirteen days were were out of sight of land and everything else, except sky and water, whales, sharks and sea birds. We landed at San Juan Delmort, near the western outlet of the great Isthmian canal. We crossed over the divide to Graytown. Here we took a steamship to New Orleans. Here we had our gold minted. Then we had plenty of gold money. Our steamer up the Mississipi River could get no farther than "Cape Girardeau", from whence we took sleighs to Boonville, thence by stage to Lexington. From Lexington we walked to our homes in Cass County. We reached home about the middle of February, 1852.

Those who started west with our train in 1850 were Atha Tull who died in California, William Tull, Peter Franse, P. E. Franse, Joshua Flynn, Bill Sims, J. O. Holloway, Arch Holloway, Fleming Holloway, Thomas Holloway, Dock Stephens, Hiram Stephens (my father), and Liney Jackson who died in California. Of this company, I am, today, the sole survivor. Great has been the change since that day. Many of those I knew and loved have crossed the great divide, to that country from whence no traveler returns. A serious thought comes over me. Were all these I met and knew so well in those days so long ago, ready for their final change. Am I ready to take this trip, which from the very nature of things can not be long delayed.

In these other days oxen were our work animals, the old prairie plow our principal farm tool. Indians were on all sides. I had Indian boy chums of whom I was quite fond. They visited me at my home and I at their camp, which they were accustomed every year to make near our home. I have seen in this county wild deer by the score in a drove. Wolves by the dozens, roaming together. The reader does not get an adequate idea of the plentifulness of wild game, by reading. Game of every kind was everywhere in immense numbers.

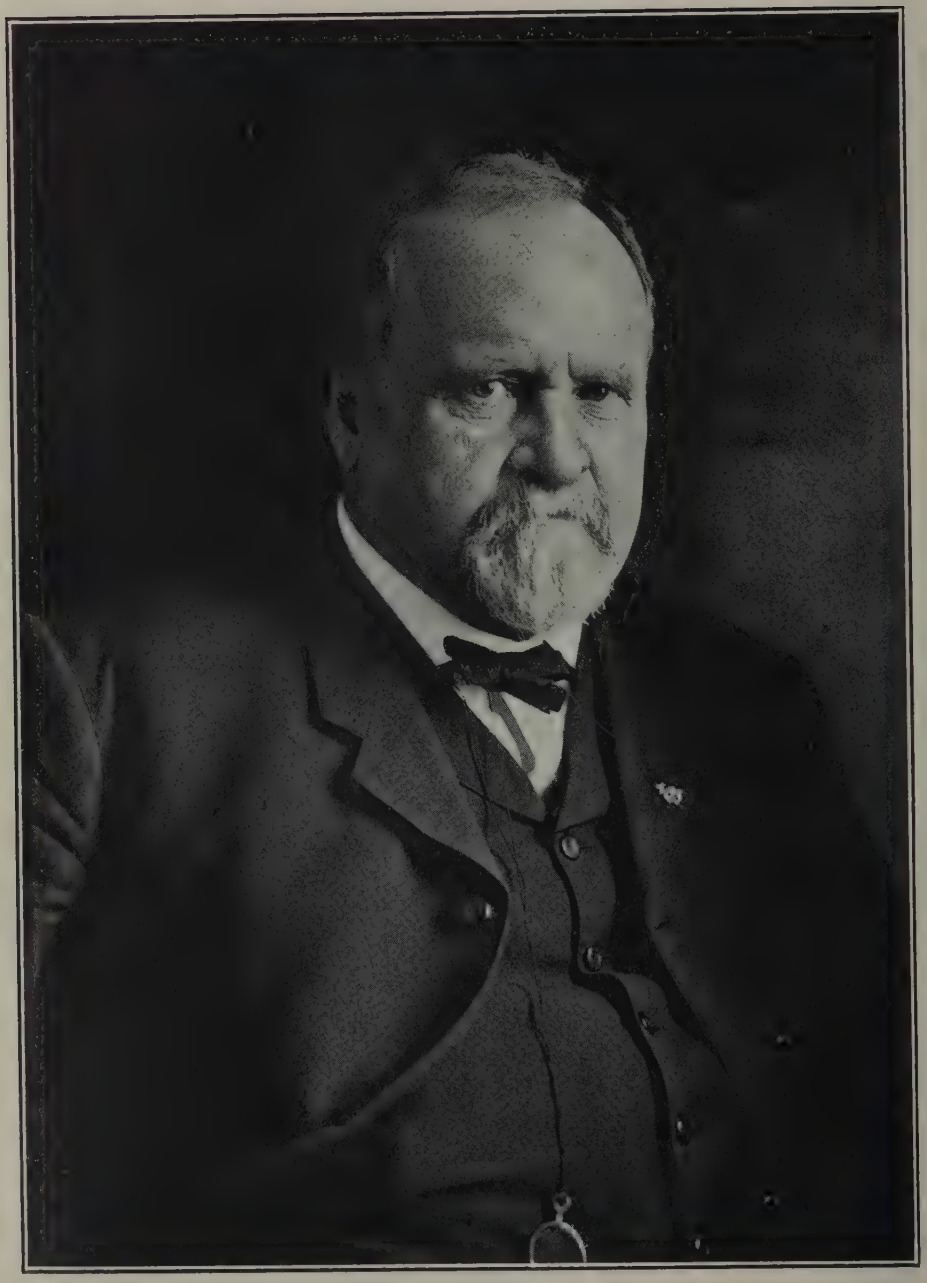
My father was a justice of the peace for many years. In the early

history of the county he was called upon to marry a couple. When he arrived the bride was all togged up in her yellow and blue cotton striped dress with a big sun-flower in her hair. The groom was in the yard deeply immersed in a game of marbles. When he was notified all was ready, he yelled out to wait 'til he got that game out. Everything waited on his lordship. When the marble game was completed, he put on his coat and brogan shoes and made his way to the house. You understand all went barefooted except on special occasions. He walked up to the bride, taking her right hand in his left, announcing to the waiting guests, "I am ready, if you are." The ceremony was short. The squire kissed the bride and the bridegroom resumed his game of marbles with the utmost indifference of the occasion. The squire got his twenty-five cent coon skin for the services rendered and wended his way home. Animal skins were legal tender among early settlers. On another occasion the squire received a pet deer for his services. These were more aristocratic people. No license was required in an early day. If the girl said yes on the way from church all the bridegroom, elect, had to do was to get the squire and the necessary coon skin.

Our old plows had wooden mold-boards, harness had chain tugs or trace chains with rope lines. Hay was cut by hand with the scythe and stacked with wooden pitch forks. We planted corn by hand, covered it with a hoe and plowed it both ways by single shovel. We lived mostly on corn bread and wild game. We went to mill on horseback, with a two bushel sack across the horse. The mill was a water mill. When company came we sometimes had biscuits. When we wanted to telephone to a neighbor or to town, we sent a negro or boy on horse back to deliver the message. Telephones, automobiles and rural route mails were unknown. The first suit of "store clothes" I ever had was cut out by Cuthbert Mockby, who then lived where C. Kelly and Mrs. D. K. Hall now live. He charged thirty-five cents. He went across the street and bought of Granny Burnet some ginger cake and cider paying 20 cents therefor, thus leaving himself 15 cents ahead on the day's work. Granny Burnet was great on her ginger cakes and cider. We country boys thought we were well to do when we had change enough to visit Granny Burnet's and buy cakes and cider.

I remember of selling my fur catch at West Point on one occasion for $3.30, the same furs would today sell for $50.00. We didn't go by roads then. It was such and such a bridle path. We could travel twenty

miles without passing more than two or three houses. When God Almighty created the earth He put a large slice here, intending it to be called Cass County and saved it to be settled in the first instance by God-loving and God-serving people. He imbued them with the highest ideals of honesty and, early, taught them to practice holy virtues.



NOAH M. GIVAN.

CHAPTER XLIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

Judge Noah M. Givan.—In the death of Noah M. Givan, which occurred October 3, 1907, not only Cass County, but the state and nation lost a citizen of real worth who left his impress on many features of human affairs, both of a public and private nature. He was a man of broad acquaintance throughout the state and his friends and admirers were legion, among whom were many of the notable men of the West. He was a self-made man, and in early youth developed the strong traits of character and high ideals which characterized his entire career.

Noah M. Givan was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, December 1, 1840, a son of George Givan and Sabrina J. Hall. His father, George Givan, was a native of Maryland, born in Worcester County, December 1, 1816, and his grandfather, Joshua Givan, born July 2, 1788, and great grandfather were all natives of the same county in Maryland and descendants from Irish ancesters.

Noah M. Givan received a particularly careful education. He attended Franklin College for several terms and later matriculated at the Indiana State University, Bloomington, Indiana, where he was graduated July 3, 1862. He worked his way through college by teaching at intervals. Following his graduation from the university, he accepted the principalship of the graded schools at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and held that position during the school year of 1862-1863. During the years 1864 and 1866 he was editor of the Lawrenceburg "Register". For three years he was school examiner for Dearborn County, and for two years served as deputy county treasurer, of that county.

In 1866, Judge Givan came to Missouri and located at Harrisonville. The following year he was editor of the Cass County "Herald", the first democratic newspaper published in Cass County after the Civil war. He

then engaged in the practice of law at Harrisonville, continuing until 1877, and during that period formed several partnerships. He was first associated with E. P. West, under the firm name of West and Givan. Later Captain D. K. Hall entered the firm and the partnership became West, Hall and Givan; later Mr. West retired leaving the firm Hall and Givan. In 1877 Mr. Givan was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District, and filled that office for nine years, a short term of three years and a long one of six. He was an able and conscientious judge, and while on the bench made an unusual record, in that very few of his decisions were reversed by the higher courts. About the time that he retired from the bench in 1886 he formed a partnership with a prominent St. Louis lawyer, Colonel Jay L. Torrey, and after spending about two years in St. Louis he returned to Harrisonville in 1900, and formed a partnership with Judge Allen Glenn, which continued until the time of Judge Givan's death. Shortly after this partnership was formed Judge Givan was elected Supreme Reporter of the Knights of Honor, an office outranked only by the presiding officer of that order, Supreme Dictator. He served in that capacity until his death. For a year or two after his election to that office he spent much of his time in Harrisonville, but the pressure of the business of his office and its numerous duties, made it necessary for his to spend the greater part of his time at St. Louis, the national headquarters of the order, and he was residing temporarily in St. Louis in that connection at the time of his death.

Judge Givan was very prominent in the Masonic world, having taken all the degrees in every one of its branches, both York and Scottish rites. He was grand master for two terms, and for many years, chairman of the laws committee of the grand lodge. He was president of the Masonic Home in St. Louis, and had held that office since its organization, but the one event which brought him the widest acquaintance in the fraternal world generally, was his position as president of the movement which erected the great temple of fraternity at the Worlds Fair in St. Louis. It was largely through his personality that this great enterprise was carried through without any friction and made the great success which it was. His Masonic career was the most notable in the state. He was made a Mason in Manchester Lodge No. 4 at Manchester, Indiana, when but a few days past the age of twenty-one. In coming to Harrisonville, he arrived in time to become one of the charter members of Cass Lodge No. 147. Prior to 1883 he had filled the presiding offices in the blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery.

Notwithstanding Judge Givan's crowded career as a lawyer, jurist, coupled with his manifold duties in the fraternal world, his tireless energy and unlimited ability led him in to the industrial and financial field of enterprise. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank of Harrisonville, serving as its president from its organization until his death. He was also one of the promoters and organizers of the Austin Inland Telephone Company.

No laudable enterprise ever made a demand upon him to which he did not respond with all the intensity of his vigorous capability. In 1900 he was appointed on the board of Curators of the Missouri State University, for a term of six years. After about five years service he resigned and was selected by the board as the attorney to look after the collections of the collateral inheritance tax.

Judge Givan was one of the most prominent Baptists in the State. He was elected moderator of the Blue River Baptist Association in 1892 and was chosen for the same office each succeeding year until his death. He was also president of the Blue River Missouri Board, a member of the State Missouri Board, vice president of the Central Baptist Publishing Company, and for many years a director in the Interdenominational Children's Home Finding Society of Missouri. For thirty years he was superintendent of the local Baptist Sunday School.

On August 7, 1862, Judge Noah M. Givan was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth C. Jackson, a native of Dearborn County, Indiana. She is a daughter of John and Mabel (Garrigues) Jackson, the former a native of Orange County, New York, and the latter of New Jersey. They were early settlers in Dearborn County, Indiana. To Judge and Mrs. Givan were born four children, one of whom is living, Mabel, now the wife of Charles E. Allen, president of the Citizens National Bank of Harrisonville, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Givan resides in her beautiful home on East Pearl Street and like her late husband is held in the highest esteem by all who know her, and it has been well said that Judge Givan was particularly blessed in having a wife and companion whose high culture, devotion and sympathy were a great aid and inspiration to him in his strenuous life.

No biographer can do justice to such a character as was Judge Givan. He was a man of large sympathies, easily touched by the misfortunes and sufferings of others. He could rejoice with those who were happy and weep with those who wept. His broad charity and friendship knew no

creed nor party lines. His dominant trait of character was love—love for his family, for his church and for his fellow man, and this dominant trait, he manifested in no uncertain manner by the use he made of his time, talent and purse.

DeWitt Clinton Barnett, a prominent attorney of Cass County who has practiced his profession for thirty-four years in Harrisonville, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Johnson County, near Nineveh, June 9, 1850, and is the son of Ambrose D. and Saphrona (Riggs) Barnett. Ambrose D. Barnett was a native of Nicholas County, Kentucky, and removed to Indiana, with his parents in 1823, when he was fourteen years of age. He was the youngest of a large family and was a son of John Perry Barnett. John Perry Barnett was the youngest of a family of seventeen brothers, sixteen of whom served in the Revolutionary war, he having served in the capacity of fifer. He was born in 1762, and died in Indiana in 1829, about six years after having settled in that state, and during the latter part of his life drew a pension for his service in the Revolutionary war.

Ambrose D. Barnett, father of D. C. Barnett, was a versatile man, and followed various occupations with a reasonable degree of success during his career. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker and also practiced law for a time, although he always owned a farm and devoted his later years to that vocation. During the Civil war he served as first lieutenant of a company of the Loyal Legion. He spent his life in Indiana and died May 20, 1885.

Saphrona Riggs, mother of D. C. Barnett, was a native of Livingston county, New York, and was born near Danville, and removed to Indiana with her parents in 1823, when she was six years old. They came down the Ohio river on a raft and landed at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and struck out from that point and made a home in the wilderness. She was a daughter of Ransom and Sarah (Tremain) Riggs, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Massachusetts, and descendants of old New England stock, Mr. Barnett of this review being the tenth generation, in the direct line of descent from the founder of the Riggs family in America. His great great grandfather, Jeremiah Riggs, served in the Revolutionary War with the New England troops, and thus Mr. Barnett comes from Revolutionary stock on both the maternal and the paternal sides. The mother died November 15, 1911, aged ninety-five years.

D. C. Barnett was one of a family of nine children, five daughters and four sons, born to his parents, all of whom are living except one sister, and with the exception of D. C. reside in Indiana. The father was twice married, and to his first marriage were born four children. D. C. Barnett was reared in Johnson and Hamilton counties, Indiana, and received his preliminary and preparatory education in the public schools of Nineveh, Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana, and Butler College, Irvington, Indiana, Dr. Wiley being one of his instructors at the latter institution. In 1871 he matriculated at the Indiana State University at Bloomington, where he was graduated in the class of 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then taught school for a time in the grade schools of Nineveh and was afterwards principal of the Knightstown and Franklin schools.

In 1883 Mr. Barnett came to Missouri and for a few months was at Kansas City, and on June 19th of that year settled in Harrisonville and engaged in the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1878. Mr. Barnett has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession since coming to Harrisonville. He is an able lawyer, both from the standpoint of his knowledge of the science of law, and in its application and as a trial lawyer. He has served four terms as prosecuting attorney of Cass county and in that capacity, as representative of the state he stood for law enforcement without fear or favor. He has also served as city attorney of Harrisonville for two terms. Outside of his professional work, Mr. Barnett has perhaps taken a deeper interest in the public schools than in any other sphere of public concern. He has been identified with the administration of the public schools of Harrisonville, practically since coming here. He taught in the public schools here one term and has also been instructor in the Normal courses here. For thirty years he has been secretary of the Harrisonville school board and for a great many years he has been a member of that body.

Mr. Barnett was united in marriage November 4, 1886, with Miss Ida Burney, a daughter of James A. Burney, a Cass county pioneer. To Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have been born five children as follows: Dudley Burney, member of the firm of Barnett and Plank, furniture dealers and undertakers, Harrisonville; Charles Clinton, who organized the Bank of West Line, Missouri, and died at the age of twenty-one years while cashier of that institution; Mary E., married Ray Denham, Harrisonville; Henry Leonard, died in 1899 at the age of four years; and Margret Elizabeth, a student in the Harrisonville high school.

Mr. Barnett is a Democrat and has ever been active in furthering the policies and principles of his party, and has served as secretary of the democratic central committee for a number of years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and at present is the Chancellor Commander of the local lodge. He is a member of the Christian church and Mrs. Barnett belongs to the Presbyterian church.

Leslie M. Crouch, one of the able members of the Cass county Bar, who is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Harrisonville, is a native of Kentucky. He was born near Warsaw, Gallatin County, December 28, 1872. His parents were Henry and Mary A. (Conelly) Crouch, the former a native of eastern Tennessee and the latter of Gallatin county, Kentucky. The Crouch family is of English descent. Elijah Crouch, grandfather of Leslie M., was one of a family of eight brothers, whose father was a native of England. Seven of these brothers, one of whom was Elijah, settled in east Tennessee and Virginia, and one other brother located in Pennsylvania or New York, where he spent his life. In 1830 Elijah Crouch removed to Kentucky and spent the remainder of his life in that state. Henry Crouch, Leslie M.'s father, was married in Gallatin county, Kentucky, where he spent his life as a farmer and stockman. However, when a young man he went to the Pacific coast in 1854 and spent eleven years in California and Oregon, returning to Kentucky in 1865. He died February 2, 1902, aged seventy-three years. His wife, Mary A. Conelly, was a daughter of Milton Conelly and came from an old Kentucky family of Scotch-Irish descent. Henry and Mary A. (Conelly) Crouch were the parents of three children, as follows: Mrs. Hattie C. Brown, Kansas City, Missouri; Leslie M., the subject of this sketch; and Stanley, Earlinger, Kentucky.

Leslie M. Crouch was reared in Gallatin county, Kentucky. He attended the public schools at Warsaw, Kentucky, and the Carrollton High School, graduating from that institution in the class of 1891. He then entered the Washington-Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, and was graduated in the class of 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Law, and was admitted to the bar of Virginia the same year. He then came to Cass county, and in January, 1895, was admitted to the bar in this state. For a time he was engaged in the practice at Pleasant Hill. In the fall of 1895 he removed to Belton, where he practiced law until elected Probate Judge in 1902, when he removed to Harrisonville. At the expiration of

his first term he was re-elected in 1906, serving until 1910. Judge Crouch was then associated with C. W. Hight in the practice of law for about two years. In 1912 he engaged in the practice alone, and since that time he has confined himself to his law practice. Judge Crouch is a close student of the intricate problems of the law and possesses a well balanced legal mind.

On November 19, 1896, Judge Crouch was united in marriage with Miss Zada L. Pearson, a daughter of W. D. Pearson, one of the pioneer settlers of Harrisonville. Two children have been born to this union: Pearson, who was born March 31, 1898, and died March 3, 1902; and Leslie M., Jr., who was born August 23, 1902.

Judge Crouch is a democrat and a member of the Baptist church. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America.

J. S. Brierly, a well known and successful lawyer of Harrisonville is a native of Missouri. He was born in Cooper County, January 9, 1860, and is a son of Henry A. and Lucretia (Bridges) Brierly, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Morgan County, Missouri. Her parents were Kentuckians and very early settlers in Missouri. Henry A. Brierly was a railroad contractor about the time of the Civil War and was engaged in that work for a number of years. He was also prominent in politics and at one time served in the State legislature from Morgan County. He came to Cass County in 1865 and located in Polk township where he followed farming and stock raising the remainder of his life. He was a successful business man and acquired about seven hundred acres of land in this county. He died in 1892, and his wife departed this life in 1912. They were the parents of six children as follows: J. S., the subject of this sketch; John B., a physician and surgeon at Gunn City, for a number of years died in 1914; Lucy L., married T. N. Haynes, Harrisonville; Henry, a physician and surgeon, engaged in the practice of his profession at Peculiar; Edward, a farmer and stockman of Jackson County; and Mary, married John Shawhan, a farmer and stockman in Jackson County.

When his parents removed to Cass County in 1865, J. S. Brierly was left with his grandparents in Morgan County, which was his home until 1870, when he joined his parents here. He received his education in the public schools, the State Normal School at Warrensburg, and the Missouri University at Columbia, and was graduated from the university in the

class of 1886 with a degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Brierly then came to Harrisonville and served as deputy clerk in the office of the circuit court about a year when he began the practice of law in Harrisonville, and since that time has devoted himself to his professional work. He has a large practice in Cass and surrounding counties, his practice extending to both the State and Federal courts. Mr. Brierly is a profound student of the law and a successful trial lawyer, whose resource seems to be inexhaustible in presenting his case.

Mr. Brierly was elected prosecuting attorney of Cass County in 1906 and re-elected to that office in 1908, and during the course of his career in that office won the reputation of being one of the most fearless and forceful prosecuting attorneys that Cass County ever had. When he took office Cass County had saloons, and Mr. Brierly prosecuted violators of the liquor law and gamblers, right and left. The first session of the grand jury which he conducted as prosecuting attorney, returned over a hundred indictments against saloon keepers, poolroom proprietors and gamblers, and netted Cass County over two thousand dollars in fines, above expenses of prosecution. A notable fact in connection with Mr. Brierly's administration of office of prosecuting attorney is that during his two terms in that office not a single indictment which he ever drew was quashed by the court. In view of the great number of criminal cases which he prosecuted this record is unusual and it is probable that it has been rarely, if ever equaled in the State. When he was a candidate for re-election, notwithstanding the fact that the liquor element fought him, he polled a larger vote than W. J. Bryan at that election in Cass County. When his second term of office expired a petition was presented to him signed by one thousand democrats of Cass County, requesting him to become a candidate for a third term, but he declined to make the race, having had enough of the life of a prosecutor to fully satisfy him, probably for all time. During his first year in office he had one hundred and sixty convictions which still stands as a record breaker in this county. Mr. Brierly has served one term as city attorney for Harrisonville.

Mr. Brierly was married in 1891 to Miss Jessie Lowery, a native of Carlinville, Macoupin County, Illinois, who came to Cass County with her parents when a child. She is a daughter of Samuel and Isabella Lowery. The father is now deceased and the mother resides in Harrisonville. Mr. and Mrs. Brierly have no children.

Mr. Brierly is a Democrat and holds membership in the Christian church.

Dr. Jacob S. Triplett, a prominent physician and surgeon of Harrisonville, has practiced his profession in Cass County for a quarter of a century. He was born at Union, Loudoun County, Virginia, December 2, 1865, and is a son of Thomas Mason and Vianna Reed (Silcott) Triplett, both natives of Farquier County, Virginia, and descendants of old Virginia stock. He was a son of William and a Miss Silcott, and William Triplett was a son of Thomas Triplett. The father was a slave manager and a planter prior to the Civil War and his home was located in the Shenandoah Valley. He met with considerable property loss when General Sheridan devastated that section.

In 1868, when Dr. Triplett was about three years old, the family removed to Missouri, settling in Pettis County, where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising and became well-to-do. The parents spent the remainder of their days in Pettis County. They were the parents of the following children: H. F., superintendent of schools at Beaumont, Texas, who at one time was city superintendent of the Harrisonville school and also served as superintendent of schools of Cass County and is now well known as the author of a text book on Civil government; John T., a farmer, Pettis County, Missouri; William A., farmer, Pettis County, and a member of the board of county judges, having been elected to that office in 1916; Dr. J. S., the subject of this sketch; Thomas Mason, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Howard L., agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at Woodston, Kansas, and Mrs. J. F. Charles, Washington, Indiana.

Dr. Triplett was reared on his father's farm in Blackwater township, Pettis County, and attended the Higgins district school. In the spring of 1884 he entered the State Normal School at Warrensburg, and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1887. However, his course in the Normal School had been interrupted two or three times as he had taught a couple of terms of school in the meantime. After graduating he taught a term of school at Woodland District, Johnson County.

In the fall of 1888, Dr. Triplett entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan and was graduated from that institution June 25, 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After practicing in the vicinity of his old home in Pettis County about a year, he located at Harrisonville in July, 1892, and has been successfully engaged in the practice there to the present time. He has never ceased to be a student of the

science of his great profession and has won the reputation for being one of the most capable and painstaking physicians and surgeons of Cass County, and in recent years has given special attention to surgery. In the spring of 1901, he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic and took another course at that institution in the fall of 1902.

Dr. Triplett served as health officer of Cass County from 1904 to 1907 and was city physician of Harrisonville from 1902 to 1909. He was a charter member of the Cass County Medical Society and served as the secretary of that society from its organization November 6, 1902, until December, 1906. In 1905 he was a delegate from Cass County to the State Association. In 1908 he attended a meeting of the American Medical Association of Chicago and at that time took a course in Surgical Clinics in that city. His office is located on the south side of the square, over Levi Smith's market. Prior to that he was located over Volle's bakery until July 29, 1909.

Dr. Triplett was united in marriage in 1899 to Miss Perle Bridges, a native of Cass County, born near East Lynne, a daughter of John C. Bridges, an early settler of Camp Branch township, now residing at El Dorado Springs. Dr. and Mrs. Triplett are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Andrew A. Whitsitt, one of the leading lawyers of Cass County, who on January 1, 1917, completed a term of six years as judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District, is a native of Kentucky. Judge Whitsitt was born near Mount Sterling and is a son of W. D. and Ardena (Black) Whitsitt, both also natives of Kentucky and of Scotch origin.

Judge Whitsitt's parents came to Cass County in 1861 and settled near Harrisonville where the father engaged in farming. The father was a democrat and took an active interest in politics. He served as postmaster of Pleasant Hill during President Cleveland's two administrations. Both he and his wife are now deceased and their remains are buried in the Pleasant Hill cemetery.

When a boy, Judge Whitsitt attended the district school in Cass County, the first one being the George Moore School House, which was named after Carrie Nation's father. Later Mr. Whitsitt attended a preparatory school at Russellville, Indiana, and also attended school at College Mound, Missouri. He then entered Depauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science and received his diploma.

After completing his educational career, Judge Whitsitt read law and after being admitted to the bar began the practice of his profession at Harrisonville. He immediately built up a large practice and has always ranked as one of the able representatives of his profession in this section of the state. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Cass County and in 1911 was elected Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District and during his experience of six years on the bench he has won a reputation as a judge who not only knew the law but was fair and fearless in its administration. At the close of his judicial term, Judge Whitsitt resumed the practice of law in Harrisonville.

On February 4, 1888, Judge Whitsitt was united in marriage with Miss Mary Tatum of Glasgow, Missouri, and to this union two children have been born: Odelle and Andrew B., students at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri.

Judge Whitsitt is a member of the Woodmen of the World and he is Presbyterian in faith.

C. A. Burke, superintendent of schools of Cass County, ranks among the foremost educators of the state. He has had years of experience in educational work and has held many responsible positions, and in whatever capacity he has served, the natural deduction would be that he was too big for the job as each position which he has held has carried with it a greater responsibility than the preceding one.

Mr. Burke was born at Center View, Johnson County, Missouri, January 13, 1873, and is a son of Edward J. and Zantippe (Whitsett) Burke, both natives of Johnson County. Edward J. Burke is a son of William Burke, a native of Virginia, who was a pioneer settler of Cooper County, Missouri. He afterwards went to Saline County and later to Johnson County, where he died in 1895, at the age of eighty-four. He came to Missouri in 1832. Edward J. Burke now resides at Warrensburg, Johnson County.

The Whitsett family came from Kentucky and were also early settlers. Zantippe Whitsett's father was a pioneer Presbyterian preacher of Johnson County.

C. A. Burke is one of a family of four children born to his parents. The others are as follows: Lula, married Virgil Cox, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; George G., a farmer in Johnson County, Missouri, and Mrs. Etta Jacox, deceased. Mr. Burke was reared in Johnson County and edu-

cated in the public schools and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. He began teaching in Johnson County, when he was eighteen years old, and after teaching two terms at the Hepsidam school, he taught one year at Ovid, Missouri, and then three years at Center View. He then became principal of the Warrensburg grade school and held that position six years, when he became principal of the high school in that city and after holding that position one year, he became superintendent of the city schools of Butler, Missouri. After remaining there six years, he was appointed superintendent of the Harrisonville city schools and after having served in that capacity for three years and four months, he was appointed superintendent of schools of Cass County January 1, 1915, to fill out an unexpired term. On the following April he was elected to that office and his present term will expire in 1919.

Mr. Burke is a hard worker and keeps in close touch with the public school system of the county. He is an advanced educator and believes in substantial progress but is not a faddist and the schools of Cass County are making splendid progress under his administration. On August 2, 1898, Mr. Burke was united in marriage with Miss Mola Larrimer of Center View, Johnson County, Missouri, and two children have been born to this union, Frances A. and Charles, both students in the Harrisonville public schools.

Mr. Burke is a member of the Masonic lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a number of insurance fraternal orders. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and he is a democrat. He is a member of the State Teachers' Association and generally attends the meetings of that organization and takes an active interest in its work.

Bud Cox, recorder of Cass County, who by his courteous and obliging manner is not only keeping his old friends but winning new ones every day, is a native of Kentucky. He was born near Cain Valley, Taylor County, Kentucky, January 30, 1871, and is a son of Archie and Lucy F. (Yates) Cox, both natives of Boyle County, Kentucky, and were born near Danville. The father was born December 21, 1828. His parents were Virginians, who settled in Kentucky at a very early date.

Archie Cox was reared to manhood in his native state and in 1884 came to Missouri and first settled in Carroll County and five years later came to Cass County, and settled on a farm near East Lynne, where he spent the remainder of his life. He made farming the chief occupation of

his life, with the exception of four years during the Civil War when he served in the Confederate army under Gen. John Morgan. He was a hard working man, a good citizen and met with a reasonable degree of success. He died in Cass County, November 10, 1903, and his wife, who is now past eighty-four years of age, survives him and is exceptionally strong and healthy for one of her years. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living as follows: F. R., lives near Hardiman, Texas; J. H., Carroll County, Missouri; E. M., East Lynne, Missouri; and Bud, the subject of this sketch.

Bud Cox received a good education in the public schools of Kentucky and Missouri and began life as a farmer, and was successfully engaged in that vocation until he was elected county recorder in November, 1914. He is a democrat and since he has been a voter he has been active in the welfare of his party, and been identified with the democratic organization of Cass County. While on the farm he served as trustee of Camp Branch township, and has been a member of the Democratic County Central Committee for four years.

Mr. Cox was married November 26, 1893, to Miss Clara V. Stair, a native of Cass County. She is a daughter of Jacob Stair, a native of Wisconsin, who was an early settler in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Cox have been born three children as follows: Eula Frances; Earl and Mary Margaret, all students in the Harrisonville schools.

Mr. Cox is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Nonpareil No. 372, East Lynne, Missouri, and he and his family belong to the Christian church. He is a conscientious and capable public official and his practice as a public officer is an exemplification of the theory that public office is a public trust.

Lee Spicer.—In this age of municipal unrest when towns and cities are clamoring for a more efficient and economical administration of local government, it is refreshing and encouraging to find a town that seemingly has solved this great problem. Harrisonville has demonstrated that the remedy for a clean, honest and efficient city government is not to be found in homeopathic doses of municipal pills prescribed by doctors of political economy in the shape of this or that form of government, but rather in the character, force and ability of the man placed at the head of the city's affairs. Lee Spicer, whose name introduces this sketch, has been mayor of Harrisonville for eight years and during that time it has been one of the best governed cities in the country.

Mr. Spicer was born near Linkville, Platte County, Missouri, August 8, 1868, and is a son of Hiram A. and Sarah A. (Smith) Spicer. Hiram A. Spicer was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and his father was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, who came to Missouri about 1832 and settled in Platte County. He was a farmer and spent his life in that county.

Hiram A. Spicer followed farming and spent the latter part of his life in Clay County, Missouri, where he died in 1902, and his widow now resides on the old homestead in Clay County. She was born in Lincoln, Missouri, of Kentucky parents, who later settled on a farm in Bates County, one mile west of Butler. The father died there during the Civil War while Butler was a Union military post. He was a Mason and the Union soldiers stationed at the post gave him a Masonic burial. After the death of her husband, and when Order No. 11 was issued, the mother with her children left their Bates County home and went to Lincoln, Missouri, driving the entire distance with an ox team. After the close of the war they returned to Bates County and the mother died in Butler in 1907.

Lee Spicer is one of a family of five children as follows: Lee, the subject of this sketch; William, resides on the old homestead in Clay County; George, lives near Littleton, Colorado; Annie and Bess, reside on the old homestead in Clay County with their mother.

Mr. Spicer was educated in the public schools of Platte and Clay Counties and Butler Academy. In 1889 he entered the employ of the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company at Archie, Missouri, and one year later was transferred to Rich Hill and shortly after that to Amoret and in September, 1890, was made manager for that Company at Archie, Missouri. He served there in that capacity for fourteen years and on February 1, 1904, was transferred to Kansas City, Missouri, as auditor for the company. He served in that capacity until October 1, 1904, when he came to Harrisonville as manager for that Company here and is still serving in that capacity.

On October 7, 1891, Mr. Spicer was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth L. Hornberger of Butler, Missouri, a native of this state born at Sweet Springs. To Mr. and Mrs. Spicer have been born the following children: Angie, a teacher in the Kansas City public schools; Hurley Lee, with his father in the lumber business; Frances Marion; Harold Curtis and Elizabeth.

Mr. Spicer was first elected mayor of Harrisonville in April, 1909,

and is now serving his fourth consecutive term. When he became mayor, the city was ten thousand dollars in debt. Notwithstanding the fact that the city was voted dry six months before he took office, and thus a large source of revenue cut off, he succeeded in paying off the city's indebtedness within five years without increasing taxes. During his incumbency in office the lighting system has been improved and a white-way installed which necessitated a slight raise in taxes, to meet this extra expenditure of six thousand dollars. When Mr. Spicer became mayor there was no system of keeping the city accounts in practice and he immediately proceeded to systematize the city's bookkeeping, and since his first administration began he has published a financial statement of the city's condition monthly, something that had never been practiced in Harrisonville before. These statements are numbered consecutively and the one at this writing, September, 1916, is number ninety.

Mr. Spicer is a democrat and since boyhood has been active in political affairs. He is chairman of the Cass County Democratic Central Committee and has held that position for four years, and has been a member of the County Committee since he was a voter. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and master of the Harrisonville Lodge No. 47 A. F. and A. M. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and he is secretary of the building committee of the new church. He is one of the most progressive business men of Cass County.

Ludwig Oswald Kunze, a pioneer business man of Harrisonville, and Civil War veteran, died January 16, 1914. He was active in his business affairs until within a few years of his death. Mr. Kunze was born in Neustettin, Prussia, Germany, August 12, 1833, he was christened and reared in the Lutheran church. His father held an office in the capacity of tax collector under King Fredrick William IV. His parents both died when he was young, before he had reached his teens, leaving him in the care of a guardian. He had four brothers and two sisters. He was apprenticed to a watchmaker and learned the trade at Koslin. At the age of fifteen he went to Berlin where he accepted a responsible position with one of the leading firms of that city. Among his duties he was given charge of the time pieces in the King's palace, in the Cathedral and government building of Berlin. It was his thorough dislike for a mon-

archial form of government, and his keen desire to live under a republican government that prompted his immigration to the United States. He came to this country in 1855 and resided in New York City for six months when he went to St. Louis and remained there a little over a year when he went to Dubuque, Iowa. In December, 1857, he came to Harrisonville and here embarked in the watchmaking business and began to establish the jewelry business, which during the years that followed became a synonym for honesty, reliability and fair dealing.

In 1861, right at the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Kunze enlisted, soul and body with the "Lost Cause". Walking from Harrisonville to Springfield, Missouri, there he was mustered into Company B Sixth Missouri Regiment of the Confederate Army. June 2, 1862, he entered Company F, then in command of the late Captain J. M. Weidemyer of Clinton, Missouri, and in command of Colonel Francis M. Cockrell. Among his comrades were George January of Freeman, E. H. Reed of Eight Mile, and Richard White of Harrisonville and also Fielding E. Bybee and Joseph Briscoe, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Kunze was honorably discharged from the service by the United States as a prisoners of war June 1, 1865. Some years prior to his death the Daughters of the Confederacy bestowed upon him the Southern Cross of Honor. A letter from Captain Weidemyer accompanied the cross, commending him as a fine soldier in every way worthy to wear the cross of honor.

After the war Mr. Kunze returned to Harrisonville and resumed his business which meant that he had to begin anew for all that he had, had been destroyed. When he first commenced business here it was in a small room on the corner where the Kunze building now stands, and during all these years the business has been conducted at the same place.

Mr. Kunze was married in 1869 to Miss Alice Price, only daughter of Silas and Mary Ellen Price, who were natives of Virginia, coming to Missouri in 1845. The father died years ago and the mother is now living near Harrisonville. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kunze: Mrs. Opal Burch, Harrisonville; Leota and Ludwig Oswald, Jr., a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

As a man and a citizen, Mr. Kunze applied to his life and his business the philosophy of never "crying over spilled milk". He was broad, liberal and generous. He was careful and considerate, weighing carefully and well the steps he was about to take and never thereafter worrying about what had been done. He left Germany because he did not like the form

of government and came to the United States to become an American and an American he was, an ideal one. He was a good citizen, and a patriot in all that words define.

Ludwig Oswald Kunze, the "Trustworthy Jeweler" of Harrisonville, is a native of Cass County. He is a son of Ludwig Oswald Kunze, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and was born in Harrisonville, August 13, 1881. The Kunze jewelry business bears the distinction of being the oldest business house in Cass County. It has been conducted under the same name and located at the same place since December 12, 1857, with the exception of the time that its founder, the senior Kunze, was in the army during the Civil War.

In addition to the jewelry business Mr. Kunze carries electrical supplies, musical instruments and queensware, and thus, as a mercantile institution the Kunze store is second to none in importance in Cass County. The straightforward method and honest representation has been followed in this store for two generations—sixty years—and to the people of Cass County the name Kunze has become synonymous with superiority.

L. O. Kunze grew to manhood in Harrisonville and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Harrisonville High School in the class of 1900. He was practically brought up in the jewelry business, learning the watchmaking trade in his father's store and at the death of his father, January 16, 1914, he continued with the business.

Mr. Kunze was united in marriage October 14, 1914, with Miss Perle Famuliner, a daughter of George W. Famuliner, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Kunze has been born one child, Georgia Rebecca.

Mr. Kunze is a member of the Masonic lodge and is a democrat. He is one of Cass County's progressive young business men.

C. F. Mayer, the capable and accommodating clerk of the Circuit Court of Cass County, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Jackson County, December 3, 1887, and is a son of Charles L. and Laura (Bolin) Mayer.

At the age of two years, C. F. Mayer was left an orphan and was reared from that age to manhood by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Phillips of Cass County, who insofar as rearing, educating and parental solicitude are concerned, have always been the best of parents to him.

Mr. Mayer was reared on a farm and attended the public schools and the Harrisonville High School, graduating from that institution in the class of 1904. He then took a two years course in the Warrensburg Normay School, after which he was engaged in teaching for three years. In January, 1911, he was appointed deputy county clerk under County Clerk George P. Kimberlin. He held that position for four years and in November, 1914, was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, taking office January 1, 1915.

Mr. Mayer was married March 1, 1911, to Miss Blanche E. Dealy, a native of Cass County.

Mr. Mayer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 197, Harrisonville, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a democrat and has supported the policies and principles of that party since casting his first vote. Mr. Mayer is an efficient and courteous public official and his frank and honest methods have justly won the confidence of the public.

Dr. W. M. Slaughter, a prominent osteopath of Harrisonville, is a native of Missouri. He was born at Hickman Mills, Jackson County, November 17, 1887, and is a son of O. V. and Elizabeth (Harvon) Slaughter, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Indiana. O. V. Slaughter was born at Hickman Mills and his parents were pioneers of Jackson County. He is an extensive stock man and owns one of the finest farms in Jackson County. He is also president of the Farmers Bank of Grand View, Missouri.

Dr. Slaughter is one of a family of eight children, all of whom are living as follows: Capt. Homer H., a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and now professor of mathematics in that institution; Dr. W. M., the subject of this sketch; John M., a graduate of the University of Missouri, resides at home; Seth, a student at Drake University; Miner, a mechanical engineering student in the University of Missouri; Ruth, a student at Drake University; Stephen, a student in Ruskin High School and Eunice, a student in the grade schools at home.

Dr. Slaughter was educated in the public schools of Jackson County and Ruskin High School. He then took a course in the Los Angeles University, Los Angeles, California, and then entered the Central College of Osteopathy, where he was graduated in the class of 1909. He then took a postgraduate course at the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy and

also took a course in surgery. In 1912 he located at Harrisonville, Missouri, where he has built up a large practice, and has met with unusual success in his professional work. He is a member of the Missouri State Osteopathic Association and also the National Osteopathic Association. He is a democrat and a member of the Christian church. Dr. Slaughter ranks high in his profession and his genial and courteous manner has won many friends in Harrisonville and vicinity.

Elbert C. Austin, local manager for the Gwathmey Manufacturing Company at Harrisonville, Missouri, is one of the progressive and enterprising young men of this locality, and especially well qualified for the technical mechanical work in which he is engaged. The Gwathmey Manufacturing Company has a well equipped plant in Harrisonville, located between the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway depots, on Independence Street. They are manufacturers of irrigating and high duty pumps and also special iron and brass castings. They began business in Harrisonville in 1908 and since that time have been uniformly running at about full capacity. They employ eighteen men, mostly skilled mechanics, molders and machinists. Their plant is a brick structure 150 x 40 feet and well equipped with all kinds of modern machinery adapted for their purposes. They have another plant located at Webb City, Missouri, which is the company headquarters. The plant at Harrisonville is being enlarged, so that they will employ thirty or forty men.

Elbert C. Austin was born in Shenandoah, Iowa, March 28, 1883, and is a son of U. A. and Eliza (Cameron) Austin, natives of Michigan. The mother is now deceased and the father resides at Independence, Missouri. They were the parents of seven children as follows: Lena, married W. H. Bartholomew, Independence, Missouri; Bernice, married D. H. Crick, Independence, Missouri; Gertrude, married C. W. Clowe, Independence, Missouri; C. B. Austin, Gold Leaf, Oregon, where he is engaged in the mercantile business; Elbert C., the subject of this sketch; Frederick L., an employe of the Gwathmey Manufacturing Company, Harrisonville; and Arthur H., Marshalltown, Iowa.

When nineteen years of age Elbert C. Austin began an apprenticeship at the molders' trade in the Crick Foundry at Independence, Missouri, and after completing his apprenticeship, he continued as an employe in that foundry until 1908, when he came to Harrisonville as assistant

foreman in the Eagle Scale Company's factory here. When that company was consolidated with the American Scale Company, they built a plant at Pleasant Hill and Mr. Austin was employed there for six months. He then came to Harrisonville as local manager for the Gwathmey Manufacturing Company and has served in that capacity to the present time. He is a skilled mechanic and is gifted with the ability to manage and get results. He apparently has the cooperation of his employes and the confidence of both his employer and employes.

Mr. Austin was married June 1, 1912, to Miss Essie B. Aikin of Harrisonville, and they have one child, Elbert C., Jr. Mr. Austin is independent in his political views, believing in the necessity of honest and capable men in public office instead of promises of political parties. He is a member of the Latter-Day Saints church.

C. B. Newlee, the veteran merchant tailor of Harrisonville, has been in business in this city continuously under the same firm name longer than any other individual or firm in Harrisonville. Mr. Newlee is a native of Missouri and was born at Liberty, Clay County, May 27, 1850. He is a son of James and Ann Maria (Soper) Newlee. The father was born and reared in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and came to Missouri, settling in Clay county when a young man. He was a brick mason and for several years was engaged in contracting and building at Liberty, and many of the buildings now standing in that town were erected by him. He also manufactured the brick which he used. His wife, Ann Maria Soper, was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri with her parents who located in Clay County when she was a child and the old Soper homestead is still intact in that county and the house is in a good state of preservation. James Newlee and his wife are both deceased. Four of their children are now living, as follows: William, was in Old Mexico, when last heard from; Nannie, widow of W. B. Carson, resides in Chicago, Illinois; C. B., the subject of this sketch; and John, Los Angeles, California.

C. B. Newlee was reared and educated at Liberty, Missouri, and when a boy served an apprenticeship in a woolen factory there. After he learned the woolen maker's trade, he learned the tailor's trade and served a three and a half years' apprenticeship at that. He then managed a tailor shop for his uncle, C. A. Newlee, for a time at Liberty when he bought the business, which he conducted for a time, when he came to Harrisonville and engaged in the tailoring business here and since that

time has continuously conducted a tailor shop. The first suit of clothes that he made after coming to Harrisonville was a wedding suit for Obe Harris and among his customers today, are many whose trade he has had ever since he established himself in business here, and among that number is the editor of this work.

Mr. Newlee was married to Miss Julia Turner of Clay County, Missouri, who died, leaving the following children: Walter Lee, Seattle, Washington; Tapp T., Jonesboro, Arkansas; Mabel, Harrisonville; Ruby, married T. H. Brous, El Dorado Springs, Missouri; and Lula, married Al Pennelton, Cleveland, Missouri. Mr. Newlee's second wife bore the maiden name of Fannie Teegarden, a native of Clay County, Missouri.

Mr. Newlee is a charter member of Lodge No. 149, Knights of Pythias, and his political affiliations have always been with the democratic party. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is one of the substantial citizens of Cass County.

Capt. Daniel Kerns Hall, soldier, lawyer and capitalist, now deceased, was for a number of years a dominant factor in the affairs of Cass County. Captain Hall was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, September 5, 1833, and was a son of Daniel and Sabra (Knox) Hall, both of whom were natives of Maine. The mother died when Captain Hall was a child and he was reared by an older sister.

Captain Hall received his education in the public schools of Indiana and Franklin College, and when a young man read law in the office of Judge Porter at Monmouth, Illinois, and during the time that he was reading law, he also taught school to defray his expenses and was admitted the bar at Taylorville, Illinois. Shortly after that the Civil War broke out and he enlisted in Company G, Forty-first Illinois Infantry and was commissioned first lieutenant of his company. Captain Long who commanded the company was killed in action and Lieutenant Hall was promoted to succeed him. He was with his regiment in many hard fought engagements and was with Sherman on his memorable march. After his term of enlistment of three years had expired he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer and served until the close of the war. He was severely wounded while leading his company at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and after being wounded was taken prisoner. He was so severely injured that he was incapacitated for further active field service, and after being exchanged served with the army in other capacities than the active command of his company on the field, being in the commissary department.

At the close of the war, Captain Hall returned to Monmouth, Illinois, where he was engaged in the practice of law, but a short time, and in 1866 came to Cass County and located at Pleasant Hill and engaged in the active practice of his profession and later came to Harrisonville. He invested extensively in land at an early day in this county and vicinity and in later years his own private business had developed to such an extent that it required most of his attention, and he was compelled to give up a large part of his law practice. At the time of his death, February 18, 1905, he was one of the largest land owners in Cass County. He was a Knights Templar Mason and in politics was a democrat. He was a member of the Baptist church and for a great many years taught a Sunday school class. Captain Hall was a big-hearted, broad-minded, liberal man who was almost as free from prejudice as is possible for man to be. When he was in the army he was a soldier, and a good one; when the war was over he was a citizen and forgot the animosities of strife. No matter under what flag Captain Hall's friend and neighbor had fought, he was still his friend and neighbor.

On March 17, 1867, Captain Hall and Miss Lucy Jane Hawley were united in marriage in Ripley County, Indiana. She was a daughter of E. S. and Eliza Porter (Stevenson) Hawley and a native of Ripley County, Indiana. Her father was a native of Connecticut and her mother of Kentucky. They spent their lives in Ripley County, Indiana. To Captain and Mrs. Hall were born the following children: Iza H., married A. R. Elder, Harrisonville; Charles Ripley, Harrisonville; Sabrah H. married Frank Runnenburger of Harrisonville and is now deceased; May H., married R. R. Deacon, Harrisonville and Delmar K., Jr., Harrisonville.

Mrs. Hall is an estimable woman and resides in her comfortable home at Harrisonville; like her late husband she is a member of the Baptist church.

Isaac Van Camp, a successful farmer and stockman of Grand River township, is a Cass County pioneer. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855 and is a son of John T. and Elizabeth (Reed) Van Camp, both natives of New Jersey but reared in Ohio, coming to that state with their respective parents when children. John T. Van Camp followed freighting and teaming in Ohio until 1866 when he removed to Rock Island County, Illinois. When he went to Rock Island County he and his family drove through, covering the entire distance with teams and wagons. They

remained in Illinois until 1868 when they came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Cass County, two miles east of Harrisonville. They made the trip from Illinois to Missouri by boat, coming down the Mississippi river as far as St. Louis and up the Missouri from that point. After locating in Cass County the father followed farming and stock raising and met with a reasonable degree of success for those times and conditions. He died December 13, 1889, and his wife died February 8, 1910, and their remains are buried in East Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Isaac, the subject of this sketch; John, Marion, deceased; Miner, farmer, Grand River township; twins who died in infancy and Don, farmer and stockman, Grand River township.

Isaac Van Camp was about thirteen years old when he came to Cass County with his parents. He remained on the home farm with his father and attended the district school. The school which he attended was held in an old log school house which later became his property when he purchased the land upon which it stood, and it is a source of great satisfaction to Mr. Van Camp to own the old log school house. His teacher was Miss Carrie Stephens, now Mrs. Price who resides in Harrisonville. Mr. Van Camp has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation and has met with uniform success and is one of the well-to-do men of Cass County. His home farm consists of one hundred and forty-seven acres of well improved land with good buildings and is one of the well kept places of Grand River township.

Mr. Van Camp was married July 25, 1883, to Miss Mary Olive Whited, who was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. She is a daughter of John A. and Nancy Jane (Brady) Whited, natives of Indiana. They came to Missouri in 1868 and settled in Cass County near Harrisonville and spent the remainder of their lives in this county. The father died September 18, 1895, and the mother passed away January 17, 1886. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Camp have been born ten children, as follows: Susie, married Herbert Liggett, Harrisonville; John Franklin, deceased; Samuel Marion, Rosallie, Washington; Robert Verner, resides with his parents; Effie E., married Ray Perkins, Harrisonville; Jessie May, deceased; Nellie, married Leslie Easter, Rosallie, Washington; Ernest Isaac, deceased; Eloise, and Ralph.

Mr. Van Camp is a democrat and keeps well posted on political and current events. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, and he and Mrs. Van Camp belong to the Baptist church. Mr. Van Camp

is a substantial citizen and has been well known to the editor of this work for many years and the Van Camp family are representatives of Cass County's best people.

Nathan E. Harrelson, now deceased, was a prominent pioneer business man of Cass County. He was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, January 10, 1807, and was a son of Jeremiah Harrelson. The greater part of his youth was spent in Kentucky. He came to Missouri with his father in 1831, and settled in Lafayette County and thence to Jackson County. After one year he returned to Lafayette County, improved some land which he had bought and then sold it to Rev. Finis Ewing. Coming again to Jackson County, he settled near Independence, purchased a farm on Round Grove Creek, raised one crop and soon engaged in the mercantile business at Pleasant Hill with W. W. Wright, in 1835. They were the first dry goods merchants in that place. While so engaged Mr. Harrelson assisted in organizing Cass County (then Van Buren County) and was at the first election. Previous to this, however, in 1834 he was employed by John Slayton, of Jackson County, to peddle with an ox team over these vast prairies, exchanging goods for stock and all kinds of furs and barter.

After continuing in business at Pleasant Hill for one year, Mr. Harrelson disposed of his interest to his partner and purchased lands in Heart's Grove, Jackson County, improved a farm and traded it in a short time to the McCoy Brothers, of Independence for merchandise. He subsequently bought the Younger Ferry and lands on the Missouri River in Jackson County, now the site of Randolph, and started a store. He remained there until 1845, organizing the town, selling town lots and did a large business. In 1845 he came to Cass County (then Van Buren) and settled near where Belton now stands and bought a large tract of land, made good improvements, built a residence and other buildings.

In 1849 Mr. Harrelson made the trip to the Pacific coast, "the land of gold", and remained there until the spring of 1851, when he returned with his anticipation fully realized. While in that country he was engaged in supplying the miners with merchandise and met with financial success. Upon his return home in 1852-3, he bought a saw- and flouring-mill in Kansas City in partnership with T. H. West. In a year or so he sold his interest to Mr. West, and in 1854 engaged in the freighting business to New Mexico for the government. Disposing of this business in 1855 to Messrs. Bartleson & Sons, he began dealing in and raising mules and stock and

NATHAN E. HARRELSON.

purchased lands extensively, becoming one of the largest land owners of the county.

During the Civil war Mr. Harrelson was a positive Union man, but lost his buildings and other property, then valued at $45,000. In the spring of 1863 he went to Colorado with a large herd of cattle and located the noted Cocheco Springs, where he had a large stock ranch and obtained Governor Evans' certificate for the same. After getting his stock well fixed, he again engaged in the freighting business for the government with his son, William, continuing it until 1866, but soon after he returned to Cass County and spent the remainder of his life here. He dealt extensively in mules and acquired several thousand acres of land in Missouri and Kansas.

Mr. Harrelson married Miss Maleta West September 1, 1831. She was the daughter of James West of Simpson County, Kentucky. They had five children, James W., deceased; William H. resides in California, and John B., of Belton, Missouri. They lost two daughters, Martha died in infancy and Amanda M. married James Allen, Esq., and died leaving two sons, William and Walter. Mrs. Harrelson died September 28, 1880, lamented by all who knew her.

Mr. Harrelson was a Democrat and an active member of the Baptist Church. He was one of Cass County's most successful men of affairs—and while he accumulated a fortune for his time, he was not a self-centered money-maker. He was a broad gauged man who was deeply interested in the welfare of his fellowmen and the community, and he perhaps did as much for the early development of Cass County as any one man who ever lived within its borders.

Mrs. James W. Harrelson is a Cass County pioneer and a native of Virginia. She bore the maiden name of Shelton, being a daughter of Henry W. and Sarah (Wilson) Shelton, also natives of Virginia and descendants from Colonial ancestry, of English descent. On the paternal side, Mrs. Harrelson is related to Patrick Henry. She was married to J. W. Harrelson in 1872. He was a son of Nathan E. Harrelson, a Cass County pioneer, who was the first dry goods merchant at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. He became a very well-to-do man for those days and in the course of his business career acquired extensive land holdings. A sketch of him appears in this volume.

J. W. Harrelson has two brothers now living, William H., who resides in California, and John B., Belton, Missouri. After their marriage, J. W.

Harrelson and his wife settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Cass County. In addition to his farming and stock raising, in which he was considered very successful, he dealt extensively in mules and became one of the large land owners of Cass County.

Mr. Harrelson's business career brought him into contact with a great many people and he had a broad acquaintance and possessed the absolute confidence of his fellow man with whom he came into contact and had business relations. However, he was a man who made but few very intimate friends, although he had a great deal of confidence in his fellow men. He loved his home and made it a point to leave all business worries outside of the home life. He was indulgent to his family and never seemed happier than when with them. A few years prior to his death he removed to Belton in order that his children might have the advantages of a better school. He died in 1904.

To J. W. Harrelson and wife were born the following children: Dr. Nathan O., Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Maleta Scott, Columbia, Missouri; Frank S., Belton, and Sarah, Mrs. Anna Green, Helen, Lena and Martha B., all residing at Belton. Mrs. Harrelson and two of her daughters reside near Belton. She is giving much thought to church work and is accomplishing a great deal of good in the way of charity. She has charge of the Orphan's Home funds. The Harrelson family is prominent in the community and one of the representative pioneer families of Cass County.

G. W. Sweitzer, a successful farmer and stockman of Grand River township, is one of the large land owners of Cass County. Mr. Sweitzer was born in Huntsville, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1855. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ritesbacher) Sweitzer, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Alsace-Lorraine. The father came to this country when a boy and spent his life in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He served in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil War but never applied for a pension. He died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1886, and his widow now resides at that place. They were the parents of five children as follows: Julia, married Louis K. Derbey, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; G. W., the subject of this sketch; Matilda, deceased; Elizabeth, married H. L. Whitman, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and Theodore, Plymouth, Pennsylvania.

G. W. Sweitzer attended the public schools of Luzerne County and later entered the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in the class of 1877. The following year he came to

Missouri and spent about a year in this state and in Kansas. He then returned to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the furniture business until 1885. He then came to Cass County, locating near Harrisonville where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. His home place adjoins the city of Harrisonville on the south and he now owns over eight hundred acres of fine productive land all of which is well improved and very valuable property. He makes a specialty of Angus cattle and has met with uniform success in raising that breed. He says they are sure winners, and he ought to know, for he has had twenty-five years of profitable experience with that breed of cattle.

Mr. Sweitzer was married in 1885 to Miss Fannie R. Knight, who was born at Waverly, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, and resided at Plymouth at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of George B. and Lydia (McAlpine) Knight. The mother died January 7, 1867, and the father is now a traveling salesman in Pennsylvania, and despite the fact that he is past eighty-three years old he covers his territory regularly and is as active and energetic as most men of half his age. He is a Civil War veteran and served in a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment as first lieutenant during the Civil War. He now resides at West Pittston, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sweitzer was one of a family of three children born to her parents. The other two are Burtis, who has been in Alaska since 1898 and Lulu M., Newton, Kansas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sweitzer have been born four children as follows: Elizabeth, married Dr. Arthur L. Parks, Rome, Bradford County, Pennsylvania; Theodore, farmer, Peculiar township, Cass County; Helen, graduate of the Harrisonville High School, class of 1911, and Joseph, a member of the class of 1918, Harrisonville High School.

Mr. Sweitzer is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America and is a democrat. Mrs. Sweitzer is prominent in club work and is a member of Friends in Council and president of the Harrisonville Library Association. The Sweitzer family are prominent in the community and have an extensive acquaintance and many friends.

J. J. Bratten, a Civil War veteran and early settler in Cass County, now living retired at Harrisonville, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Ripley County, May 2, 1845, and is a son of William and Martha (Rounds) Bratten, both natives of Maryland. They were very early settlers in Indiana, locating in that state when it was practically a wilderness.

They settled in Ripley County, where the father followed farming during the latter part of his life. He was a wheelwright in early life and made a great many spinning wheels, looms, etcetera, used by the early settlers. He enlisted for service in the Mexican War, but the company to which he belonged was never sent to the front. J. J. Bratten and George W. Oaklandon, Indiana, are the only surviving members of a family of seven children born to their parents.

Mr. Bratten grew to manhood in Ripley County, Indiana, and when he was a little past eighteen years old, he enlisted in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry and served with his regiment in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and as was the usual case in the cavalry service during the Civil War, he participated in a great many skirmishes as well as many important engagements. His command fought the Confederate forces under General Forest on a number of occasions and were also in the Missouri campaigns against General Price, which took them into Arkansas. After the surrender of General Lee, Mr. Bratten served in Texas with his regiment until February 18, 1866, when he was mustered out of service at Austin, Texas. From there they marched to Galveston and went by boat to Cairo, Illinois, and by rail to Indianapolis, where Mr. Bratten was discharged. While he had some narrow escapes, during his period of military service, he was never wounded nor taken prisoner.

December 27, 1868, Mr. Bratten was united in marriage with Miss Dolie Gookins, a native of Ripley County, Indiana, born near Delaware. She is a daughter of Orrin T. and Ann (Drane) Gookins. The father was a native of New York, and the mother was born in Ireland and came to this country with her parents when she was five years old. The Gookins family were early settlers in Indiana, where the mother died when Mrs. Bratten was five years old. Later the father married again, and in the eighties came to Missouri and after living at Warrensburg for a time, removed to Kansas City, where he and his wife died.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bratten have been born the following children: Erma, married J. A. Reeder, Salt Lake City; Clifford, resides on the home farm in Raymore township; Clarence, Salt Lake City; and Lilly, Daisy, Nellie and Lloyd, the last four mentioned being deceased.

Mr. Bratten came to Missouri with his family and located in Raymore township, where he followed general farming and stock raising and met with reasonable success, becoming one of the well-to-do men of Raymore township. He owns two hundred and forty acres of well improved

land there, which is one of the best farms in Cass County. In September, 1903, he came to Harrisonville and since that time has been retired.

When Mr. and Mrs. Bratten came to Missouri they drove through from Indiana and were four weeks and five days on the road. Mr. Bratten is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and frequently attends state and national reunions. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and has been a life long republican. He is one of Cass County's substantial citizens who has made good.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bratten have been members of the Baptist church for many years and have been active in the work of the church. Mr. Bratten has been a deacon for several years and Mrs. Bratten taught Sunday school at Coleman for ten years and she has had the satisfaction of living to see all her children members of the church. She was active in the Baptist Missionary Society and the Ladies Aid Society and was president of the Ladies Aid Society for several years while living at Coleman.

C. A. Brous, a prominent insurance man and real estate dealer of Harrisonville and also justice of the peace, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Brown County, January 11, 1851, and is a son of Louis W. and Catherine (Caley) Brous, both natives of Ohio. Louis W. Brous was a descendant of Virginia stock. His father, Frederick Brous, came from Virginia and settled in the vicinity of Hillsboro, Ohio, about 1790, and the house which he built on the old Brous homestead, near Hillsboro, Ohio, is still standing and in a good state of preservation, and the property is still owned by one of his descendants, Charles Heistein, a cousin of C. A. Brous. Catherine Caley was a daughter of George Caley, who came from Hagerstown, Maryland, and settled in Brown County, Ohio, at a very early date. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Louis W. Brous came to Missouri with his family in 1871, and located on Eight Mile Creek in Cass County, about seven miles southeast of Harrisonville. When he came here the family consisted of nineteen children and grand-children. The father was a farmer and spent the balance of his life in Cass County after coming here. He died in 1876 and his wife departed this life in 1898, at the age of seventy-three. They were the parents of fifteen children, two of whom died in Ohio, and the others are as follows: George F., lives in Barton County, Missouri; Ella, now the wife of Jacob Sanders, Hillsboro, Ohio; John W., died in Cass County in 1872; C. A., the subject of this sketch; Lutitia, deceased, was the wife of J. W. Rees, Winchester, Ohio; B. F., Fresno, California; James R., Womble,

Arkansas; Charles E., Salmon City, Idaho; S. L., merchant, Harrisonville; Emma, married W. W. Duncan and lives near Harrisonville, Missouri; Thomas H., El Dorado Springs, Missouri; Elizabeth A., married C. Arner, Lane, Kansas; and Stella D., deceased.

C. A. Brous received his education in the public schools of Ohio and came to Cass County, Missouri, with his parents in 1871. He remained at home and cared for his mother on the home place until he was thirty. He then engaged in farming for himself until 1882, when he came to Harrisonville and was engaged in clerking about ten years. He served as deputy sheriff for twelve years and in the meantime was justice of the peace for six years. On March 1, 1910, when the new County Home was completed north of Harrisonville, he became superintendent of that institution and served in that capacity until March 1, 1916, when he resigned and engaged in the fire insurance, real estate and collection business in Harrisonville and was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1917.

Mr. Brous was married August 23, 1882, to Miss Ida M. Elder of Cass County, Missouri, and a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. To this union have been born three children: Bessie B., Iza M. and Hattie W. The youngest daughter is a student in the Harrisonville High School and the other two girls are graduates of that institution.

Mr. Brous is a democrat and a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World and one of Cass County's most representative citizens.

Capt. Amos S. Bradley, a Civil War veteran and prominent pioneer of Cass County, now deceased, was a native of Indiana and a descendant of old southern stock. Captain Bradley was born in Morgan County, Indiana, June 19, 1838, and was a son of William J. and Maggie (Prewitt) Bradley, both natives of Kentucky, the former of North Carolina parentage. William J. Bradley and his wife spent most of their lives in Indiana and western Illinois.

Capt. Amos S. Bradley was reared in Indiana and in the early fifties went to Kansas and took up a farm of government land in one of the eastern border counties of that state, which was then a territory. However, he came to Missouri prior to the war and settled in Cass County near Everett where he taught school, being one of the pioneer school teachers of that vicinity. He also followed farming in connection with teaching and owned about eighty acres of land in that locality.

Captain Bradley was a man of decided political convictions and when

the Civil War broke out he organized a company in 1861 which became officially known as Company I, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, which was attached to General Parsons brigade and General Sterling Price's division. Captain Bradley was a fearless and capable officer and distinguished himself on many occasions for his bravery. He commanded his company in many important engagements and numerous skirmishes. He was at the battles of Pea Ridge, Elkhorn, Lonejack and was severely wounded at the battle of Helena, Arkansas.

At the close of the Civil War, Captain Bradley returned to Cass County and located in Grand River township on what is now known as the Bradley Brothers farm, and devoted the balance of his life to the peaceful pursuits of farming and stock raising, meeting with uniform success in his undertakings and at the time of his death, November 21, 1884, was considered very well to do for that time. In the early days he followed land surveying to quite an extent and later served a term as county surveyor of Cass County. He was a lifelong democrat and took a keen interest in political affairs. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Captain Bradley was married in Texas, September 13, 1865, to Miss Mary P. McKinney, a native of Cass County, born in Grand River township just a short distance north of the present Bradley Brothers' home. She was a daughter of Nathan H. and Mary B. (Masterson) McKinney, natives of Danville, Kentucky, who were early settlers in Missouri. They came to Johnson County in 1836 and in 1838 came to Cass County, settling in the immediate vicinity of where the Bradley brothers now live. When the McKinney family settled here this section of the country was considered well on the border of civilization. Indians were plentiful and many of them in an uncivilized state but the McKinney family never had any trouble with Indians as Mr. McKinney thoroughly understood the character of the so called "Noble Red Man" and knew how to get along with him. Nathan H. McKinney made two trips to California and one trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He went to the Pacific coast during the gold excitement in 1849 returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama and made another trip later and returned by the overland route, bringing with him a number of cattle and considerable freight. He died in 1858, aged forty-nine years and his wife died in 1900 at the age of eighty-six. They were the parents of eight children, the following of whom grew to maturity and are all now deceased: Americas, married Dr. G. H. Hansbrough; a pioneer of this section who came from Kentucky; William H.; Jane M., married

James M. Bills; Mary P., married Captain Bradley; Chloe C. was never married and Nathan H. married Lina B. Wells, who now resides at Vacaville, California, and he is deceased.

Captain Amos S. Bradley and wife were the parents of the following children: Mary, married Hezekiah Thomas, Pleasant Hill, and is now deceased; Amos S., of the firm of Bradley Bros.; Nathan M., of the firm of Bradley Bros.; William J., Winnamucca, Nevada; and Guilford H., Los Angeles, California. The firm of Bradley Bros., composed of Amos S. and Nathan M. Bradley, ranks among the leading farmers and stock raisers of Cass County. They carry on general farming on an extensive scale and have a splendid farm of five hundred acres, located four miles west of Harrisonville in Grand River township. They are very successful breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle. They are both democrats and Nathan M. is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Central Protective Association. They are both unmarried. They are progressive young men and prominent in Cass County.

Runnenburger Brothers and Company, furniture dealers, undertakers and dealers in musical instruments, is one of the oldest mercantile establishments in Harrisonville and has been conducted under the Runnenburger name for over half a century. This business was founded in 1866 by Francis Xavier Runnenburger, father of the present owners and proprietors, Frank E. and Turner A. Runnenburger.

Francis Xavier Runnenburger was a native of Germany, born in Neiweid, Germany, October 26, 1825. He came to America about 1855, and worked at his trade, which was cabinet making, in Davenport, Iowa, for a time. He then came to Kansas City, where he was engaged in contracting for a few years, and in 1859 came to Cass County, settling in Harrisonville. When the Civil War broke out and later when Order No. 11 was issued, he operated a grist mill in Harrisonville. In 1866 he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Harrisonville, his store being located on the south side of the square. Later he moved to North Independence street, where the present spacious business block was built, which is occupied by the Runnenburger business. They occupy a frontage of one hundred and forty-five feet and carry a complete line of furniture and musical instruments, including the new Edison phonograph.

Francis Xavier Runnenburger was married May 4, 1865, to Miss Mary Kelley, a daughter of William Kelley, and to this union the follow-

ing children were born: George, died in childhood; Turner A., Frank E., and one died in infancy; and Gertrude, who married Luther Twyman, a former treasurer of Cass County, now residing in Carthage, Missouri.

Mr. Runnenburger was a democrat and during the Civil War his sympathies were with the South. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, and also held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows: He was a successful business man and the demands of his business were always given his undivided attention, during the course of his career. He died February 17, 1890, and his widow now resides in Harrisonville.

Frank E. Runnenburger, son of Francis X. Runnenburger, was born in Harrisonville, July 11, 1870. He was reared in Harrisonville, and has practically spent his life in the furniture and undertaking business. Since his father's death in 1890, he and his brother Turner A. have conducted the business, and they are both of the modern progressive type of business men.

Frank E. Runnenburger was married October 1, 1894, to Miss Lilly Curry. She died March 6, 1895, and on June 24, 1901, Mr. Ruddenburger was united in marriage with Miss Sabra Hall, daughter of Captain D. K. Hall, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Runnenburger died March 14, 1913, leaving four children as follows: Ernest, Miriam, Emily and Eleanor, twins.

Mr. Runnenburger is a democrat and served as coroner of Cass County for twenty years. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Isora Sanford Palmer.—On November 21, 1835, Isora Sanford was born in Clark County, Kentucky. On February 5, 1852, she was married to Dr. Henry D. Palmer. This young couple came west, settling first at Westport, Jackson County, Missouri. About 1854 they removed to Cass County, lived part of the time in Harrisonville, most of the time on the doctor's farm, situate about three miles south of town, in Section 17-44-31. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Dr. Palmer and family moved, first to Kansas City, then to Clay County.

For forty years and more Mrs. Palmer's home was in Clay County. We clip from a notice of her death, which is so strikingly beautiful of not only her life work, but of so many pioneer wives, we beg to appropriate it here: "She was a woman of delightful disposition, strong

traits of character, and most genial and cheerful nature. Deeply devoted to her home, passionately interested in the welfare of her family, no wife or mother ever left a more precious and loving memory. Her deep sense of grateful appreciation for every little act of kindness shown, or word of sympathy spoken, was a veritable benediction to all who knew her. While her heart had known its sorrows, and life, in the passing of the years, had brought disappointments, her sunny smile and cheerful greeting was truly a delight to her many friends." How true this is of so many pioneer wives. They were willing that all the glory and applause should be given to their husbands, but they insisted upon sharing every hardship and privation with their husbands. We reflect; how many of these pioneer mothers, when their life's work is ended and they realized they had reached the "bar", proud of the helpmates they had been, their "ship of life touched the other shore—a haven of rest."

John Edwin Ryland, a modern progressive farmer and stockman of Grand River township, is a native son of Missouri and is a descendant of prominent pioneer families of Missouri on both his maternal and paternal sides. Mr. Ryland was born at Fayette, Missouri, in 1887, and is a son of I. P. and Elizabeth (Knickerbocker) Ryland, both natives of Missouri.

I. P. Ryland is now a prominent attorney in Kansas City, Missouri. He is a son of John E. Ryland, who at one time was a clerk of the Circuit Court of Cass County. John E. was a son of Judge John F. Ryland who, at an early day, was Circuit Judge of Cass County. He was a Virginian and came to Missouri from his native state in 1819 and located at Lexington. The Rylands were early settlers in Virginia and a great many members of that family now live in that state.

Elizabeth Knickerbocker, mother of John Edwin Ryland, the subject of this sketch, is a daughter of Doctor and Elizabeth (Majors) Knickerbocker. Dr. Knickerbocker was a surgeon in the Union army and was killed during the Civil War. His wife, Elizabeth Majors, was a daughter of Samuel C. Majors, a very early pioneer of Missouri. He laid out the town of Fayette, Missouri.

John Edwin Ryland is one of a family of four children born to his parents as follows: John Edwin, the subject of this sketch; Louise, married Harold S. Nicoll, Kansas City, Missouri; Jeannette, resides with her parents in Kansas City, Missouri; and Robert, a member of the law class of 1917 in the University of Virginia.

John Edwin Ryland was reared in Kansas City, Missouri, and attended the public schools and later attended the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri, and then took the agricultural course in the University of Missouri at Columbia. In 1910, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, one-half mile east of Harrisonville and since that time has been successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He makes a specialty of Holstein cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. He raises corn and grass more particularly than any other crop.

Mr. Ryland was united in marriage November 16, 1911, with Miss Sophia Hall, a native of Green Bay, Wisconsin. She is a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Lindsey) Hall, the former a native of London, England, and the latter of Wisconsin. The father, however, was reared in Wisconsin, his parents settling in that state when he was about two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Ryland have one child, John Edwin III.

Mr. Ryland is a democrat and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Ryland is a member of the Episcopal church. They are well known and prominent in the community.

Robert W. Adams, president of the Allen Banking Company, of Harrisonville, has been brought up in the banking business and is probably one of the best posted men in the intricate problems of finance in this section of the state. Mr. Adams is a native of Cass County. He was born at Pleasant Hill, December 10, 1870, and is a son of Duston and Florence (Wilson) Adams, both natives of Cuba, Allegheny County, New York. The father came to Missouri shortly after the Civil War and engaged in the mercantile business at Pleasant Hill, and shortly afterwards became interested in banking and was connected with the Bank of Pleasant Hill, which was later bought out by the Citizens' Bank of Pleasant Hill. From Pleasant Hill he went to Macon, Missouri, and was engaged in the banking business there for four years, and in 1889, removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and is now a retired capitalist of that city.

R. W. Adams received his education in the public schools of Pleasant Hill and St. James Military Academy, Macon, Missouri, and at the age of seventeen he began his banking career as a bookkeeper in the Bank of Macon, Macon, Missouri. A few years later, when the bank of Kingsville, at Kingsville, Missouri, was organized, he became its cashier and served in that capacity about five years. In 1894 he came to Harrisonville, and organized the Cass County Bank and served as it cashier until

September, 1900. At that time the Allen Banking Company bought the Cass County Bank and Mr. Adams became cashier of the Allen Banking Company until December, 1913, when he became president, and since that time he has capably filled that position.

Mr. Adams was married in 1901 to Nettie L. Beatty, of Harrisonville. He is a York Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Legion of Honor, and he belongs to the Episcopal Church.

Although primarily a banker, Mr. Adams is interested in other commercial institutions, and is president of the Cass County Telephone Company. He is public spirited and progressive, although at the same time possessing a safe degree of conservatism which is the safety valve of successful banking.

William P. Franse, now deceased, was a Cass County pioneer who came to Missouri with his parents when he was a child. He was born in Lee County, Virginia, in 1837, a son of John and Maryann (Duff) Franse, both natives of Virginia, the former of German and the latter of English descent. The Franse family came to Missouri in 1837 when William P. was about six months old, and located in Jackson County. In 1839 they came to Cass County and settled in Grand River township, six miles southwest of Harrisonville. Their first home was a pioneer log cabin. They were among the very first settlers in this section and the father, John Franse, was prominently identified with the early development of Cass County. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years and was known as "Squire Franse". He and his wife spent the remainder of their lives where they first settled in Grand River township.

William P. Franse grew to manhood in Cass County and received his education in the pioneer public schools. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Capt. Amos S. Bradley's company, which was officially known as Company I, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and served in the Confederate Army under General Price and Kirby Smith until the close of the war. He was a good soldier and won distinction on many a hard-fought battle field. At the close of the war he returned to his farm in Grand River township and spent the remainder of his life engaged principally in farming and stock raising and met with uniform success. He was a progressive man and a good citizen and was one of the well-to-do farmers and stockmen of Cass County. He was engaged in freighting for a time and in that capacity made two trips across the plains. He was a staunch democrat, although he never aspired to hold political office. He died April 17, 1913.

Mr. Franse was united in marriage April 19, 1874, to Miss Nancy Catherine Crosswhite. She was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, in Powell's Valley, and is a daughter of William L. and Elizabeth (Shown) Crosswhite, natives of Johnson County, Tennessee, the former of English descent, and the latter of English and Scotch-Irish extraction. The Crosswhite family were early settlers in Missouri, coming to this state in 1854, when Mrs. Franse was six years old. They drove through from Tennessee to Gentry County, Missouri, with ox teams and were fifty-two days enroute. There were twenty-one families who came at the same time, which formed quite a colony. In 1866, the Crosswhite family came to Cass County, where they resided about ten years, when they removed to Linn County, Kansas, settling near Parker. The father served in the Union Army, under General Sherman. The parents died at their home in Linn County.

To William P. Franse and wife were born the following children: Albert Sidney, traveling man, Kansas City, Missouri; Capitola, married Arthur Yohe, resides in Grand River township; John William, Tallaqua, Oklahoma; Harry G., Ajo, Arizona; and Vernon Rufus, resides on the home farm with his mother.

By a former marriage, to Mary Salina Grimshaw, of Marion County, Missouri, there was born one child to Mr. Franse, Roberd Edmond Lee, who was in New Orleans, Louisiana, the last heard from. Mr. Franse's first wife died in 1873.

The Franse family are members of the Baptist Church, as was also Mr. Franse. They are one of the representative pioneer families of Cass County.

Robert Lansden Foster was born May 25, 1834, in Wilson County, Tennessee, and died at Harrisonville, Missouri, March 11, 1917. His life spanned the most interesting history of this country. He came of hardy pioneer stock. In early manhood he moved to Illinois with his parents. After a short stay there he removed to Missouri, settling near Chilhowee, in Johnson County.

In 1857 Mr. Foster married Mary Elizabeth Holloway, a daughter of a pioneer settler of Cass County, where he entered into mercantile business. From this date he was practically a resident of this county, although at times temporarily at other places for good reasons. From the date of this settlement among us he became closely identified with the history of the county. His first store was located where Will Clem-

ments' hardware store now is. In a short period of time he formed a partnership with Frank Tucker in the drug business. This enterprise lasted but a short time, as the war being on, he lost everything. After the loss of this store property and the death of his partner, he removed to Illinois.

At the close of the war, Mr. Foster returned to Harrisonville, where he opened a grocery store. This he continued, part of the time by himself, and part of the time in partnership with his father-in-law, Thomas Holloway. The store was located on the east side of the square, where the William G. Parsons store now is. In 1901 he retired from business, his son succeeding him. He remained a resident of Harrisonville to the day of his death.

Mr. Foster was, from early boyhood, a Cumberland Presbyterian in faith, and democrat in politics. During his younger and more active days he was a faithful attendant upon the meetings of the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of Cass Lodge, No. 147, A. F. and A. M. All his life he was true to the principals he espoused. A man who did his own thinking, of strong convictions, he was of great force in the formative period of the early settlement of the county. His advice was sought on questions involving the political, social and religious welfare of the community. He left surviving his widow and four children. These children, without exception, are valuable adjuncts to the states and counties where they make their homes. Such is briefly the life history of one of the most useful of our pioneer settlers.

Peter S. Clemments, now deceased, was a very early pioneer of Cass County, and was prominent in the early settlement and development here. He was a native of Virginia and came to Cass County when he was twenty-two years old. He was a carpenter in early life, having learned the trade in his native state, but after coming to Cass County he followed farming, principally, and met with success.

Peter S. Clemments was married December 15, 1857, to Sarah M. Holloway. She is a native of Monroe County, Tennessee, and a daughter of William and Mary (Peck) Holloway, also natives of Tennessee, the former of Blount County and the latter in Jefferson County. They came to Cass County in 1842, and thus it will be seen they were very early settlers in this section of Missouri. They located on the Tennessee branch of the Grand River, where the father pre-empted governmnt land and the parents spent the remainder of their lives here. William Holloway

enlisted in the home guards for service during the Mexican War, but his company was never called to the front He died October 2, 1852, aged forty-two years, and his wife departed this life December 10, 1888, aged seventy-three years. William Holloway was a grandson of Barnes Holloway, a native of Virginia, who served on General Washington's Staff during the Revolutionary War, and Nichols Peck, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Clemments, was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Nicholas Peck later came to Cass County and died here at the age of eighty-eight years.

To Peter Clemments and wife were born the following children: Mary A., married Horace Baker Moody, now deceased, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Charles E., Harrisonville, Missouri; W. H., hardware dealer, Harrisonville, Missouri; Thomas W., merchant, Fredonia, Kansas; Dora B., married W. B. Scruggs, Harrisonville, Missouri; Frank E., deceased; and Mattie A., married Charles E. McCracken, St. Louis, Missouri.

Peter S. Clemments died in 1904, and his widow now resides at Harrisonville. She is the possessor of unusual mental and physical vigor for one of her years, and has a store of valuable reminiscences concerning the early history of Cass County, which she relates in an interesting and entertaining way. The Clemments family is one of the prominent old pioneer families of Cass County and rank as leading and representative citizens.

A. S. Pulliam came to what is now Cass County and settled upon the Pulliam homestead in 1839. This he afterwards entered from the general government, and it is still owned by the family. On this land he built a log cabin, which is still standing, and occupied by one of the sons. In this early day his town was Lick-Skillet, located on Lick Branch. The name was derived from its being a famous deer lick. Of these very early settlers, little can be gathered with any degree of certainty.

Mr. Pulliam has a son, L. Bert Pulliam, living in this county, in the old log cabin, with some addition to the original plan. Another son, Joseph Pulliam, lives in Bates County, Missouri. The other members of the family have dropped from the writer's memory. The writer's father held Squire "A. S. Pulliam" in the highest esteem. Always alluding to him in the very highest terms of praise. They settled in the county (Van Buren), now Cass, in the same year and remained staunch friends until death parted them.

Charles E. Allen, president of the Citizens National Bank of Harrisonville, is the dean of the banking fraternity of Cass County and belongs to a family of pioneer bankers. Mr. Allen is a native of Missouri, born in St. Louis, July 6, 1854. He is a son of Lewis L. L. and Corinna J. (Potter) Allen, both natives of Missouri, the former of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, and the latter of St. Louis. The father was a pioneer banker of Missouri and followed the banking business practically all his life, mostly at Pierce City, where he died March 8, 1917 at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He engaged in the banking business at Pierce City in 1870 and was the founder of the Lawrence County Bank, which is still doing business and is one of the substantial financial institutions of that section. When Lewis Allen located at Pierce City and engaged in the banking business, that town was the terminus of the Frisco railroad. The town was new and the main street was more or less obstructed by stumps.

Charles E. Allen is one of the family of three children born to his parents. The others are as follows: Lewis L., who was engaged in the banking business with his father for a number of years and is now in the real estate and loan business at Pierce City; and Isabella who resides at Boulder, Colorado.

Mr. Allen was reared in St. Louis and attended the public schools and Washington University in that city. When sixteen years of age he came to Harrisonville and entered the employ of his uncle, William H. Allen, who was then conducting a bank here. William H. Allen was the pioneer banker of Harrisonville and was the founder of the Allen Bank which still bears his name. He died in 1884. After coming to Harrisonville, Charles E. Allen remained in the employ of his uncle as bookkeeper for three months when he went to Pierce City and entered the employ of his father's bank where he remained until 1874. He then returned to Harrisonville and was employed in the Allen Bank again for three years. In 1877 he returned to Pierce City and remained in the Lawrence County Bank until 1888. He then came back to Harrisonville again and this has been his home ever since. He entered Judge Givan's law office as clerk and thoroughly mastered stenography, becoming an expert court stenographer, and for seven years that he was associated with Judge Givan as law clerk, he reported cases in the courts of Cass, Johnson, Bates and Henry counties.

In 1895 Mr. Allen became cashier of the Allen Bank. Five years later this institution was reorganized and the present management assumed control. In 1902, Mr. Allen, with the assistance of Judge Givan, D. K. Hall, Downing Miller and others organized the Citizens National Bank,

CHARLES E. ALLEN.

and Mr. Allen became cashier, Judge Givan, president, and Downing Miller, vice-president. Mr. Allen served in the capacity of cashier continuously from the organization of the bank until January, 1917, when he was elected president of the institution, and continues in the active management of its affairs. The Citizens National Bank of Harrisonville is the oldest National Bank in Cass County and the only National Bank in Harrisonville.

Mr. Allen was united in marriage October 3, 1883, with Miss Belle Givan, only daughter of Judge Noah M. Givan, of Harrisonville, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born one son, Charles Givan, assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank. He married Miss Lora Akin of Harrisonville, and they have one child, George Monroe, age three years.

In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Allen is secretary and treasurer of the Austin Inland Telephone Company, which is one of the important industrial institutions of the county. Mr. Allen is a member of the Congregational church and for twenty-five years has been secretary of the Cass County Sunday School Association and has many friends in this county, both from a social and business standpoint.

J. F. Hooley, a prominent grocer of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is a native of Ohio. He was born at Wooster in 1863, and is a son of David and Lydia (Zook) Hooley, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. They were the parents of the following children: Amandus, Wooster, Ohio; David, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Jemima Mast, Millersburg, Ohio; J. F., the subject of this sketch; Simon, Goshen, Indiana; George, Oyster Point, Virginia; Lydia, died at the age of two years; and Mary, died at the age of twenty.

J. F. Hooley was reared and educated in Ohio, and in 1883, when he was twenty years of age, came to Missouri. He worked on a farm about a year after coming to this state, and then was employed in a mill at Gunn City, Missouri, for two years. He then entered the employ of George Wildeboor, a merchant at Garden City, at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month. He remained with Mr. Wildeboor for six years, when he entered the employ of T. S. Hutton as clerk, and remained with him until Mr. Hutton disposed of his business to Garman & Son, and Mr. Hooley remained with the new firm for two years. He then engaged in the general mercantile business at Garden City, and one year latter, 1910, came to Pleasant Hill and purchased the Elmer Faulkner grocery

business, which he conducted for four years, when he sold it to Mr. Faulkner, the original owner. Mr. Hooley then opened a variety store, to which he has since added a grocery department. His store is located in the Smith block, on Lake Avenue, which is one of the desirable business locations of the city, and where he has built up an extensive trade.

Mr. Hooley was united in marriage in 1890 with Miss Lucy, a daughter of J. N. and Martha Cummins, of Gunn City, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Hooley have been born two children, Ila May, a Cass County teacher; and Lester, a student in the Pleasant Hill High School. Mr. Hooley is one of the progressive and enterprising merchants of Cass County, and his method of square dealing is well known to the many patrons of his busy mercantile establishment.

Horace Baker Moody, now deceased, was prominently identified with the commercial interests of Harrisonville during his life-time. He was born in Mason township, Cass County, Michigan, in 1853, and was a son of Ethan Allen and Eccleann (Hatch) Moody, natives of New England. The father was born January 21, 1798, in Lollanel, Massachusetts. He was a second cousin of Dwight L. Moody. He came to Ohio sometime in the 20's, and was married about 1830. In 1848 he moved to Michigan The mother died December 21, 1865, and shortly afterwards the father removed to Elkhart, Indiana, where he was retired until his death. He died December 26, 1881.

Horace Baker Moody was one of four children, Phoebe Ann, deceased; Andrew J., Elkhart; Eathan A., deceased; and Horace B. He was reared to manhood in Indiana and educated in the public schools of Elkhart and Notre Dame University at South Bend, graduating from that institution. He came to Harrisonville, Missouri, when he was about twenty years of age, without capital. He entered the employ of Dr. W. H. Barrett as a drug clerk, and a short time afterwards became a partner of Dr. Barrett under the firm name of W. H. Barrett & Company. In addition to the drug business they carried on an extensive grain, hay, and seed business, and also operated a flour mill. Besides his vast interests in connection with the firm of W. H. Barrett & Company, he was interested in a great many other projects. He was a director in the Allen Bank, and also in the First National Bank, and was one of the promoters of West El Dorado. He was one of the promoters of Cass County Telephone Company, and vice president of that company at the time of his death. T. W. Clemments and W. B. Scruggs were associated with him.

Mr. Moody was a democrat and took an active part in local political affairs. He served as mayor of Harrisonville, and was also an alderman for a number of terms. He was a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also held membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was not a member of any particular religious denomination, but was always a generous contributor to the church.

Mr. Moody was married in 1879 to Annie Chilton, who died, leaving one son, Dr. George R. Moody, now a dental surgeon in San Francisco, California. On November 22, 1894, Mr. Moody was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Clemments. Mrs. Moody is a native of Cass County, and a daughter of Peter S. Clemments, a Cass County pioneer, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Moody was born one child, Horace Jackson, who was educated in the Harrisonville High School, University of Missouri, and Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, and now resides with his mother at Harrisonville. Mrs. Moody is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She is an estimable woman, of unusual qualities, and is popular in the community.

C. R. Bush, a well-known citizen of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is a native son of Cass County, and is a member of one of the pioneer families of this section of Missouri. He was born at Pleasant Hill, October 30, 1859, and is a son of R. N. and Henrietta (Fleming) Bush, natives of Kentucky. The father was born in Clark County, and came to Cass County about 1849, and Henrietta Fleming came here with her mother as early as 1842. R. N. Bush and wife were the parents of five children, three of whom are living, as follows: C. R., the subject of this sketch; C. S., Ponca City, Oklahoma; and David N., Big Creek township, Cass County.

C. R. Bush was educated in the public schools of Cass County and followed farming until 1902, when he engaged in teaming and contracting. In 1915 he was elected collector of Pleasant Hill township, and since then has devoted himself to the duties of that office. He was re-elected for a second term March, 1917.

Mr. Bush was married October 4, 1882, to Miss Mary Catherine Skillman, daughter of Joseph and Levina Skillman, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri. The Skillman family came from Kentucky, and Mrs. Bush was born in Fleming County, that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Bush have been born five children, as follows, three dying in infancy: Lennie Etta

and Lou Bell, both of whom reside at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Bush have a pleasant home on Taylor Street in Pleasant Hill. Mr. Bush has been well known to the editor of this work for a number of years, and is one of the substantial men of Cass County. He has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America for over twenty years.

Algernon Sidney O'Bannon was a native of Fleming County, Kentucky, and settled in Cass County, Missouri, in 1856. By profession he was a surveyor and school teacher. Prior to coming to Missouri, he taught school in his native state and had also done much surveying in Kentucky. He was a man of quite strong convictions, and once formed an opinion was very determined in carrying out these convictions. Such men always have great influence in their communities. In 1860 Mr. O'Bannon represented Cass County in the Lower House of the State Legislature. He made a decided impression on his fellow members, and his advice was readily sought on pending legislation. President Lincoln recognized his abilities by appointing him to an important post under the general government. This he filled to the satisfaction of the President. Mr. O'Bannon was a man of much reading; few men were as well read. He died at his farm, located near the old town site of Index.

Mr. O'Bannon married Artemesia West, in Garrett County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri by boat, landing at Lexington, Missouri, thence overland to the home where he died. To this union were born seven children, who grew to maturity. All have proved to be good citizens and useful members of society. Some of these children are: Laura Belle Withers, Richard D. O'Bannon, James T. O'Bannon, Algernon Sidney O'Bannon, Melissa Cover, Dr. W. B. O'Bannon, and Mary S. Parker. The last named is now dead. These young people are now growing old. It makes one realize that the spring day of life is past for the writer, for these children were among the writer's schoolmates. The mother, Mrs. Artemesia W. O'Bannon, died at the home of her daughter, Laura Belle Withers, in 1892.

In this connection it is not out of the way to speak of M. W. Withers, a most worthy and estimable citizen of the county in an early date. Mr. Withers was a native of Kentucky. When quite a young man he took the trip overland to Portland, Oregon. He returned by way of the present site of the great canal across the Isthmus of Panama, thence to New York, landing in Cass County in 1869. One of the important events

of his life took place at Harrisonville in 1870. Withers and Miss Laura B. O'Bannon took their flight from the old Index neighborhood to the residence of their pastor, Rev. Abner H. Deane, where they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. No better, good, old-fashioned Baptist people ever lived.

Their home was ever open to preachers, and their purse was always open to charitable and church purposes. Mr. Withers died quite a number of years ago, his widow still survives, making her home of later years at Holden, Missouri.

Their children were F. O. Withers, Angela Campbell, wife of W. S. Campbell, an attorney of St. Louis; and Otto E. Withers, who resides with his mother. He took the study of music for his life work, and has succeeded. Campbell is a graduate of the Missouri State University and his wife a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal. Mr. and Mrs. Withers have not lived in vain.

A. R. Wherritt, vice-president of the Farmers' National Bank of Pleasant Hill, who is extensively engaged in the real estate and loan business at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is a native of Cass County. He was born two and a half miles west of Pleasant Hill, and is a son of Barton and Margaret (Peacock) Wherritt, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Richmond, Kentucky. Although born in Maryland, Barton Wherritt was reared and educated in Kentucky, and in youth learned the carriage and wagonmakers' trade, which he followed for a number of years, and was recognized as a mechanic of unusual skill. He came to Cass County in 1851 and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Big Creek township. This place is now owned by John Schrader and William Gray.

Barton Wherritt and wife were the parents of the following children: Barton, Trail, Oklahoma; Mrs. Harriet Hendricks, Rome, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, Shreveport, Louisiana; Alonzo C., Independence, Missouri; A. R., the subject of this sketch; Thomas J., died at Pleasant Hill, aged sixty-seven; Sidney, died at Pleasant Hill, aged sixty; Mary Jane, wife of John F. Thornton, died at the age of fifty-five; Margaret, wife of William E. Boswell, died at the age of seventy-two; William, died at Pleasant Hill, aged sixty-seven; Dr. H. P., died at Independence, Missouri, aged sixty-eight; and Alice, wife of J. C. Brannock, died at Dayton, Ohio, in 1916, aged sixty-four.

A. R. Wherritt was educated in the public schools of Pleasant Hill,

and at the age of sixteen began his business career as clerk in the store of B. C. Christopher, at Pleasant Hill. He was thus engaged for a period of ten years, when he accepted a position as a traveling salesman, and for five years followed that vocation. In 1895 Mr. Wherritt engaged in the real estate and loan business, and has met with unusual success in this line of endeavor. He makes a specialty of farm loans and his business covers an extensive territory, including the counties of Johnson, Jackson, and Cass.

Mr. Wherritt was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Reid, of Shelbina, Missouri. She is a daughter of William A. and Elizabeth (Miller) Reid. Mrs. Reid is still living at Shelbina. He was a prominent banker of that city, and died at Shelbina, Missouri, about the year 1890. To Mr. and Mrs. Wherritt have been born the following children: Lillian, a teacher at Shreveport, Louisiana; A. Reid, traveling salesman, Quincy, Illinois; and Jesse Minter, aged eleven, who resides with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Wherritt are well known in Pleasant Hill and vicinity and rank among the leading people of the community.

George M. Dallas, the present mayor of Pleasant Hill, has been prominent in the affairs of this section of the state for a number of years, and is now successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Dallas is a native of Missouri, born at Independence, in 1871. He is a son of J. H. and Sarah L. (Ecord) Dallas, natives of Ohio. His grandfather, John Dallas, was a native of Delaware, and a very early settler in Ohio. J. H. Dallas, the father, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood days. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in an Ohio regiment and served until the close of the war. In 1869 he came to Missouri and settled near Independence.

George M. Dallas is one of a family of five children, four of whom are living, as follows: William H., bank cashier, Lamesa, Texas; Estella, teacher of music in the Irving School, Kansas City, Missouri; Etta E., teacher of mathematics in the Karnes School, Kansas City, Missouri; and George M., the subject of this sketch.

George M. Dallas was educated in the public schools of Jackson and Cass Counties and the Pleasant Hill High School. He began his business career as a clerk in a grocery store, owned by T. B. Reed, of Pleasant Hill, and was later in the employ of J. D. Cooley and H. Tucker Smith in a similar capacity. In 1893 he was appointed assistant post-

master of Pleasant Hill, and for eight years gave the people of that city efficient mail service. In 1901 he entered the employ of J. M. Williams as manager of the People's Guarantee Savings & Loan Association, and conducted the real estate and loan business there until 1905. He then went to southwestern Kansas as manager for the Arkansas Valley Beet Sugar Land & Irrigation Company. This company owned several thousand acres of land in Kearney and Finney Counties, Kansas, and they also owned the Great Eastern Irrigation Ditch. In 1906 this concern sold their interests to the United States Sugar & Land Company, the concern which built the sugar factory at Garden City, Kansas. Mr. Dallas remained in the employ of this company two years as superintendent of construction, during which time he built several miles of irrigation ditches. In 1908 he became manager of the Menke ranch, which consisted of three thousand acres, located near Garden City. This ranch was devoted largely to raising alfalfa and wild prairie hay, and Mr. Dallas won quite a reputation here as a successful alfalfa raiser. He marketed a record-breaking load of alfalfa seed, which sold for three thousand dollars. This valuable load of seed was given considerable publicity at the time in hundreds of agricultural papers throughout the country. F. D. Coburn, secretary of agriculture for the State of Kansas at that time, published a photograph of it in his report, and Mr. Dallas still has a copy of the photograph in his possession.

In May, 1909, Mr. Dallas returned to Pleasant Hill and purchased the real estate and loan business with which he had been formerly connected, and the following year was appointed postmaster of Pleasant Hill. He served in that office until January 14, 1915, when he again engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In September, 1915, Mr. Dallas was elected mayor of Pleasant Hill and has capably filled that office and given a very satisfactory administration. He is a republican and for years has been active in the councils of his party. He is progressive and public spirited, and is always found on the side of the civic and moral improvement of the community. He was his party's candidate for representative from Cass County in 1916.

Mr. Dallas has a hobby which he follows with a reasonable degree of moderation, and that is the collection of old and curious coins. He has a collection of one-cent pieces from 1783 to the present time, with the exception of the years 1811 and 1815. During those years there were none coined. He also has in his possession a complete series of the old-time "shin plasters" in denominations from three cents to fifty cents,

as well as a large collection of foreign coins. Among his collection of antiques he has a violin, said to be over two hundred years old.

As a writer Mr. Dallas possesses unusual ability, and has written a number of poems that have been recognized by the literary world as having real literary merit. His "Bashful Boy" is a masterpiece and true to nature.

Mr. Dallas is unmarried and resides with his mother.

George Gosch, cashier of the Pleasant Hill Banking Company, has held this important position for over twenty years, and is well known to the banking fraternity and financial interests of Cass and adjoining counties. Mr. Gosch is a native son of Cass County, born at Pleasant Hill, in August, 1866. He is a son of George and Barbara (Hess) Gosch. The father was a native of Germany, who came to Cass County, settling at Pleasant Hill in 1865. His first wife died in 1872, leaving two children, Ida, who married Frank Neyman, and is now a widow residing in Kansas City, Missouri; and George, the subject of this sketch. A few years after the death of the mother of these children the father married Rosina Rheinbold. Three children were born to this union, as follows: Arthur, Flora, Oregon; Oscar, Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Mrs. Bertha Stillwell, Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

George Gosch was educated in the public schools of Pleasant Hill. When a boy he worked at the jewelry business for O. Kolstad at that place. He was thus engaged for four years, when he entered the employ of the Pleasant Hill Banking Company as bookkeeper. He was an apt student in the science of banking, and soon became familiar with the details of that business. In 1896 Mr. Gosch was elected cashier of the Pleasant Hill Banking Company and has held that important position to the present with satisfaction to the stockholders and the many patrons of that well-known financial institution.

The Pleasant Hill Banking Company is one of the old and substantial banking institutions of Cass County, and carries more deposits than any other bank in Cass County, the present deposits being about three hundred and forty thousand dollars. This bank was organized July 28, 1887, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. B. T. McDonald was the first president, and G. M. Smith was the first cashier, and also the organizer of the bank. Mr. Smith has had a phenominal banking career. He came to Pleasant Hill in 1887 with a capital of three thousand, five hundred dollars. He is now the president of the Commonwealth National

Bank of Kansas City, and is worth over a million dollars. He has always retained his original stock in the Pleasant Hill Banking Company. The officers at the present time are W. A. Smith, president; J. V. Hon, vice-president; George Gosch, cashier; D. L. Lain, assistant cashier; and the board of directors consist of George Gosch, J. V. Hon, W. H. Hon, W. A. Smith, Zenas Leonard, Mrs. Bartha Stillwell, and Mrs. R. Gosch. Mrs. Gosch, the mother of George Gosch, has been a stockholder in the Pleasant Hill Banking Company since its organization. The capital stock of the bank is twenty thousand dollars, surplus, fifteen thousand dollars, and undivided profits, sixteen thousand dollars. The Pleasant Hill Banking Company has always been conducted along conservative lines, consisting of the best banking policies, and its business has had a substantial growth from the beginning. It has been well said of this bank that it is big enough to accommodate its customers and not too big to appreciate them. Its cardinal precept is one hundred per cent. security.

George Gosch was united in marriage in 1899 to Miss Hattie T. Wooldridge, a daughter of Frank M. Wooldridge, of Harrisonville, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Gosch has been born one child, George, age ten years. They have an adopted daughter, Ann Orel Wooldridge.

William Albert Farmer, a prominent citizen of Pleasant Hill, was born in what is now Cass County, in 1847, when this section was geographically known as Van Buren County. He is a son of Henry and Clara (Booth) Farmer, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky. Henry Farmer came to Missouri with his father, John Farmer, about 1840, and located three miles south of Pleasant Hill. He died in 1871. He was one of a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters. The sons were Andy, Moses, William, Fred, Jack, and Henry. The mother of William Albert Farmer was also a pioneer of this section of Missouri, who came here in the early forties. She died in March, 1892.

William Albert Farmer was one of a family of eight children, three of whom are living, as follows: William Albert, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ellen Ludwig, resides on the old home place; and Mrs. Laura Mattingley, Pleasant Hill. Mr. Farmer was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of Cass County. He has made farming the chief occupation of his life and owns one of the fine farms of Cass County, which consists of one hundred and ninety-seven acres of fertile fields, adjoining the old home place. For the past twenty years

Mr. Farmer has kept his residence in Pleasant Hill, although most of that time he has continued the immediate supervision of his farm work.

Mr. Farmer has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Parrott. Four children were born to this union, one of whom is now living, J. P., a successful merchant of Pleasant Hill. The wife and mother died in February, 1884. November 17, 1885, Mr. Farmer was united in marriage with Miss Ada Fleming, of Pleasant Hill, and the following children have been born to this union: Mary, married Silas C. Parker, Pleasant Hill; Mattie, married Richmond Patterson, Pleasant Hill; Dick, Henry, Frances, and Irene. The latter died at the age of three and a half years.

Mr. Farmer has a distinct recollection of many events which transpired in this vicinity during the stirring days of the Civil War. He remembers when the battle of Lone Jack was fought and also recalls a skirmish which took place near the Farmer home. When Order No. 11 was issued the Farmer family removed to Pleasant Hill, where they remained until the close of the war. The father was a strong Union man. Of the three votes cast in his precinct for Lincoln in 1860, his brother cast one and two nephews the other two. The brother was Andy Farmer, and the nephews were Oscar Farmer and D. P. Hoagland. Mr. Hoagland located at Olathe, Kansas, just after the war.

George R. Chamberlin, a prominent member of the Cass County bar, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Cooper County, in 1878. He is a son of John A. Roberts and Fannie Virginia (Spaid) Chamberlin, natives of Virginia. The father was a son of George Chamberlin, a native of England, who came, when a child, to Virginia with his parents. He was a son of Joseph Chamberlin. The mother, Fannie Virginia Spaid, was of German, Scotch and Irish ancestry.

George R. Chamberlin, whose name introduces this sketch, is one of a family of three children born to his parents: May, the wife of A. K. Osborne, an attorney of Kansas City, Missouri, is also a practicing attorney, and for a number of years practiced in St. Louis, and is now associated with her husband in the practice of law in Kansas City; Lillian Virginia, married Strauder Tanner, a farmer and stockman, of Lafayette County, Missouri; and George R., the subject of this sketch.

George R. Chamberlin, after receiving a good public school education, attended Odessa College, where he was graduated and later took a course in the Warrensburg Normal. He was then engaged in teaching

in Lafayette County for eight years, during which time he was principal of the Wellington High School for three years, and held a similar position in the Waverly High School for two years. He then entered the law department of the University of Missouri, where he was graduated in 1907, and the same year was admitted to both the State and Federal courts. In 1907 he began the practice of law at Higginsville, Missouri, and one year later became connected with the law department of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company in the capacity of claim adjuster. During the time that Mr. Chamberlin was in the employ of the railroad company as an adjuster, he won a reputation for fairness in the settlement of just claims against the company. By his straightforward and clean methods every claim that came up against the company was amicably settled whenever the claimants showed the same disposition to fairness that he did, and very little litigation developed in his department.

In 1912 Mr. Chamberlin began the practice of his profession at Pleasant Hill, where he has won the confidence of the public as a conscientious and capable lawyer and his reward is a large and profitable practice. He is systematic in his work and a close student of the law, which, together with his natural ability, make of him a formidable legal adversary. He has served as city attorney of Pleasant Hill through three city administrations, during which time he has successfully defended some important suits against the city and thus saved the taxpayers many thousands of dollars. He is the present city attorney. He is a democrat and takes an active part in the local organization of his party. He is the present secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee.

Mr. Chamberlain was married in 1911 to Miss Dean Hilligoss, a daughter of Noble Hilligoss, and a native of Pleasant Hill, where she was engaged as public stenographer prior to her marriage. Mrs. Chamberlin is a descendant of pioneer Cass County stock. Both her grandfathers came here from Kentucky at an early day.

William W. Hon, the leading furniture dealer and undertaker of Pleasant Hill, is a native son of Cass County, and a descendant of pioneer parents. He was born in a log cabin in Big Creek township, in 1868, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Bailey) Hon, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Cass County, Missouri. Isaac Hon came to Cass County from his native state prior to the Civil War and settled in Big Creek township, where he bought ninety-two acres of unimproved land. He died in 1892 at the age of forty-nine years, and his wife de-

parted this life in 1896. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Lucy, died in infancy; Harvey T., Needles, California; William W., the subject of this sketch; and Earl B., Needles, California.

William W. Hon received his education in the public schools of Cass County. In early life much of the work incident to the care of the home farm devolved upon him owing to the fact that his father was in poor health much of the time. When he was twenty-one years of age he engaged in farming on his own account, and two years later he engaged in the mercantile business at Pleasant Hill, where he purchased the Hawkins furniture store. The entire stock at that time consisted of only about four hundred dollars' worth of goods, and the store building was an unpretentious frame structure, 18x24 feet. Mr. Hon has constantly added to his stock and has seen that his business has developed in keeping with the spirit of the times, and today has a furniture store that would be a credit to a city much larger than Pleasant Hill. The small frame structure has been replaced by a commodious, modern store building, 40x146 feet, with basement, 20x60 feet.

Mr. Hon was married in 1889 to Miss Ida May Reece, of Pleasant Hill, a daughter of John Reece, a prominent farmer of that locality, and a native of Cass County. Mr. and Mrs. Hon have no children. Mr. Hon is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America, Mutual Benevolent Association, Yeomen, and Royal Neighbors, and is one of the substantial business men of Cass County. He and his wife are well known and have many friends.

Mr. Hon, although a young man, recalls many interesting incidents in the history of Cass County. His father hauled brick from Westport, Missouri, with an ox team to build his farm residence, which is located between Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville.

J. B. Rowe, the successful and enterprising baker of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is a native son of Cass County. He was born on a farm one mile south of town, in Pleasant Hill township, in 1888, and is a son of Albert Eugene and Nancy (Hook) Rowe, natives of Michigan. They are the parents of seven children, as follows: C. H., Bonner Springs, Kansas; Carrie, Jennie, and Birt, all of whom died in infancy; Eva, resides at home; Mrs. Robert Calvin, Pleasant Hill township; and J. B., the subject of this sketch.

When Albert Eugene Rowe came to Cass County, Missouri, he settled on a farm one mile south of Pleasant Hill. He cleared his farm, which

was all timber, and engaged in the dairy buiness, which he successfully carried on for a number of years, and sold milk in Pleasant Hill. He has been in poor health for a number of years, and in 1915 left the farm. Since that time he has resided in Pleasant Hill.

J. B. Rowe was educated in the public schools of Cass County. After he was eighteen years of age he devoted himself to assisting his father on the farm. In the spring of 1915 he purchased the W. C. Knorpp bakery at Pleasant Hill, and since has been engaged in the bakery business. When he undertook the bakery business it was all new to him and he had to learn the elementary details of it from the ground up, but he applied himself to his new field of endeavor in a way that has spelled success. His bakery has a daily capacity of six hundred loaves. He has installed all modern machinery and methods, and has one of the best bake-ovens to be found in the country. His place is a model of convenience and neatness. The state inspector recently made the statement that it was one of the most sanitary bakeries in the state of Missouri.

Mr. Rowe was married in 1915 to Miss Anna Knorpp, a daughter of M. M. Knorpp, cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Pleasant Hill.

Edgar R. Idol, postmaster of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, has been prominently identified with Cass County journalism for many years, and is one of the leading newspaper men of this section of Missouri. He is a native of Virginia, and was born at Grayson, that state, in 1875. He is a son of Daniel Christian and Nannie (Ross) Idol, natives of Virginia. The mother was a daughter of Wilbur Ross, who was also a native of Virginia.

In 1882 Daniel C. Idol came to Cass County, Missouri, and located at Belton, where he was editor of the Belton "Herald". Later he engaged in contracting and building, and during the course of his career erected many of the best buildings in the county. He was engaged in building in Cass County for over thirty years. During the past twenty-eight years some member of the Idol family has been engaged in the newspaper business in Cass County.

To Daniel C. Idol and wife were born eight children, four of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Edgar R., the subject of this sketch; S. C., Idaho Falls, Idaho, where he is manager of a daily paper; Roy C., a newspaper man, Seattle, Washington; and Mrs. James Campbell, Belton, Missouri.

Edgar R. Idol attended the public schools, but received his practical education in his father's "print shop" at Belton, Missouri. When he was fourteen years of age he was foreman in the office of the Belton "Leader" and was identified with that paper until he was twenty-five years old, when he went to Harrisonville and bought a half interest in the Cass County "Leader". Six months later he sold his interest in that paper to Mr. Daniels, his partner, and bought the Cass County "Democrat". He was owner and editor of this publication for five years, and in 1905, sold the "Democrat" and removed to Pleasant Hill. Here he purchased the Pleasant Hill "Local", which is now the "Register". He conducted this newspaper until 1914, when he was appointed postmaster by President Wilson, taking the office in January of that year.

Mr. Idol was united in marriage in June, 1900, at Belton, Missouri, with Miss Mary Elizabeth Shouse, a daughter of J. M. Shouse, president of the Citizens' Bank of Belton, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Idol have been born six children, as follows: Harriet Ruth, Edgar S., James Dan, Elizabeth Ross, Francis Lee, and Margaret B.

Mr. Idol is progressive and public spirited, and is perhaps one of the best-known men in Cass County. He is a democrat and has taken an active part in the local councils of his party, having served as secretary of the Democratic Central Committee for many years.

Dr. E. M. Atkinson, a prominent dental surgeon of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is a native of Cass County and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. He was born October 13, 1881, and is a son of James W. and Mary Susan (Hill) Atkinson, who were the parents of the following children: William, Roswell, New Mexico; James W., Jr., Bakersfield, California; Mrs. H. A. Jones, Dennison, Texas; Mrs. W. S. Moore, Roswell, New Mexico; Mrs. J. F. Joyce, Carlsbad, New Mexico; Lettie, Roswell, New Mexico; Mrs. Frank Davenport, deceased; Mrs. Harry Hatler, deceased; and Dr. E. M., the subject of this sketch.

James W. Atkinson was born in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, in 1827. At an early day he came to Missouri with his parents, who settled on a farm in Lafayette County. He attended school in Kentucky and Missouri, and after finishing his education, taught school for several years. He was married in 1856 at Chapel Hill, Missouri, to Mary E. A. Russell, a widow, whose maiden name was Hill. She was born in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, and in an early day came to Missouri with her parents, who settled at Lexington. Mrs. Atkinson

was educated at Lexington and Chapel Hill, Missouri. She died at Roswell, New Mexico, in 1908. James W. Atkinson spent most of his life as a farmer. He was assessor of Big Creek township for many years. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. At the close of the Civil War he moved with his family to the extreme nothern part of Cass County, and settled on a farm which he owned at the time of his death, in July, 1896. He was a Confederate veteran, and was a member of the Confederate Veterans Camp at Pleasant Hill.

Dr. E. M. Atkinson was educated in the public schools of Cass County and after completing his preliminary education he entered the Western Dental College at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated in the class of 1905. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Warsaw, Missouri. Three years later he went to California and was engaged in the practice at San Francisco and Sacramento for four years. In 1913 he returned to Cass County, Missouri, and was engaged in the practice at Creighton until 1915, when he located at Pleasant Hill, where, in a remarkably short time, his superior professional skill was recognized and he has built up a large practice.

Dr. Atkinson was united in marriage in 1905 with Miss Helen, a daughter of C. F. Bibb, of Warsaw, Missouri. To this union one son has been born, Marvin Wendell, who is ten years of age.

Dr. Atkinson is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Ancient Free and Acepted Masons, No. 480, Pleasant Hill, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Pleasant Hill Aerie No. 661. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson have an extensive acquaintance and many friends in Pleasant Hill and vicinity.

A. M. Burgin, a well-known contractor and builder, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is a native of Cass County. He was born eight miles northeast of Pleasant Hill, in 1880, on what was known as the old Ned Rowland farm. He is a son of Price and Ellen (Rowland) Burgin, both natives of Cass County. The father was an orphan boy, who was reared by Dr. Collins, of Strasburg, Missouri, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Price and Ellen (Rowland) Burgin were the parents of the following children: Jennie, married William Chatman, Kansas City, Missouri; Ruth, married Will Beckenheimer, and lives near Pleasant Hill; Minnie, unmarried, resides at home; Elsie and Ella, also at home; Robert Rowland, Lone Jack, Missouri; A. M., the subject of this sketch; and two children, who died in infancy.

A. M. Burgin was educated in the public schools of Cass County and

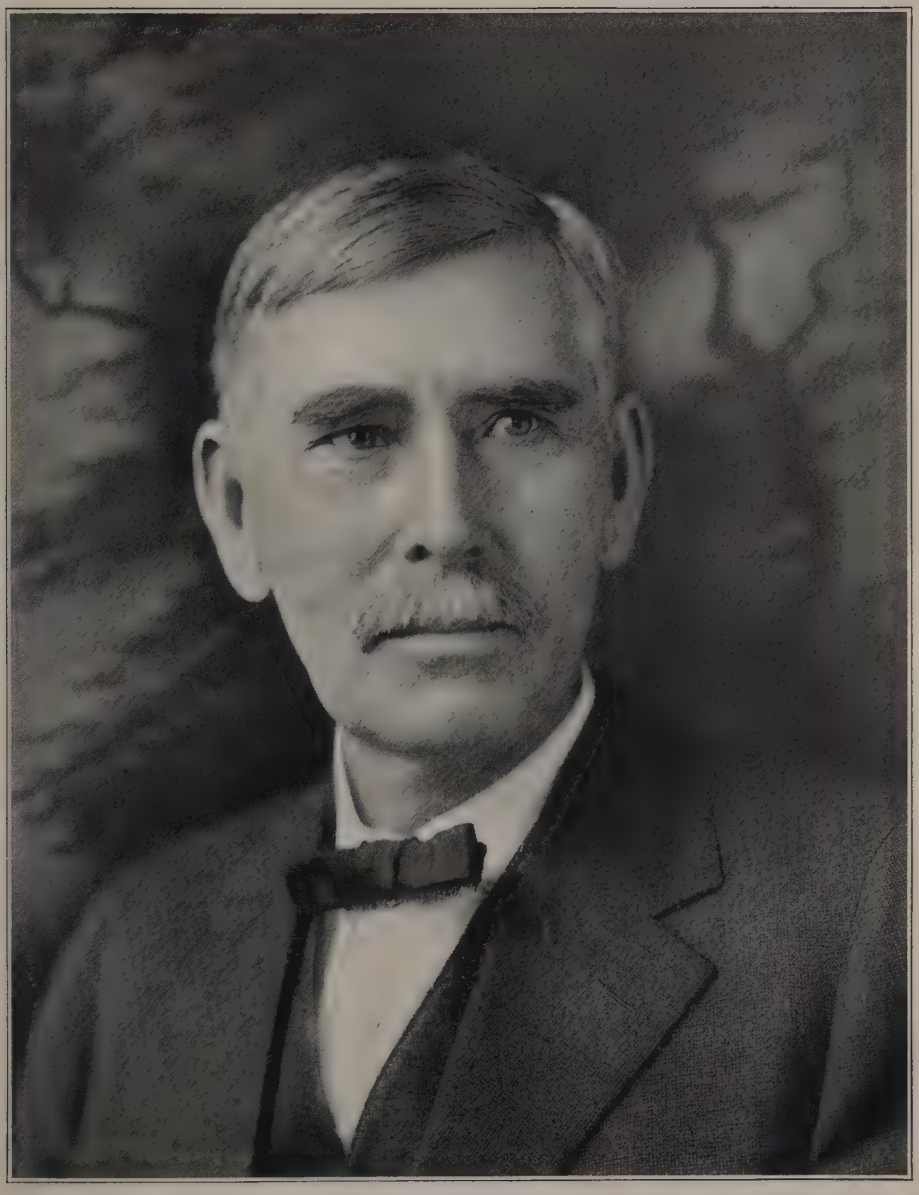
spent his early boyhood days on the farm. He learned the carpenters' trade and for fourteen years has been engaged in that line of work. For the past six years he has been operating as an independent contractor and builder. During his career he has built some of the best residences in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, many of which are model creations of the builder's art, notably among which, are the homes of Earl Parker, Harry Blakes, and Charles Johnson, and also the Tucker Smith residence in Pleasant Hill. As a builder, Mr. Burgin has won a reputation for the excellency of his workmanship, a reputation which is by no means confined to Cass County.

Mr. Burgin was married in 1892 to Miss Mabel Young, daughter of D. W. and Nancy C. (Young) Young. D. W. Young was born in Jackson County, Missouri, December 17, 1856. He now lives at Lees Summit, Missouri. Mrs. Young was born in Clinton County, Missouri, March 1, 1861, and died July 14, 1892, at Pueblo, Colorado, and is buried in Nyburg Cemetery, Pueblo, Colorado. Two children have been born to this union, Bessie and Jessie.

Mr. Burgin is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security. He and his wife have many friends in the community where they reside.

Thomas N. Haynes, a prominent lawyer of Harrisonville, and former prosecuting attorney of Cass County, is a native son of this county and belongs to one of its pioneer families. Mr. Haynes was born in Polk township in 1857, and is son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Howard) Haynes, natives of Surrey County, North Carolina. The Haynes family was founded in North Carolina during Colonial times, their home previously having been in Pennsylvania, and the Howards went from Maryland to North Carolina at a very early day.

Nathan Haynes and Elizabeth Howard were married in North Carolina and in 1844 drove from that state to Missouri, and settled in Johnson County. After remaining there about a year they removed to Jackson County and in 1855 came to Cass County, settling in Polk township, where the father died January 9, 1858. He was born August 3, 1812. The mother died October 13, 1897. She was born September 3, 1820. They were the parents of eight children as follows: Jane, married John Croke and they are both deceased; F. J. served four years in the Confederate army under General Price and is now deceased; Evan, was killed during the Civil war while serving under General Price; Columbus, lives in Polk



THOMAS N. HAYNES.

township; Caleb, East Lynne; Sallie, deceased; Susan, died in infancy, and Thomas N. the subject of this sketch.

Nathan Haynes, the father, was an iron-maker and worked at that trade in his native state in early life, but after coming to Missouri he followed farming. After his death the mother and the family remained on the farm in Polk township, until Order No. 11 was issued, when the family removed to Johnson County, While the older boys joined the Confederate army, the mother and the younger members of the family remained in Johnson County but a short time, however, when they returned to their home in Polk township. This was in 1864, before the close of the war, and was a very hazardous move at that time, however it seemed the only course opened to the widowed mother and family of small children, and with an abiding faith in the future, she braved the dangers and returned to her little home regardless of conditions. They found their place stripped of nearly everything of value which was the common fate of the average home in Cass County. After returning, they continued on their place unmolested, strange as it may seem until the close of the war.

Thomas N. Haynes received his early education in the district school which he attended, whenever he could be spared from work on the home farm. Usually his early schooling averaged about four months in the winter and occasionally he was able to attend school during the summer months for a few days at a time, but the principal part of his preparatory education was obtained by self study at home. Later he attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg, then conducted by Dr. Osborn, a scholarly gentleman for whom Mr. Haynes still cherishes the highest regard. He then taught a term of school in Johnson County, after which he returned to the Normal School where he was graduated. After teaching two terms he entered the Missouri University at Columbia, and was graduated from that institution March 26, 1885. He was then admitted to the bar and after returning to Cass County, was elected clerk of the Circuit Court and at the expiration of his term, he was re-elected to succeed himself in 1890, serving until January 1, 1895.

In 1895, Mr. Haynes began the practice of law in Harrisonville, and in 1912 was elected prosecuting attorney of Cass County, in 1914 was re-elected to that office, serving until January 1, 1917, when he resumed his private practice in Harrisonville. Mr. Haynes is a capable lawyer and has had a broad experience of practice in his profession in both the State and Federal courts.

On June 22, 1887, Mr. Haynes was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Lee Brierly, a native of Morgan County, Missouri, and a daughter of Henry A. and Lucretia Perry (Bridges) Brierly, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Cooper County, Missouri. For a more extensive history of the Brierly family see sketch of James S. Brierly, elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have been born two children: Lucretia E., married Dr. Earl Whitney, a dental surgeon of Pratt, Kansas; and Mary B., a student in the Harrisonville school.

Mr. Haynes is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World, and a number of other fraternal insurance orders. He and Mrs. Haynes are members of the Eastern Star and hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

J. M. Hunt, manager of the Hunt Brothers' Milling Company at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is a descendant of a family who have been millers for generations. He is a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and was born at Lonejack in 1858. His parents were Noah and Nancy (Cave) Hunt, natives of North Carolina. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Enoch, died in Texas at the age of forty, and his remains were buried in Lonejack; Gaylin, died in infancy; Alice, married John Hopper and died in Colorado; J. M., the subject of this sketch; J. B., who died February 26, 1917, and is buried at Lonejack; Mrs. Betty Trundle, Big Creek township, Cass County; Mrs. Lutie Rowland, Liberty, Missouri; W. W., Kansas City, Missouri; Ben B., and Robert T., members of the Hunt Brother Milling Company, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mrs. Ada Blackwell, Van Buren township, Jackson County, Missouri; and Virginia, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died March 17, 1879. September 13, 1880, the father married Mrs. James R. Travis.

Noah Hunt was born in North Carolina, February 20, 1831. He was brought to Missouri by his parents when he was four years old. He was a son of Nathan Hunt, who settled with his family five miles north of Lonejack upon coming to this state, in 1835. Nathan Hunt was also a miller, and shortly after settling near Lonejack built a mill on his place there. This was one of the first gristmills to be erected in that section of the country. It was an old-fashioned treadmill and the pioneers of the early days for miles around brought their corn and wheat there to be converted into flour and meal. Nathan Hunt died about 1875. When Noah Hunt was eighteen years old, he began to operate his father's mill. Two years later he was married and settled about one-half mile

west of Lonejack, where he bought a cardingmill from Miller Easly. He built a gristmill in connection with the carding machine, and installed the old-fashioned treadmill power. He operated the carding and gristmill until 1870, when he moved east of Lonejack and built a new gristmill, and also installed a carding machine. This was a steam power mill. Here he remained until his death, November 22, 1908. He was a member of the Baptist Church from 1852 until his death, and was moderator for thirty years, and served as trustee of that church for fifty-six years. His grandfather was a miller in North Carolina.

J. M. Hunt was reared and educated at Lonejack and in early life was associated with his father in the milling business. In 1906 he and his brothers, Ben B. and R. T., purchased their father's interest in the mill at Pleasant Hill, the father having moved his mill from Lonejack to Pleasant Hill in 1897. This mill has been enlarged and modern machinery installed, until today it is one of the modern milling enterprises of this section of the state, with a daily capacity of one hundred barrels. The Hunt brothers are live, progressive business men and important factors in the commercial and industrial life of Pleasant Hill.

In 1880 J. M. Hunt was united in marriage with Miss Bertha, a daughter of Thomas Williams, a prominent farmer of Lonejack, and to this union the following children have been born: Mrs. Alice Parker, Kansas City, Missouri; Irene, a teacher in the public schools of Pleasant Hill; Noah, employed in the mill with his father; and Helen, a student in the Pleasant Hill High School.

Mr. Hunt is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

C. W. Dobbins, of Pleasant Hill, who for several years has been a well-known contractor and builder, was born in Van Buren township, Jackson County, Missouri, August 23, 1866. He is a son of James H. and Mary E. (Denton) Dobbins, natives of Indiana. They were the parents of two children, Eva, married Lee Hawkins, Altamont, Kansas; and C. W., the subject of this sketch. The parents settled in Jackson County, two and one-half miles south of Lone Jack, in 1866. The father was a contractor and also operated a stage line in the early days, about 1874 and 1875, between Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville. This was before the railroads were built or any other kind of a road existed between those points. The trail which the stage followed angled across the prairie

regardless of section lines. There was only one bridge, and that was across Big Creek. Camp Branch and the other streams were crossed at fords. Twenty-four hundred pounds was considered a good load for a span of mules to haul over this road. The passenger rates between Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville were fifty cents to ride on a freight wagon and seventy-five cents by stage, so it will be seen that the idea of excess fare on modern de luxe trains is not altogether a new idea, as the Overland Limited between Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, charged twenty-five cents extra fare in the early seventies. James H. Dobbins operated as many as twelve teams on this freighting and stage route, and hauled practically all the goods that were used in Harrisonville and in that vicinity. He died in Kansas City, Missouri, in June, 1912, and his remains are buried in Kansas City, Kansas. His wife preceded him in death a number of years, and her remains rest in the Reem's Cemetery, at Lone Jack, Missouri. Her mother, aged ninety-one years, now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Elmore, at Pleasant Hill.

C. W. Dobbins was educated in the public schools of Pleasant Hill, and, as he says, much of his education was obtained "behind a team of mules". Mr. Dobbins has been extensively engaged in contracting and building, having made a specialty of road construction and concrete work. He began his career in the employ of James Lillies, on the construction of the Ninth Street cable road in Kansas City, Missouri. In connection with that work he delivered seven thousand yards of stone, which he broke into suitable size for use with a hammer. This was before the advent of the modern method of crushing rock. Mr. Dobbins has constructed all the rock roads which have been built in Cass County up to the present date. These include the Belton Road, two and one-half miles long; the Pleasant Hill Road of four miles, and one mile at Harrisonville. He also constructed seven miles in Jackson County, six miles in Johnson County, Kansas, three and one-half miles in St. Charles County, Missouri, and one and one-half miles in Madison County, Illinois. He built several bridges in Bates, Cass, and Jackson Counties, Missouri, as well as abutments for many others. He has built over nine miles of concrete walk in Pleasant Hill. Mr. Dobbins also built the City Hall there and several other buildings. He constructed several miles of railroad for the Illinois Central Railroad Company between Paducah and Cairo, five miles of railroad for the Troy and Eastern Madison County Railroad, and four miles for the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad. He is now engaged in the land business, with headquarters at Pleasant Hill.

Mr. Dobbins was married in 1884 to Miss Florence McMullin, who died one year later. In 1888, he was married to Miss Essie Knight, of Pleasant Hill, who died in 1892. Some years later he married Mrs. Sadie Skaggs, also of Pleasant Hill. Mr. Dobbins has one child, born to his second marriage, Mrs. William Bartholomew, who resides in Louisburg, Kansas. Mr. Dobbins takes a keen interest in the welfare of the community, and is a strong advocate of good government. He has never aspired to hold political office, owing to the fact that he has been too busy attending to his own private business. He is a strong Pleasant Hill and Cass County booster.

William Clayton Rolley, owner and proprietor of Rolley's Cash Grocery, is one of the progressive business men of Pleasant Hill. Mr. Rolley was born in Pleasant Hill, April 14, 1875, and is a son of Charles W. and Florence Elizabeth (Lawson) Rolley. The father was born in Henry County, Illinois, August 8, 1850. When seventeen years of age he came to Missouri with an uncle, William Bowman. They came overland and located in Pleasant Hill. Charles W. Rolley was a cabinet maker and shortly after coming here entered the employ of McFarland, a pioneer merchant of that place. Later Mr. Rolley engaged in contracting and building, and built many residences in Pleasant Hill and vicinity during the course of his career. His last work was G. M. Smith's residence in Pleasant Hill township. He died April 21, 1910, and his widow now resides in Pleasant Hill. She was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, August 8, 1853, and when four years of age came to Missouri with her mother. They came by boat from Ohio to Kansas City and from there by stage to Pleasant Hill, where they located permanently.

Charles W. and Florence Elizabeth (Lawson) Rolley were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born at Pleasant Hill: Mrs. Fred Glover, Magnolia, Illinois; Mrs. F. J. Yonkers, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; H. T., Marion, Kansas; Mrs. J. P. Alcorn, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. E. A. Morrison, Lees Summit; Clark, Pleasant Hill; Frank, Pleasant Hill; Howard, Pleasant Hill; and William Clayton, the subject of this sketch.

William Clayton Rolley was reared and educated in Pleasant Hill, and in 1898 engaged in business at that place. One year later he sold out and entered the employ of the Fred Harvey Company, and for two years was in the employ of that concern in Arizona and California. In 1901 he returned to Pleasant Hill and engaged in the restaurant business

in partnership with his brother, H. T. Rolley. They successfully conducted this business until August, 1915, when they sold it.

In April, 1914, William C. Rolley engaged in the cash grocery business at Pleasant Hill, which he has successfully conducted up to the present time. He is one of the live merchants of Pleasant Hill, and by honest methods and square dealing has, in a remarkably short time, won the confidence of the public and become one of the leading merchants of Pleasant Hill.

Mr. Rolley was married in 1905 to Miss Margaret May Tupes, daughter of D. B. Tupes, of Raymore, Missouri. Mr. Rolley is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Geo. T. Rowe, for years a prominent druggist of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, was a native of Michigan. He was born in 1852 and died December 22, 1916 and was buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Doctor Rowe was a son of Henry W. and Susan (Jacobs) Rowe, natives of New York, both of whom were born in 1820. The family came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1866 and settled one mile south of Pleasant Hill on a farm of two hundred forty acres which the father bought at that time for twenty-five dollars per acre. A part of this place is still owned by his two sons, E. E. and H. C. The father followed farming there until his death in 1881. His wife died the same year. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Allen, who died in 1867; E. E., farmer, Pleasant Hill township; Geo. T., the subject of this sketch; and H. C., farmer, Pleasant Hill township.

Geo. T. Rowe attended the public schools in Michigan and after coming to this state attended school at Pleasant Hill. He remained on the home farm until 1881 when he engaged in the grocery business, which he followed about a year. He then took up the study of pharmacy and in 1882 and 1883 attended the Homeopathic School of Medicine at St. Louis, Missouri. He practiced medicine about a year but did not like it and for the last thirty-three years conducted a drug store in Pleasant Hill, being one of the leading druggists of Cass County.

Dr. Rowe was married in 1876 to Miss Alberta Burr, daughter of Albert Burr, of Galena, Kansas. To this union was born one child, Nellie C., now the wife of L. H. Noll, Kansas City, Missouri. The wife and mother died in 1881. In 1887 Dr. Rowe married Miss Grace Kellogg, daughter of George M. Kellogg, proprietor of the far-famed Kellogg Greenhouse of Pleasant Hill. Three children were born to this union, as follows: Fred,

New York City; Marie, married John Forsythe, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; and Mildred, a student at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri.

Mr. Rowe had been a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Pleasant Hill for over twenty-five years. He was well known and prominent in the community. Mrs. Rowe is one of Cass County's most highly esteemed women.

W. H. Hon, a prominent farmer of Pleasant Hill township, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in 1849. He is a son of John C. and Elizabeth L. (Hawkins) Hon, both natives of Bath County, Kentucky. In 1855, when W. H. Hon was about six years old, the family came to Missouri and settled in Pleasant Hill township, Cass County, where the father bought one hundred and eighty-three acres of land, for which he paid eighteen dollars per acre. The old brick house is still standing on the place but has long since ceased to serve as a residence. It was built about 1842. The bricks were manufactured on the place by John Farmer. When the Hon family came to Cass County they drove through from Kentucky with "prairie schooners". The trip required about six weeks. They had two wagons and the mother drove a horse and carriage.

To John C. and Elizabeth L. (Hawkins) Hon were born the following children: Sarah J., Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Miranda Ellen, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Julia Ann, deceased; Mary Lorenda, deceased; Minerva Alice, Kansas City, Missouri; Jerry V., Pleasant Hill; and W. H., the subject of this sketch.

W. H. Hon was educated in the public schools of Cass County and later attended Asbury College now DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, for two years. He then engaged in farming which has been his chief occupation up to the present time. He has been unusually successful in the pursuit of that industry and now owns two hundred acres of splendid land, which are a part of the old homestead, besides four hundred acres all of which, except a small portion, are located in Peculiar township.

Mr. Hon was married in 1874 to Miss Dolly Farmer. She died in 1876 leaving one child, John, who now lives at Red Rock, Noble County, Oklahoma. In 1884 W. H. Hon was united in marriage with Miss Lulu W. Jones, a native of Kentucky, and seven children have been born to this union: Etta May, married Josh McClintock, Peculiar township; Dolly H., married Walter Brannock, Peculiar township; Bessie, married Wendland Moore, Pleasant Hill township; Robert J., Harris H., Elmer and Howard Cecil, all residing at home.

Mr. Hon takes a commendable interest in local affairs and has always been ready and willing to aid any worthy enterprise. He has served as justice of the peace and township trustee of Peculiar township.

Allen Boyd Brannock, assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank at Pleasant Hill, is a native of Cass County and a member of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. He was born February 3, 1881, and is a son of Charles W. and Henrietta (Arnold) Brannock. Charles W. Brannock was born in Kentucky in 1854 and came to Cass County with his parents when he was six years of age. The family settled in Big Creek township where Charles W. grew to manhood and followed farming throughout his life. He made a specialty of raising saddle horses and was very successful in this line of endeavor. When Order No. 11 was issued, in order to escape the hardships which it imposed, the family returned to Kentucky, but after the war, came back to Cass County. Charles W. Brannock died in September, 1913. His wife, Henrietta Arnold, is a native of Cass County and a daughter of George A. Arnold, a pioneer of Big Creek township. Mrs. Brannock now resides at Pleasant Hill. To Charles W. and Henrietta (Arnold) Brannock were born seven children, as follows: Allen B., the subject of this sketch; Raymond, died at the age of four; Bessie, died at the age of twenty-four; Walker, a farmer, Pleasant Hill township; Anna May, married Ernest Bailey, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Burneta, who resides at Pleasant Hill with her mother; and Charles F., a merchant of Pleasant Hill.

Allen B. Brannock received his education in the district schools of Cass County, attending the Judy school, which was the same school which his mother attended in her girlhood days. He also attended the Pleasant Hill High School. After leaving school he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Pleasant Hill Bank for one year. Mr. Brannock then went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the transfer business for five years. Returning to Cass County he was engaged in farming for five years, until 1912, when he entered the employ of the Commercial Bank of Pleasant Hill, as assistant cashier. He was with that institution until January 1, 1916, when he accepted the assistant cashiership of the Citizens Bank of Pleasant Hill. He is still serving in that capacity.

Mr. Brannock was married February 28, 1911 to Miss Nannie, daughter of William Lucas, of Monmouth, Kansas. Mr. Brannock is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Jewell Lodge No. 480.

Samuel Newton Gordon, of Pleasant Hill, has for many years been prominently identified with the business interests of that locality. He was born in Montgomery County, Missouri in 1868, and is a son of Philip D. and Mary Elizabeth (Schultz) Gordon, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. Philip D. Gordon came to Missouri in 1865 when about eighteen years of age. He first located in St. Louis and later went to Montgomery County, where he engaged in farming. He died in 1891 at the age of sixty-three. His widow now resides in Los Angeles, California. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are living, as follows: Samuel N., the subject of this sketch; Lela, married Rev. E. P. Ryland of Los Angeles, California; and Harry, Los Angeles, California.

Samuel N. Gordon was educated in the public schools of Montgomery County, the Pleasant Hill High School, and Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. He then took a course in the School of Pharmacy at St. Louis. He then entered the employ of Dr. F. T. Buckner and was with him from 1886 to 1891. He engaged in the drug business on Wyoming Street, Pleasant Hill and for twenty-four years conducted business there, when he sold out to James T. Lain, a young man who had been in his employ as clerk for sometime and who still continues the business.

Mr. Gordon was married in 1900 to Miss Grace Craig. She is a daughter of Perry Craig, a Cass County pioneer who settled near Coleman before the Civil War. He died in Los Angeles, California, in 1914.

Mr. Gordon takes an active and commendable part in the local affairs of his town and county. He served as city treasurer for eight years and in 1909 was elected mayor of Pleasant Hill and re-elected in 1911. Mr. Gordon thus gave the city two successful and efficient administrations.

He is a director of the Citizens Bank of Pleasant Hill and has held that position more than six years. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, having been made a Mason in 1889. He is the owner of one of the cozy and comfortable homes of Pleasant Hill, which is located on Lake Avenue and was formerly the residence of Dr. J. L. Warden.

John Chester Pelsor, the veteran wagon-maker of Pleasant Hill, is a native of Franklin County, Indiana. He was born at Brookville in 1837, a son of John and Dorothy B. (Morgan) Pelsor. The father was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and his father was a Virginian who, at a very early day, migrated to Kentucky and from there to Ohio. When he made the trip from Virginia to Kentucky he frequently was compelled to seek the

protection of the forts at night as the country was then infested with hostile Indians. He was accompanied by a brother who was killed by the Indians, on the Ohio river, while he was navigating a raft along that stream. Dorothy B. Morgan, the mother of our subject, was a native of Indiana, born a few miles south of Brookville.

John Chester Pelsor was one of a family of seven children, as follows: Tracy, died in a hospital at Quincy, Illinois, during the Civil War, while in the service; Angeline, lives in Schuyler County, Illinois; Emeline, deceased; Mary, deceased; Elvira, deceased; Olive, lives at Mondamin, Iowa; and John Chester, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Pelsor was educated in both private and public schools at Brookville, Indiana, and also attended school in Illinois. At the age of twenty-five he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Infantry. His regiment saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama and took part in many important engagements of the Civil War, including Perryville and Stone River. During the latter engagement it was under fire from Monday morning until Saturday evening. Mr. Pelsor entered the service as a private in the infantry and was later detailed to the pioneer brigade and pontoon service and about the time of the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, he was transferred to the First United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers and promoted to artificer the same day. He was the only one that received this promotion in the battalion. He was mustered out of service June 30, 1865, after having served three years lacking one month and eleven days.

In 1868 Mr. Pelsor came to Missouri and settled in Old Town, Pleasant Hill and for seven years was in the employ of Mr. Jackson, who conducted a wagon shop there. In 1875 he bought out his employer and moved the shop to its present location and since that time has been engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Mr. Pelsor has also done an extensive repairing business. He has built one hundred twenty-five wagons in addition to his repair work.

Mr. Pelsor was married in 1860 to Mary C. Misener of Macomb, Illinois, and to this union have been born six children, but one of whom is living, Guy, who resides at Pleasant Hill. Mr. Pelsor is one of the successful business men of Pleasant Hill and has accumulated considerable property. He owns three residences and it may be truthfully said of him that his career has been a successful one both as a soldier and a citizen. Mr. Pelsor is a member of the Masonic lodge and holds membership in the Christian church. He has served a number of terms on

the city council and has also been a member of the local school board. He is now in his eighty-first year and has seen many changes during his forty-nine years of residence in Cass County.

Walker R. Brannock, one of the best known livestock dealers in Cass County, has been successfully engaged in that business at Pleasant Hill and vicinity for many years. Mr. Brannock was born in Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky, in 1847. He is a son of W. A. and Louisa (Colvin) Brannock, both natives of Kentucky and descendants of pioneer settlers of that state. The mother died when Walker R. was eight months old, and the father passed away at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in 1903, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of three children, as follows: C. W., who spent his life in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, and is now deceased; E. L., who resides west of Pleasant Hill; and Walker R., the subject of this sketch.

Walker R. Brannock came to Missouri in 1856, when he was nine years old, accompanying his grandfather, James Brannock, who settled at Chapel Hill. There was a Presbyterian school at that place and here Walker R. Brannock received the greater portion of his education. This little institution is famous for having had among its students many men who in later life attained national reputation. Senator Cockerell was a student there and also Joseph Mercer attended that institution.

Mr. Brannock, whose name introduces this sketch, saw brief but active service in the Civil War. When General Price and his army were on the march to Westport, young Brannock, then a youth just a little past sixteen, fell in line with the advancing army in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill and was with the soldiers two days and nights but was not in the battle. After that engagement he returned to his home and soon afterwards returned to Kentucky where he remained until the close of the war. Mr. Brannock relates many incidents that took place during the early days of the Civil War. Some of these stories are amusing, some serious and all are interesting. He tells of one occasion when Col. D. R. Anthony with three hundred Federal soldiers stopped at his father's place, near Pleasant Hill, over night. The officers of the command remained in the Brannock residence over night while the men slept in the barn and around the hay stacks. Mr. Brannock, Sr., was known to be a strong southern sympathizer. However, he entertained the Federal officers in a most hospitable manner. He had a barrel of old Kentucky whisky in his cellar and dispensed toddies freely among his guests. The next morning, when

the troopers departed, in appreciation of their treatment they left Mr. Brannock's place and stock undisturbed. At that time he had about twenty head of horses which conspicuously lined themselves along the fence by the road as the troops rode by. They no doubt were a great temptation to the soldiers as they needed the horses very much. This is evidenced by the fact that they stopped at Squire Hockaday's place about two miles south and took every horse that he had, notwithstanding the fact that he was a Union man. Mr. Brannock says that in this particular instance an ample supply of Kentucky rye made a very satisfactory substitute for loyalty to the Union. W. A. Brannock had two brothers who served in the Confederate army under General Shelby. They were Prof. J. P. and T. Y. Brannock of Nevada, Missouri. Both were captured at Marshall, Missouri, and confined in the Federal military prison at Rock Island.

Mr. Brannock engaged in farming and stock raising in early life and for the past thirty-four years has dealt extensively in live stock, having handled about one hundred car loads a year. During these years he has noted a wide range of prices of live stock. He has bought hogs as low as one dollar and seventy-five cents per hundred, and sold them, delivered at the St. Louis market, for two dollars and forty-five cents per hundred. Compared with the present market price of sixteen dollars and thirty cents at Kansas City, Missouri, there is a wide difference. Mr. Brannock is also known as a successful horseman, particularly in training fast horses. He broke "Ned Forest", sire of Edwin Forest, who made a mark of 2:11¾ at Tarrytown, New York, at a time when that was considered a fast mark. This horse sold for sixteen thousand dollars. W. K. Vanderbilt was the purchaser. Later Mr. Vanderbilt sold him to Mr. Bonner, who retired him from the track.

In 1873 Walker R. Brannock was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Arnold of Big Creek township. She is a daughter of George B. and Mary Arnold, natives of Garrard County, Kentucky, and very early settlers in Cass County. The Arnold family came to this county in 1852 and settled near Pleasant Hill. They came up the Missouri river by boat as far as Westport Landing. Mrs. Brannock was five years old when her parents settled in Cass County. George B. Arnold had a brother, Isaac Arnold, who served as county treasurer of Cass County and was a Confederate veteran. Two other brothers, Alexander and David, also served in the Confederate army. George B. Arnold died in 1914, aged ninety-two years. His wife preceded him in death a number of years, having passed away in

1888, aged fifty-nine years. They were the parents of ten children as follows: Jennie, the wife of Walker R. Brannock, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Lena Whitsitt, Hereford, Texas; Isaac, contractor, Kansas City, Missouri; Robert, who resides on the old Arnold homestead near Pleasant Hill; William, who died at the age of twenty-two; Mrs. Etta Brannock, Pleasant Hill; Charles F., a commission merchant, Kansas City; Mrs. May Thompson, Kansas City; Mrs. Burnie Guyton, Pleasant Hill; and George C., Alto, New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Brannock are well known in Pleasant Hill and rank among Cass County's most representative people.

W. S. Sloan was born in Polk township, Cass County, October 26, 1839. He is a descendant of one of the very early pioneer families of Cass County. His parents were J. X. and Martha (Wethers) Sloan, both natives of Indiana.

J. X. Sloan and wife came to Missouri in 1830 and settled near Independence, Jackson County. About three years later they removed to what is now Cass County but at that time Van Buren. J. X. Sloan died in 1891, his wife having preceded him in death several years. She died January 1, 1849 and their remains rest in Sloan Cemetery. This cemetery was laid out by J. X. Sloan in 1848 and the first to be buried there was the body of his son, Newton Sloan. The following year, 1849, another son, Albert, and the mother were laid to rest in that cemetery.

W. S. Sloan was one of a family of ten children, three of whom are now living, born to J. X. and Martha (Wethers) Sloan, as follows: Mrs. Labesta Jane King, Wichita, Texas; W. S., the subject of this sketch, and R. W., of Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Those deceased are Cynthia A. Storms, who died in 1905; Mary G. Hinshaw, who died in 1906; Archibald Newton; Mrs. Eliza James, who died in 1896; Albert; Martha, who died in 1848, age one year; and Amanda, who died in infancy. After the death of the mother of these children, the father married Prudence Milton and the following child was born to this union: J. X. Sloan, of Joplin, Missouri.

W. S. Sloan was reared in Cass County and educated in a private school. He has made farming the principal occupation of his life and he says that since he began his career as a farmer not a year has passed but that he has followed the plow. He was married in 1863 to Miss Nannie E. Temple, a daughter of Augustus and Sarah (Oldham) Temple and to this union have been born the following children: William Richard,

Ingalls, Kansas; Charles F., Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mrs. May Jennings, Grain Valley, Missouri; James Walter, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mattie Bell, who died at the age of five; and Leonard, Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

W. S. Sloan was here during the Civil War. He served in the Home Guards and did considerable service with that organization. He often had to go to Pleasant Hill to do guard duty and at one time served under Colonel Nugent for six months, although he was never regularly enlisted.

Mr. Sloan's farm is located in Pleasant Hill and Polk townships. He makes his home with his son James W., who operates the home place. James W. was married in 1898 to Miss Vivian E. Ward, daughter of David M. Ward of Kansas City, Kansas. They have two children, Tod and Ray.

Sterling Price Fleming, judge of the north district of Cass County, is a native of Texas. He was born at Waco, August 10, 1862, and is a son of James Harrison and Martha S. (Simpson) Fleming. The father, James Harrison Fleming, was born in Kentucky in 1825 and came from Illinois to Cass County, Missouri, several years before the war. In 1849 he joined the host of gold seekers who went across the plains and over the mountains to California and, after spending some time there, returned. Mr. Fleming located in Pleasant Hill township on what is now the Thornton place and a few years later removed to Belton, where he followed farming. He later returned to Pleasant Hill, where he died in 1878. His wife, Martha S. Simpson, was a native of Missouri and a daughter of George Simpson, a Jackson County pioneer. After the death of her father, her mother married Capt. Thomas Thomas of Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

To James Harrison Fleming and wife were born the following children: Richard S., who was born in 1855 and died in 1879; Mrs. Ada Farmer, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Henry Clay, who was born in 1859; Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Sterling Price, the subject of this sketch; David Samuel, who was born in 1865; Nannie Margaret, died at the age of three years; and Nellie May, who died in infancy. When the Civil War broke out, the Fleming family removed to Texas. David Fleming, a brother of James Harrison, enlisted in the Confederate army and was killed during an engagement in Arkansas.

Sterling Price Fleming, the subject of this sketch, and his two brothers, Henry Clay and David Samuel, own and operate what is known as the "Valley View Stock Farm", which they have successfully conducted for more than twenty-two years. This farm consists of four hundred twenty-five acres of fertile bottom land, located on Big Creek, two miles

southeast of Pleasant Hill. The Fleming brothers make a specialty of Shorthorn cattle and rank among the leading breeders in this section of the state. For years they have been uniformly successful as prize winners at county fairs and similar stock exhibitions. The "Valley View Stock Farm" is one of the ideal places of Cass County. The place is equipped with all modern methods of handling cattle, including two large silos and other conveniences in thorough keeping with the advanced ideas of modern stockmen.

Judge Fleming was elected judge of the county court for the north district of Cass County in 1914 and re-elected to that office in 1916. He is capable and conscientious in the performance of the duties which devolve upon him as county judge and in that capacity, as well as in private affairs, he has won the confidence of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and the Central Protective Association.

J. R. Vandeventer, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Grand River township is a native of Illinois. He was born in Stevenson County, May 22, 1853, and is a son of James and Jane (Sprowles) Vandeventer, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Ohio. They located in Stevenson County, Illinois, at an early day when that section of the country was wild and unbroken and considered on the frontier. Their first home there was a log house. They remained in Illinois until 1866, when they came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled five miles south of Harrisonville in Grand River township. The father was engaged in farming and stock raising and met with more than ordinary success in his undertaking. He bought land from time to time and at the time of his death, he owned over eight hundred acres of some of the best land in Cass County. He was a man who was firm in his convictions and would sacrifice everything for what he believed was right. He opposed the Cass County bond business from the start and fought it to a finish. He was a member of the Baptist church and a lifelong Republican. He died March 8, 1888 at the age of sixty-nine years and his wife departed this life in 1903 at the age of eighty-two. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom grew to maturity as follows: Elizabeth, married John Bodenhammer and died at Columbus, Kansas; James, Jr., lives in Lincoln County, Kansas; Rebecca, married David R. Hutchison of Grand River township and is now deceased, and J. R., the subject of this sketch.

J. R. Vandeventer was educated in the public schools of Illinois and Cass County. The first school which he attended in Cass County was held in the brick house in Harrisonville which has since been remodeled into a residence and is now known as the Doctor Beady property. Mr. Vandeventer has been engaged in farming and stock raising since boyhood and has been unusually successful in this line of endeavor. He owns about four hundred acres of land, the same being a part of the old homestead, five miles south of Harrisonville. His son resides on the place and Mr. Vandeventer lives in Harrisonville but supervises the farming operations on his place.

In 1875, Mr. Vandeventer was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Holloway of Cass County. She is a daughter of Lawson and Mahala (Jackson) Holloway. The father was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, and the mother was a native of Jackson County, Missouri. She was a daughter of Rev. John Jackson, a pioneer Baptist minister of Missouri. Mrs. Vandeventer's father settled in Cass County about 1831. He was a successful farmer and stockman and died in 1879. His wife died three days after his demise.

To Mr. and Mrs. Vandeventer have been born three children as follows: Archie D., resides on the home place in Grand River township; Della A., the wife of Will Russell, Grand River township; and Amy H., married William A. Simmons, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Vandeventer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Republican. He and his wife belong to the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Vandeventer have traveled quite extensively and frequently spend the winter seasons in Florida. In 1906 they took a two years' trip through old Mexico, the Pacific coast and the northwest and every time they return to Cass County, Mr. Vandeventer says that Missouri looks a little better to him than it did when he went away.

James A. Prater, better known to his friends and acquaintances, who are legion, as "Jim" Prater, is a former sheriff of this county and an early settler here. "Jim" Prater was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1858, and is son of Allen and Marenda (Hawkins) Prater, both natives of Kentucky and descendants of old Kentucky stock.

The Prater family came to Missouri in 1866 and for a time lived near Pleasant Hill, when they removed to West Peculiar township where the father was engaged in farming until his death in 1884. He was prominent in local affairs in his community during his life time and was especially

JAMES A. PRATER.

interested in church work. He was an elder in the Christian church at Peculiar for a number of years and later was identified with the West Union Christian church in which he was also an elder. During the Civil war he cast his lot with the Confederacy, serving throughout that great conflict with Kentucky troops under the command of Generals Morgan and Jackson. His wife, who was a devout member of the Christian church and a consistent Christian, died in 1874.

Allen and Marenda (Hawkins) Prater, were the parents of the following children, of whom James A., the subject of this sketch is the only survivor: Milfred E., served four years in the Confederate army under the command of Generals Jackson and Lee, in the army of Tennessee and Virginia; Wallace W., spent his life on a farm near Pleasant Hill; Isaac H., died in Kansas City; Elizabeth married Andrew Stultz, and spent her life in Wisconsin; Charles Marshall, died in early manhood; and Ida Belle, married Alonzo Woods and they are both deceased; and James A., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Prater received his education in the public schools of Cass County. He was less than twenty years of age when his father died and at that time he engaged in farming and stock-raising on his own account in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill. Mr. Prater has been identified with the Democratic party since boyhood and has always taken an active part in politics. He served as constable of Pleasant Hill township for a time, and when Sid J. Hamilton became sheriff, January 1, 1907, Mr. Prater was appointed deputy and served in that capacity for six years. In November, 1912, he was elected sheriff of Cass County, serving until January 1, 1917. During his incumbency in the offices of deputy sheriff and sheriff of Cass County, which covered a period of ten years, Mr. Prater was a fearless and capable officer and won the reputation for honest law enforcement, without fear or favor. At the expiration of his term of office he moved to his farm, one and a half miles west of Harrisonville, where he now resides. It is one of the attractive and valuable places of Cass County, within convenient distance of Harrisonville, and here Mr. Prater is engaged in general farming and dairying on a moderate scale.

In 1878 Mr. Prater was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Bledsoe, a native of Cass County, and a daughter of Abram Bledsoe, a pioneer of western Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Prater have been born the following children: Willie May, married William Lawson and died, leaving four children, Garland, resides in St. Louis with an aunt, Nellie May, Minnie Opal and James Wilson, reside with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs.

Prater; Minnie, married William Nichols, a commission merchant of St. Louis, Missouri; Nellie, married John Brierly, an employe of Emery Bird & Thayer, Kansas City, Missouri; and Ben D., a civil engineer, who is now county surveyor of Cass County.

Mr. Prater is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

T. F. Prettyman, a prominent farmer and stockman of Grand River township, is a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of Cass County. Mr. Prettyman was born in Grand River township in the locality where he now resides in 1853, and is a son of Mathias and Mary A. (Majors) Prettyman. Mathias Prettyman was a native of Delaware and came to Cass County, Missouri, with his parents in 1846. They drove from Delaware to this county and took up government land in Grand River township just a little west of where T. F. Prettyman now lives, and he owns eighty acres of the original homestead. Mathias Prettyman and his wife spent their lives here after coming to Cass County, as did also his father. They were among the very earliest settlers in this section of Cass County and when they came here this was a wild unbroken country. Indians were still here and deer and wild turkeys were plentiful. There was only one cabin between Harrisonville and the Prettyman home, a distance of six miles, and Harrisonville at that time was a small frontier village and most of the houses there were constructed of logs.

T. F. Prettyman has spent practically all his life in Cass County, where his interests are. He was educated in the best schools which the pioneer times afforded. Some of the early school houses where he attended school were constructed of logs and were of the crude pioneer type, but Mr. Prettyman obtained the fundamentals of a very good education in the three R's and has been an extensive reader and a student of events and a close observer all his life. He has made farming his chief occupation and is one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of Cass County. He owns and operates two hundred and forty acres of land, which is a very valuable farm. He specializes in Shorthorn cattle.

Mr. Prettyman was one of a family of five children born to his parents as follows: T. F., the subject of this sketch; John S., Kansas City, Missouri; and William J., Kansas City, Missouri. Two daughters are deceased, one died in infancy and the other at the age of eight years.

On July 17, 1875, Mr. Prettyman was united in marriage with Miss Josie Cummings, a native of Cass County. She is a daughter of Benjamin

Cummings, a Cass County pioneer, who came here in the early fifties. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Prettyman, as follows: Walter S., farmer and stock raiser, Grand River township; Arthur S., a farmer and stock raiser, Peculiar township; Stella, married George Kane, Seattle, Washington; Opal, married Louis Greenlee, Grand River township; and Sterling Price, resides with his parents.

Mr. Prettyman is a member of the Masonic lodge and has been a life long democrat, who takes a keen interest in local politics and has served as a member of the township board and held the office of justice of the peace. He and Mrs. Prettyman are members of the Presbyterian church and are among Cass County's most representative families.

The Prettyman family are of English descent and at an early day lived in the vicinity of London and the title of one hundred and thirty acres of land within the city limits of London, is still in the Prettyman family, and their right of ownership to this property has been agitated for a number of years.

John J. Burke, one of the veteran merchants of Harrisonville, is a native of Cass County. He was born two miles south of Harrisonville on the place known as the Burke homestead. Here he was reared to manhood and received his education in the Bellplain school and the Harrisonville public school.

In the spring of 1874 Mr. Burke went to Texas. After remaining there one year he returned to Cass County and engaged in farming on the old home place. Mr. Burke remained there until the spring of 1877 when he became a clerk in the grocery department of the W. H. Barrett & Company store at Harrisonville. He soon became manager of that department, remaining in that capacity until January 1, 1890, when he resigned. He organized the firm of J. J. Burke & Company which consisted of himself and his brother, George G. Burke. They engaged in the grocery business and continued with marked success until August 15, 1898, when J. J. bought his brother's interest in the business and took Bert P. Grose, his son-in-law as a partner. This firm enjoyed a good business until they sold out April 21, 1905. Mr. Burke then engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business which he continued about three and one-half years, but during this time he had a longing to be behind the counter again and November 1, 1908, he again engaged in the grocery and feed business which he continued until December 1, 1916. At that time he again dis-

posed of the grocery business and at the time of this writing is taking a well earned vacation.

John J. Burke was united in marriage October 17, 1877, with Miss Nancy Eveline Pearson, a native of Cass County. Mr. and Mrs. Burke have one daughter, Beryl L., the wife of Bert P. Grose, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Burke are members of the Baptist church.

Ernest B. Pearce, vice-president and secretary of the W. E. Pearce Hardware & Mercantile Company, of Pleasant Hill, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Cass County. The W. E. Pearce Hardware & Mercantile Company is the outgrowth of one of the oldest business establishments of Pleasant Hill. Ernest B. Pearce is a son of William E. and Margaret (Burns) Pearce, the former a native of England, born in 1823, and died in 1908, and the latter a native of New York, who now resides at Pleasant Hill. William E. and Margaret (Burns) Pearce were married in Beardstown, Illinois, in 1858.

William E. Pearce came to America in 1844 and located at Cincinnati, Ohio. He had learned the tinsmith's trade in his native land and when he came to this country he engaged in that line of work. From Cincinnati he went to St. Louis and from there to Illinois, where he was married. In 1867 he came to Missouri with his wife and family and located at Pleasant Hill. Here he engaged in the hardware business in partnership with Theodore Leland, who is now living at Cripple Creek, Colorado. Mr. Pearce bought Leland's interest in 1877 and since that time the business has been owned and controlled by the Pearce family. The first store opened by Pearce & Leland was a frame structure, twenty by forty feet, located on Wyoming street. This building was burned when that entire block was destroyed by fire and after that Mr. Pearce established his business on First street and erected about 1885 the brick building, twenty by seventy-five feet and two stories high. In 1907 a two-story addition, twenty by seventy feet, was added and in 1912 the warehouse in the rear, thirty by forty feet, was built. In 1909 the company was incorporated under the name of the W. E. Pearce Hardware & Mercantile Company, with E. B. Pearce, vice-president and secretary, Margaret E. Pearce, president, and L. E. Pearce, treasurer. This company does an extensive business and carries a full line of hardware, stoves, tinware, buggies and fencing. The value of their stock is seldom, if ever, less than ten thousand dollars. It may be truly said of this institution that it is much more

extensive than the average store found in a town the size of Pleasant Hill.

William E. and Margaret (Burns) Pearce were the parents of nine children, as follows: Mrs. Nellie Cheatham, Dallas, Texas; two died in infancy; Mrs. Lydia Jarrott, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. H. D. Williams, Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. J. D. King, Hutchinson, Kansas; Dr. G. D., Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Ernest B., the subject of this sketch, and Lester E., treasurer of the Pearce Hardware & Mercantile Company.

Ernest B. Pearce was educated in the public schools of Pleasant Hill. At an early age he was associated with his father in the hardware store, in fact was brought up in that line of business. Mr. Pearce's business education has been of the practical kind. He knows the hardware trade well enough to know that there is still much to learn about it and this can be said of but few, even of those who have long been engaged in the business.

Mr. Pearce was married in January, 1905 to Miss Minnie Whitsett, of Hereford, Texas, a daughter of J. F. Whitsett, formerly of Lees Summit, Missouri. One child has been born to this union, Ernest W.

Mr. Pearce relates an amusing incident in connection with the Pearce hardware business which happened fifty years ago. Shortly after Pearce and Leland engaged in business in Pleasant Hill a capable traveling salesman came along one day and sold Mr. Leland a carload of grindstones and also a carload of bird cages and when the two cars arrived and were unloaded the back end of the store was stacked to the ceiling with grindstones and bird cages. The two young merchants saw that it was necessary to make leaders of this surplus stock and, incredible as it may seem, there was not a bird cage nor a grindstone left in the store within less than a year.

James Chandler, a pioneer resident of Peculiar township and Civil War veteran, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Clay County, March 24, 1832, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Prather) Chandler, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. William Chandler was the son of James Chandler, both of whom settled in Clay County, Missouri, in 1831. They drove from Kentucky to Clay County, Missouri, with teams and covered wagons and brought a number of slaves with them. James Chandler's grandfather and three sons came to Missouri with this outfit and were well equipped for the task of beginning life in the then new country of western Missouri. They spent the remainder

of their lives in Clay County, where they ranked as successful farmers and prominent citizens.

Elizabeth Prather, mother of James Chandler, was a native of Kentucky, as was also her father, Thomas Prather. James Chandler was one of a family of seven children, six of whom are now living. He was reared to manhood and educated in Clay County. During the Civil War he served in Company F, Second Missouri Infantry, under General Sterling Price. During the course of his military career Mr. Chandler served with his command in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas. He was in the latter state when General Price surrendered. Mr. Chandler participated in many hard fought battles, skirmishes, and engagements of lesser importance without number. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner, but during the course of his career had many narrow escapes, common to the lot of the soldier in time of war.

Mr. Chandler followed blacksmithing for a number of years in Clay County in early life and 1867 he came to Cass County, locating in Peculiar township, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising for five years. From Peculiar township he went to Johnson County, Kansas, where he bought a farm near Westport, upon which he remained eight years. He then went to Chautauqua County, Kansas, where he remained until 1889, when he returned to Cass County. Three years later Mr. Chandler went back to Chautauqua County, where he remained until 1901 when he again returned to Cass County. Mr. Chandler owns a well improved farm of one hundred sixty acres in Peculiar and Pleasant Hill townships and he also is the owner of six hundred twenty acres of land in Kansas, sixty acres of which are in Johnson County and the rest in Chautauqua County. He is one of the prosperous farmers and stock raisers of Cass County. He moved to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, February 15, 1917, where he now lives.

August 3, 1866, Mr. Chandler was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Cannon, a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and a member of a pioneer family of this state. She is a daughter of Alexander and Eliza (Fowler) Cannon. Alexander Cannon was born near Knoxville, Tennessee. He was an early settler in Cass County and one of the county judges here when the Civil War broke out. For a time, during that period, he served with the home guards here. His wife, Eliza Fowler, was born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1825. When she was one year old her parents settled in Jackson County. Their farm occupied a portion of the present

site of Kansas City. The workhouse of Kansas City, Missouri, stands on the site of the stables.

To James Chandler and wife have been born two children, as follows: Eliza, who resides with her parents; and Joseph B., who lives near Ottawa, Kansas. They were both born in Cass County. Mr. Chandler has always supported the Democratic party and he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Young Fowler Gibson, a prominent farmer and stockman of Peculiar township, belongs to a pioneer family of western Missouri. He was born near where the old workhouse stood, between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets on Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, in 1860, and is a son of Robert Washington and Constantia (Fowler) Gibson. Robert Washington Gibson was a native of Alabama, born September 29, 1822, and came to Missouri with his parents, who settled on what was then known as the Platt Purchase, a part of which is now Platt County, Missouri. Later the family removed to Texas, settling on the present site of Austin, where the father spent the remainder of his life. Robert Washington Gibson, the father of the subject of this sketch, returned to Missouri, and settled in Jackson County where he died January 17, 1864. Constantia (Fowler) Gibson, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Clay County, Missouri, November 16, 1822. She was a daughter of Robert Young Fowler and Jane Boggs, pioneers of Missouri and very early settlers at Cooper's Ford. They settled in that section of the state while yet an Indian reservation was located in that vicinity. The Boggs family came from Kentucky and Jane Boggs' father was a cousin of Governor Boggs of Missouri. The Fowlers were Virginians.

Mr. Gibson's mother, Constantia Fowler, was reared on a farm where Kansas City now stands, and at that time there was not the slightest hint of the great western metropolis of today. That section was all farm land and Mrs. Gibson often related that it was one of her duties during her girlhood to bring the cows home from the commons where they were grazing on the present site of the Kansas City stockyards.

There were two children born to Robert Washington and Constantia (Fowler) Gibson: Young Fowler, the subject of this sketch, and Robert Lee, born September 30, 1863. In 1867, three years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Gibson sold her farm of forty acres in Jackson County for one hundred dollars per acre, and came to Cass County with her two children, then seven and four years old, and purchased the farm of two

hundred and forty acres in Peculiar township which Young Fowler Gibson now owns. The place is located on section 13, township 45, range 31. Mrs. Gibson paid twenty-one dollars per acre, which was the highest price paid for farm land in that vicinity up to that time. The place was fairly well improved for the times with some fencing and a long double log house, which is still standing and remains an interesting relic of pioneer days. Mr. Gibson still has many interesting relics of pioneer days, among which are his mother's spinning wheel, flax hackle, flax wheel, reel and a part of the old loom and many articles of furniture bearing the distinction of antiquity. He has real feather beds which his mother owned and counterpanes which she made and have been in use for over sixty years.

After coming to Cass County the mother conducted farming operations on her place, and as the boys gradually grew up, they cooperated with their mother on the home place and after they had reached manhood the same spirit of cooperation prevailed, and the Gibson family always had one purse in common. The mother died November 13, 1895. After the death of the mother additional acreage was added to the Gibson farm which now consists of three hundred acres, of which the school house occupies one-half acre.

The Gibson brothers were educated in the public schools and operated the home farm together, until 1907, when Robert Lee's health failed and he removed to Belton, where he died March 14, 1911, and Young Fowler now operates the home place, although he rents a large portion of it, but retains most of the pasture land and is successfully engaged in raising horses, Shorthorn cattle and hogs. He still has in his herd descendants of the cattle which his grandfather brought from Kentucky nearly a hundred years ago. However, he regrets that within the last few years he has lost out on his strain of horses which his grandfather brought to Missouri at the same time.

Young Fowler Gibson and his brother, Robert Lee Gibson, were married on the same day to sisters by a double marriage ceremony, which took place November 30, 1893. Young Fowler was married to Mary Virginia Bradley and Robert Lee to Kittie Bradley, daughters of Arch Bradley, of Cleveland, Missouri. Robert Lee's widow now resides in Harrisonville.

To Young Fowler Gibson and wife were born two children: Constantia, born October 8, 1896, graduated from the Harrisonville high school, in the class of 1916, and is now a student in the State Normal School at Warrensburg and Archer B. born September 22, 1900, and is

now a student in the Harrisonville High School. The mother of these children died June 24, 1903.

Mr. Gibson is a Democrat and has served as township trustee for four years and has also been collector and justice of the peace of Peculiar township. He is a substantial representative of one of Cass County's pioneer families.

Sidney Johnson Hamilton, a former sheriff of Cass County and the present proprietor of the Harrisonville Hotel, is one of the best known men in the county. Mr. Hamilton was born in Grand River township, February 15, 1871, and is a son of Matt and Susan (Samuel) Hamilton, both members of representative Cass County pioneer families. The father was born near Sulphur Lake, Monroe County, Kentucky. He came to Cass County in 1867. He was married a year or so after coming here and for a number of years was engaged in farming and stock raising in the vicinity of Belton. In 1898 he went to Walla Walla, Washington, where he died in 1913. His wife, Susan Samuel, was a native of Cass County, daughter of Henry Samuel, a respected pioneer of this county, who spent his life here. Henry Samuel died in 1871. Sid Hamilton's mother died in Walla Walla, Washington, in February, 1911.

Sid J. Hamilton is one of a family of two sons born to his parents, the other one being Bryant, who now resides near Walla Walla, Washington. Mr. Hamilton was educated in the public schools. He was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1906, when he was elected sheriff of Cass County for a term of two years, and at the expiration of his term of office, he was re-elected for a term of four years. Thus he served six years, which was the longest period that any man ever held the office of sheriff of Cass County. While serving his term as sheriff of Cass County, Mr. Hamilton won the reputation for being a capable and fearless officer. During the six years that he was sheriff he handled three hundred seven prisoners and took twenty-seven to the penitentiary. During his entire career he never lost a prisoner. February 1, 1917 Mr. Hamilton took charge of the Harrisonville Hotel and is giving Harrisonville a hotel in which its people feel just pride and which the traveling public surely appreciate.

Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage May 1, 1893 with Miss Nannie Brown Kerr, a native of Madison County, Kentucky, and a daughter of Caleb Kerr, a well known and highly respected Jackson County pioneer

now residing in Cleveland, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have been born three sons as follows: S. Glenn, clerk in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; Paul A., a student in Missouri University, a member of the class of 1918; and Brutus K. Paul A. received the appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point in the fall of 1916, but refused to accept it, preferring to continue his course at the university. He has won a national reputation as one of the leading football players of the country and is captain of the Missouri University team. The youngest son, Brutus K., is a student in the Harrisonville high school, and is also prominent in the world of athletics as was the older brother Glenn when he was in school. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the time honored Masonic lodge, Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Pythias. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party.

Bert P. Grose, a progressive business man of Harrisonville, who has had an extensive mercantile experience, is a native of Cass County. He was born in Gunn City, December 7, 1879. When he was a small boy his parents moved to Harrisonville, where "Chuck", as he is familiarly called, attended the public schools during the winter months and in the summer time worked in the country until he was twelve years of age. He then entered the dry goods store of Scruggs & Clemments as clerk and worked in that capacity until August 15, 1898. He resigned his position to become a partner in the grocery and feed business with his father-in-law, John J. Burke. This arrangement continued until April 21, 1905, when the firm of J. J. Burke & Company disposed of their mercantile interests and bought a farm one mile south of Harrisonville, which Mr. Grose operated until January 1, 1908. At that time the Globe Trading Company was incorporated and Mr. Grose became a stockholder in that organization, becoming an active member in the conduct of the business. He was thus engaged until January 1, 1911, when he disposed of his stock in that corporation and engaged in the general mercantile business for himself under the firm name and style of B. P. Grose & Company. This firm had a remarkably successful career. November 22, 1916, they began a closing out sale with a view of disposing of their stock and retiring from the mercantile business. This retail sale, which ran for several weeks, is acknowledged to have been the largest of its kind ever conducted in Cass County. In February, 1917, Mr. Grose disposed of his business in its entirety and on March 1, 1917, opened up a salesroom for automobiles on

Independence street, Harrisonville, associating with J. J. Burke under the firm name of Burke and Grose. They are doing an excellent business. Although a young man he ranks among the successful business men of Cass County and his genial and courteous manner not only makes for him a success in business, but has made many friends in the community.

Bert P. Grose and Beryl L. Burke, daughter of J. J. Burke, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, were united in marriage January 24, 1897, and they have one daughter, Eveline Burke Grose, who was born March 10, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Grose are members of the first Baptist church.

H. B. Edelen, owner and proprietor of "Fair View Stock Farm", is one of the progressive and widely known stock men of Cass County. He was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky, November 25, 1860, and is son of William B. and Evelyn (McAfee) Edelen, natives of Kentucky. William B. Edelen was born at Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky, October 27, 1827. He was a son of Len Edelen, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and a descendant of a member of the colony which founded Baltimore, who came to this country with Lord Baltimore. Len. Edelen and a brother went to Kentucky at an early day and settled in Lebanon, where he spent his life, engaged in the manufacture of hats. He died April 15, 1865.

Evelyn Breckenridge McAfee, mother of H. B. Edelen was born in Kentucky, November 27, 1832, and died in Cass County, October 27, 1914. She was a daughter of General Robert B. McAfee and was born on the family estate on Salt River in Mercer County. General McAfee was educated for the law and at one time was ambassador to one of the South American countries. He was in the diplomatic service of the United States for a number of years and was prominent in his day and time. During his lifetime he wrote a history of Kentucky, which is considered one of the best early histories of that state.

William B. Edelen was engaged in the drug business in early life at Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky, and later removed to Jessamine County. This was about 1866 and he was engaged in farming and stock raising about nine miles from Nicholsville, until he came to Missouri with his family in 1872, reaching Cass County, January 22. They came by boat as far as Cairo, Illinois, making the trip on the "Robert Mitchell" and "Dove". From Cairo they made the trip to Pleasant Hill by rail. In 1874 the father bought a farm in Mt. Pleasant township where he was

successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until his death, March 24, 1898. His wife and the mother of the subject of this sketch, departed this life October 27, 1914. The father was prominent in the affairs of Cass County during his life time and was an unusually well educated man, and was an especially fine penman. He was a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of eight children as follows: Laura, born November 20, 1853, married C. H. Moore, died October 12, 1895; James McAfee, born August 17, 1855, resides in Kansas City; William Hall, born November 9, 1858, and is now deceased; H. B., the subject of this sketch; Lubel, born January 1, 1863, married J. H. Young, Belton, Missouri; William Hall, born March 21, 1865, resides at Cleveland, Missouri; Thomas Brown, born November 10, 1869, Oakland, California; and Robert Leonard, born June 15, 1871, and died July 1, 1871.

H. B. Edelen was twelve years old when he came to Cass County with his parents and thus received his education in the public schools of his native state and Cass County. He remained on the home farm with his father until he was twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in farming and stock raising on his own account and since that time has resided on "Fair View Stock Farm" which he now owns, with the exception of four years. This is one of the fine farms of Cass County and contains two hundred and four acres. Mr. Edelen carries on general farming and stock raising and specializes in registered Shorthorn cattle, saddle horses and registered jacks and jennetts, and is without a doubt the most successful breeder of high class registered jacks in Cass County. He has justly won the reputation of producing some of the best pedigreed horses in the state, for which he has generally found a ready market at profitable prices. He is also well known as a successful raiser of Duroc Jersey hogs, usually marketing about two carloads each year. For a number of years he was extensively engaged in feeding and shipping stock, but in recent years has not given that industry so much attention.

Mr. Edelen was united in marriage December 11, 1889, at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, with Miss Anna I. Brown, a native of Boyle County, born January 30, 1865. She is a daughter of Stephen E. and Margaret (Meyer) Brown, natives of Kentucky, the former of Washington County, and the latter of Boyle County. The father was born October 9, 1833, and died August 19, 1915, and the mother was born April 25, 1841, and died February 10, 1910. Her maternal grandfather, David Ansel Meyer, was a

native of North Carolina and came to Kentucky when nineteen years old, settling in Boyle County, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mrs. Edelen came to Cass County with her parents, reaching Pleasant Hill, December 24, 1879, and the parents spent the remainder of their lives in that locality. They had five children, as follows: Anna I., the wife of H. B. Edelen, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ardie Smith, Nespelum, Washington; Edward Ansel, banker, Crawford, Colorado; Mrs. Eleanor Schieser, Greenville, California; and William Cecil, Denver, Colorado.

To H. B. Edelen and wife have been born the following children: Brown Y., married Eugenia Youmans, and resides in Peculiar township; Margaret, married Burford Harris, Harrisonville, Missouri; Ansel C., deceased, and Mary Evelyn, a student.

Mr. Edelen is a Democrat and has always taken a commendable interest in politics and has held local offices of trust and responsibility, and has been solicited to become a candidate for county office, but so far has declined. He is a stockholder and director of the Farmers National Bank of Pleasant Hill and was one of the organizers of that well known and substantial financial institution, and has served on the board of directors since its organization. He is a member of the time honored Masonic lodge and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and Mrs. Edelen are members of the Presbyterian church. The members of the Edelen family rank among the representative people of Cass County, and Mr. Edelen is one of our most substantial citizens.

William Dolan, a veteran merchant of Freeman, and a member of one of Cass County's distinguished pioneer families, is a native of Missouri. He was born near Holden, Johnson County, September 16, 1836, a son of James and Harriet (Anderson) Dolan, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. The father followed boating on the Mississippi River in early life, and settled in Johnson County, Missouri, at an early day. In 1839 he removed to what was then Van Buren County, in the vicinity of what later became Dolan township, Cass County. Dolan township was named in his honor and that township was later divided into Dolan and West Dolan. James Dolan located about a mile west of where Freeman now stands, and made his home there after coming here, except during the period when Order No. 11 was in force. During that time he went to Calloway County, Missouri,

but just as soon as the Civil War was over, he returned to his Cass County home. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser, and a good citizen who commanded the respect of all who knew him. He died in 1873, and his widow survived him a number of years, and passed away in 1897. They were the parents of the following children: William, the subject of this sketch; Franklin, deceased; James Monroe, resides in Colorado; Thomas A., also resides in Colorado; John, lives in Oregon, and Mrs. Clara Rowden, deceased.

William Dolan remained at home with his parents until he was of age, and then clerked in the store of Rev. Oliver Guthrie, at old Morristown, remaining there until the Civil War broke out. He then raised a company, which was mustered into the state service, Confederate, as Company C, Erwin's regiment. Mr. Dolan was captain of this company. Later it was mustered into the regular Confederate service as Company C, Eleventh Missouri infantry, Parsons' brigade, Price's division, and Mr. Dolan became first lieutenant. He served until the close of the war, except when in prison. He was captured at Helena, Arkansas, and was confined at Alton, Illinois for a time, and the remainder of the time at Johnson's Island, off the coast of Lake Erie, near Sandusky, Ohio. He took part in a great many engagements, his first fight being at old Morristown. There were five of the Dolan brothers in the Confederate Army and served all through the war and not one of them ever received a wound. In 1873 he engaged in the mercantile business at Freeman. He first opened a grocery store and later added hardware to his stock, and finally put in a full line of general merchandise, and for a number of years conducted that business in Freeman. He was one of the first merchants to locate there when Freeman began to develop into a business center after the railroad was built. During the past few years Mr. Dolan has endeavored to gradually get out of the mercantile business, although he still maintains an interest in a drug store, which is operated by his son, Claude B., and a variety store, which is managed by his daughter Ivy.

Mr. Dolan was united in marriage October 10, 1865, with Miss Ann E. Gutherie, a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri with her parents in 1842, when she was two years of age, and located in Saline County. Her parents were Oliver and Francis (Mead) Gutherie, both natives of Virginia. The father was a preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, and he also was a pioneer school teacher. The family settled in Cass County at quite an early day, where they

resided until Order No. 11 was issued, when they returned to Saline County, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dolan have been born the following children: Franklin, deceased; Walter, resides at Freeman; Eugene W., traveling salesman in Iowa; Clara, deceased; Maude resides at home with her parents; Claude B., druggist, Freeman; and Ivy, engaged in the mercantile business at Freeman.

Mr. Dolan has been a life-long Democrat, and has always taken a commendable interest in local affairs. He has held various local offices of trust and responsibility, having been township clerk, treasurer and collector at different times. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and consistent Christians.

The early pioneers, of whom Mr. Dolan is a notable example, are passing away, and a work of this character is performing its greatest function in recording the lives and the part that these pioneers played in the development of Cass County. When Mr. Dolan came to what is now Cass County, in 1839, the country was wild and unbroken. Indians still frequented this section and he remembers of having seen deer and other primitive game in abundance. Great has been the transformation since the Dolan family settled on the frontier in what was then known as Van Buren County.

George W. Famuliner, now deceased, was one of Cass County's most successful men of affairs. At the time of his death he was one of the largest land owners in the county, having accumulated over three thousand acres. George W. Famuliner was born in Kingston, Ohio, November 8, 1843, a son of Charles and Sarah Francis (Piper) Famuliner. About 1861 the Famuliner family left their Ohio home and located at Monticello, Illinois, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives.

In 1875 George W. Famuliner came to Missouri, locating in Camp Branch township, Cass County. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising and soon became one of the successful stockmen of the county. From time to time he invested heavily in land. He was a broad-minded, intelligent business man and naturally inclined to think of business propositions in car load lots rather than in small deals.

George W. Famuliner was one of a family of ten children, the following of whom are living: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Clarke, Marion, Cole County, Missouri; John, Monticello, Illinois; Jonathan and Charles, who reside in Garden City, Missouri.

Mr. Famuliner was married April 8, 1875, to Miss Rebecca Alexander, a native of Elm Grove, Adams County, Illinois. Her parents were early settlers of that section. George Famuliner and wife are the parents of the following children: Katherine, Harrisonville; James B., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Sada Frances, married Leonard Myers, Camp Branch township; Lora Etta, married Allan Bird, Harrisonville; Perle Alice, married L. O. Kunze, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and Carra Blanche, Harrisonville.

The mother died May 16, 1898, and in 1900 the family removed to Harrisonville. Although Mr. Famuliner had been in poor health since the death of his wife, he continued to look after his business affairs, although he did not do business with his accustomed vigor. His health gradually failed, and October 2, 1910, he died in a hospital in Kansas City. Thus ended the career of one of Cass County's substantial citizens. He was a man of quick decision, whose judgment was invariably sound, and in his death Cass County lost one of its most valued citizens. He was a life-long Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Homer Judy Clark, editor and owner of the "Cass County Democrat", was born in East Lynne, this county, May 23, 1883. He was the fourth child born of the marriage of Frank H. Clark and Mrs. Terissa Judy Jones, the two children older and between him and the eldest child, Harlie F., dying in infancy. For further family history, see sketch of Harlie F. Clark in this volume. In May, 1892, following the death of his father, on November 14, 1891, Homer J. Clark entered the home of his sister, Mrs. Richard S. Wooldridge, in Harrisonville and there resided up to the time of his marriage to Miss Frankie Mae Volle, January 27, 1909. She is a daughter of John Volle, a pioneer business man of Harrisonville, now deceased.

Mr. Clark's Cass County nativity and his continuous residence in Harrisonville since babyhood essentially label him a genuine Cass County and Harrisonville product. Few men, many years his senior, have as earnestly and lavishly contributed their support and made their efforts as effective in the upbuilding of the town and county. Entering the graded schools of Harrisonville at the age of six years, he was graduated from the Harrisonville High School at the age of seventeen years, salutatorian of the class of 1900.

In 1902 Mr. Clark began his first newspaper work in the capacity of reporter and general business solicitor in the office of the "Cass County Democrat", then owned by Edgar R. Idol. He not only showed unusual

HOMER J. CLARK,
Editor and Owner of "Cass County Democrat," Harrisonville, Missouri.

capacity for the work, but the profession of journalism strongly appealed to him. It was a case of "love at sight", and only a few months' occupation of his duties convinced him that country journalism was the career he would pursue. In the summer of 1904 he and Arthur L. Webber, then foreman of the composing room of the "Cass County Democrat", formed a partnership and purchased from Hal C. Daniel the "Cass County Leader", taking possession July 15, 1904. The following July Mr. Clark retired from the "Leader" and from his former employer, Mr. Idol, bought the "Cass County Democrat", taking possession of it September 1, 1905. From this date the "Democrat" has been under the ownership and active management of either Homer J. or Harlie F. Clark.

A strong believer in the principles and policies of the Democratic party, which he advocated before he reached his majority, Mr. Clark has been active in all the councils of the party. His interest has never flagged; his energy has never lagged. While an active and constant "party man", he has made the columns of his paper stand for clean and conscientious politics, and on public questions has struck telling blows for the moral side of the issue. In August, 1910, by a decisive majority, he was the choice of his party for the nomination for the office of clerk of the circuit court. At the November election following, he was elected by a majority that bespoke many complimentary votes from the opposing party. In January, following, he took office for a term of four years. This office he filled with all of the capability anticipated and predicted by his most enthusiastic supporters. By constant attention to duties and ceaseless, painstaking observation of routine, he established for the circuit clerk's office the reputation of one of the best managed offices in the county's history.

At the expiration of his term as circuit clerk, Mr. Clerk resumed his newspaper work, buying back the "Cass County Democrat" which he had sold to his brother four years before. By competent newspaper men the "Democrat" is accounted one of the best country newspapers in Missouri. It is a wide-awake weekly and has few, if any, equals and no superiors in the country. Whatever success it has attained has come from the indomitable efforts of Mr. Clark, whose insatiable ambition during all the years that he has owned the paper is to make each weekly edition come a bit nearer his conception of what the ideal country newspaper should be. The "Democrat" job printing department is the best printing plant in Cass County and is equipped to the minute. In attempting to satisfy this ambition Mr. Clark has spared no expense in acquiring mechanical

equipment and even less sparing has he been in contributing his physical and mental energies to the upbuilding of his business. Among those friends who are intimately acquainted with his business habits he is known as a man who devotes the maximum number of hours daily to his profession.

Mr. Clark is a member of Cass Lodge No. 147, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of Signet Royal Arch Chapter, No. 68, both Masonic bodies which are located in Harrisonville. He is also a Knights Templar and Shriner, holding membership in those bodies in Oriental Commandery No. 35, and Ararat Temple, Kansas City, Missouri. He has been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks since shortly following his twenty-first birthday anniversary, still retaining his membership in Butler, Missouri, Lodge No. 958, where he received the initiation.

While not a member of any church organization, Mr. Clark is in harmony alike with the best intentions and the practices of all of them and all alike know that any appeal for assistance, either for publicity or for finance, will always receive a willing and substantial response. He is interested thoroughly all times in his town, his county and his state. Something of his public spiritedness and willingness to serve his town is evidenced in the fact that for the past ten years he has continued, in the unremunerative and thankless task, a member of the municipal board of aldermen, in which office he is now beginning his sixth consecutive term. It is through the efforts of citizens of Mr. Clark's ability and willingness in the various communities of the county, which make Cass one of the most prosperous, most progressive, and most honored counties in Missouri.

Harlie F. Clark, the present efficient postmaster of Harrisonville and a well-known newspaper man of Cass County, is a native son of this county. He was born twelve miles southeast of Harrisonville, February 12, 1878, son of Frank H. and Terissa Judy (Jones) Clark.

Frank H. Clark, the father, was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New York, of Vermont parents, January 5, 1834. He was reared to manhood in his native county and was educated at the St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, New York. In 1855 when he was twenty-one years of age he removed to Jersey County, Illinois, where he remained one year when he went to Sangamon county, that state. Here Mr. Clark was engaged in school teaching until the Civil war broke out when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred Twenty-second Illinois Infantry and served in the army for one year. After his discharge he returned to Illinois and

settled in Green County where he was engaged in farming. In 1869 Mr. Clark came to Cass County, Missouri, and for a number of years was successfully engaged in farming and stockraising in Camp Branch township where he owned a good farm. Later he became interested in banking, becoming a heavy stockholder in the Bank of East Lynne, and was cashier of that institution for a few years. He then came to Harrisonville and was one of the organizers of the Bank of Harrisonville. He served as its cashier until his death, November 14, 1891. His wife bore the maiden name Terissa Judy and was a native of Indiana. She died in 1885. Frank H. Clark and wife were the parents of two children: Harlie F., whose name introduces this sketch; and Homer, editor of the Cass County "Democrat."

Harlie F. Clark was educated in the public schools of Harrisonville and the Kansas City High School. He was graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1898. He began his newspaper career on the Cass County "Democrat" when that paper was owned by John Marens. He was out of newspaper work until 1904 when he became local editor of the Cass County "Leader". About a year later he returned to the "Democrat", his brother Homer having acquired the ownership of that paper in the meantime. Harlie F. Clark was editor of that paper from 1910 until June, 1913, when he was appointed postmaster of Harrisonville by President Wilson, which position he still holds. He also retains an interest in the "Democrat".

Mr. Clark was united in marriage April 19, 1900, with Miss Emily May Byram, daughter of Judge Oscar Byram of Harrisonville. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have one child, Harold F., a student in the Harrisonville High School.

Mr. Clark is a Mason, being a member of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Cass Lodge Number 147; Signet Chapter Number 68, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery Number 35; Knights Templar, Kansas City, Missouri, and the Mystic Shrine, Ararat Temple, Kansas City, Missouri. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Butler Lodge No. 958. Politically, he is a Democrat.

W. H. Lundy, cashier of the Bank of Freeman, is a native son of Cass County and a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of this county. He was born two and a half miles southeast of Freeman in 1852 and is a son of Creed and Mytillar (Smith) Lundy, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. Creed Lundy, came to Missouri in

the early thirties and settled in Johnson County, where he was married to Mytillar Smith who came to that county with her parents in 1831. Creed Lundy and his wife settled in Cass County (then Van Buren) in 1842, they located two and a half miles southeast of Freeman. In 1845 the father pre-empted eighty acres of land and also pre-empted another eighty in 1846, and in 1854 bought some school land. This property has never changed hands since that day, except W. H. Lundy inherited it from his father and he still has it in his possession, the original land warrant of the first eighty issued by President James K. Polk and signed by his secretary.

The Lundys resided on the Cass County place until Order No. 11 was issued, when they removed to Boone County, where the father died in 1864, and after the war, the mother and W. H. returned to their Cass County home and the mother spent the remainder of her life there. She died in 1912 at the advanced age of ninety-four years. There were two children born to Creed and Mytillar (Smith) Lundy; W. H., the subject of this sketch and Rosa J., who married J. F. Langston; she spent her life in Boone County where she died in 1875, leaving three children; J. W., who now resides in Boone County; Nannie married a Mr. Turner and is now deceased, and Rosa married E. W. Bright, president of the Farmers Bank at Stephens, Calloway County, Missouri.

At the close of the war when W. H. Lundy and his mother returned to Cass County, he engaged in farming and for a number of years and taught school in connection with his agricultural work. Later he engaged in the mercantile business with J. M. Rowden. During Cleveland's first administration he served as postmaster at Freeman. In 1901, Mr. Lundy entered the Bank of Freeman as bookkeeper and in 1905, became cashier of that institution and has held that position to the present time.

The Bank of Freeman is the only bank in that town and is one of the substantial institutions of Cass County. Its certificate of incorporation is dated June 24, 1892, and its organizers were J. W. Colburn, O. A. Carpenter and F. W. Coombs. The bank was organized with a capital of ten thousand dollars and the first officers were as follows: J. W. Colburn, president; Thomas Lynne, cashier; and O. A. Carpenter, vice-president. The bank immediately began the construction of the building which it now occupies and while the building was in the course of construction the banking business was carried on in the drug store of F. L. Dolan. This bank has had a substantial development from the day that its doors were opened to the public and it has always been under capable and conserva-

tive management. The official report of November 23, 1916, shows a surplus fund of $20,000.00; undivided profits, $18,995.81; and individual deposits of $108,474.73. The present officers are J. S. Johnson, president; W. H. Lundy, cashier and O. A. Carpenter, vice-president.

Mr. Lundy is a Democrat and has always taken a lively interest in local affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He has taken an active interest in Sunday school work for years and is treasurer of the County Sunday School Association.

Dr. R. G. Keller, a well-known and successful physician and surgeon of Freeman, is a native of Cass County. He was born at Pleasant Hill, in June, 1867, and is a son of Dr. Jacob and Hattie (Williamson) Keller. Dr. Jacob Keller was a distinguished physician and surgeon of his day. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and left an orphan at an early age. He practically made his own way in the world, preparing himself for the study of medicine. He graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. Dr. Jacob Keller was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession when the Civil War broke out, and he entered the service as an army surgeon in the Union Army. He rapidly rose until he became a surgeon of General Sherman's staff. His surgical skill was not only recognized in the army, but in private practice as well. After the war, Dr. Keller was married and engaged in the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Missouri. Hattie Williamson, his wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky. She was a daughter of Robert C. Williamson, who came to Cass County with his family in 1852. They settled in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Dr. R. G. Keller's mother died when he was three and one-half years old, leaving one child besides the subject of this review, a daughter, then seven months old, Mamie, now Mrs. H. M. Stone, of St. Louis. After the death of the mother, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Cundiff took the two Keller children to rear, Mrs. Cundiff being a sister of their mother. Dr. Keller, the father, practiced medicine for a short time, after the death of his wife, at Chester, Illinois, when he, too, passed to the Great Beyond.

Dr. R. G. Keller, the subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Pleasant Hill, where he completed the high school

course, and then entered Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1890. He entered the Kansas City Medical College and was graduated in 1894, with a degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he engaged in the practice of his profession at Freeman, where he has since met with well merited success. Dr. Keller is a successful physician and does considerable minor surgery, and has built up quite a large practice.

Dr. R. G. Keller was married in 1897 to Miss Susan Talbott, a native of Danville, Kentucky, and a resident of Pleasant Hill at the time of her marriage. She is the daughter of Charles P. Talbott. To Dr. and Mrs. Keller have been born five children, as follows: Mrs. Leslie Laffoon, Kathrine, Harry, Mary, and Lucille.

Dr. Keller is a member of the Masonic lodge and he and Mrs. Keller are members of the Eastern Star. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights and Ladies of Security, County, State, and American Medical Associations, and politically is a Republican.

Mrs. Ellen Nelson Van Meter, the capable and efficient postmaster of Freeman, Missouri, is a native of Cass County, and belongs to one of the very early pioneer families of Dolan township. She was born six miles southwest of Freeman, and is a daughter of Hector L. and Elizabeth (Peyton) Nelson, both natives of Hardin County, Kentucky, a more extensive history of the Nelson family and their settlement in Cass County, appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mrs. Van Meter was reared in Cass County and educated in the public schools. She was united in marriage with Lee Van Meter January 31, 1897. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Cass County with his parents when he was six years old, in 1878. He was a son of William Van Meter.

For a number of years Lee Van Meter was engaged in the undertaking business at Freeman and prior to that time conducted a grocery business there. At the time of his death he was chief clerk for the Bank of Freeman. He was a staunch Democrat and an ardent supporter of the policies and principles of that party, and at one time was a candidate for county clerk of Cass County. He served as collector of Dolan township for a number of years. He was of the progressive type of business man and was of a generous nature and of a genial and courteous manner, and made many friends. He died October 23, 1914.

Mrs. Van Meter was appointed postmaster of Freeman by President Wilson, March 14, 1913, and has capably administered the affairs of that office to the present time. The Freeman post office is an important distributing point for mail. Besides the great amount delivered at the post office, there are two rural routes out of Freeman that handle considerable mail.

Mrs. Van Meter is a woman of more than ordinary executive ability and is not only mentally, but tempermentally well qualified to hold the important position which she does. Being reared, educated and spent her life thus far in the vicinity of Freeman, she has a broad acquaintance and a host of friends, and is popular in the community. She is a member of the Eastern Star and Temple Sisters, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

A. J. Bennett, a prominent farmer and stockman of Dolan township, has been a resident of Cass County for fifty years. He was born in Upshur County, Virginia, now West Virginia, June 8, 1844, son of Stuart and Margaret M. (Swish) Bennett, both natives of Virginia, and descendents of old Virginia stock. The father was prominent in the affairs of his county, and when a young man served as deputy sheriff of Upshur County, under an uncle of his, and later he was elected commissioner of revenue, an office which under the laws of Virginia at that time practically included the present-day offices of county assessor, tax collector, and treasurer. He was a well educated man, considerably above the average of his time, and A. J. Bennett has in his possession one of his father's old account books covering a period of the early forties. The handwriting in this book and the artistic manner in which the entries are made, bear evidence to his systematic methods and capability. This writing was done with the old-fashioned quill pens, made by the writer's own hands.

When the Civil War broke out A. J. Bennett's sympathies were with the Union. When seventeen years old he enlisted in the Virginia State Militia, which was organized in the locality of his home for the purpose of guard duty. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Battery E, First West Virginia Light artillery. His service was in the Virginias, his battery operating with the army of West Virginia. During his term of service Mr. Bennett was seriously injured by a kick from a horse, as a result of which his skull was fractured and his jaw broken. He was thus incapacitated for further military service. After lingering between life and death for several weeks, he finally recovered, and in 1863 was honorably

discharged on account of disability. Mr. Bennett has in his possession an interesting relic relative to his injury received while in the army, a letter written by his father to his mother concerning his condition and the uncertainty of his recovery. The young soldier was in Camp Hughes Hospital, near Clarksburg, West Virginia, and the letter referred to is dated November 12, 1862, and written from Clarksburg. The father had recently visited his son, and, among other things in the letter which he wrote concerning A. J., he makes the statement that "the boy is having the very best of treatment and that his comrades are very solicitous as to his recovery, for they say that he is a soldier, every inch."

After being discharged from the army, A. J. Bennett returned to his home in Upshur County, and in the fall of 1863 the family removed to McDonough County, Illinois, where the father died in 1864. The mother died several years later, at Skidmore, Missouri. They were the parents of eleven children, two of whom are now living.

In 1867 A. J. Bennett came to Cass County and settled in Peculiar township, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1878, He then removed to Dolan township, where he purchased seventy-seven acres of land, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns four hundred forty-five acres. He has recently sold forty acres to one of his sons. Mr. Bennett has followed general farming and stock raising and is perhaps the best known breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle in Cass County. He has made a splendid success of this line of endeavor, but within the last year, on account of poor health, has practically retired.

Mr. Bennett was married in 1865 to Miss Eliza J. Painter, a native of Illinois. They have three children, as follows: George R., who is now operating the home farm for his father; James H., a professional musician, who resides in Kansas City, Missouri; and Lewis J., who is engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, Missouri. All the boys are accomplished musicians, a talent which they inherit from their mother. One son, Charles S., is deceased.

Mr. Bennett is a member of the Masonic lodge. He has been a lifelong Republican, and has held the office of the justice of the peace of Dolan township for a number of years. Mr. Bennett has a particular fondness for fire arms and is regarded, even at his present age, as one of the best rifle shots in the county. He attributes his love of guns to the fact that he was reared in the mountains of Virginia and in his early days fire arms were his companions and playthings. His residence is a veritable arsenal, for defensive purposes only, as Mr. Bennett explains.

In his collection are found rifles, shotguns, muskets, and revolvers, generally in pairs. Mr. Bennett is well known in Cass County and is one of its representative citizens.

James B. Famuliner, a prosperous and progressive young farmer and stockman of Grand River township, is a native of Cass County. He was born in 1880, and is a son of George W. Famuliner, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

James B. Famuliner spent his boyhood days in Camp Branch township and attended the district schools and the Harrisonville High School, later taking a business course at Chillicothe, Missouri. He was associated with his father in farming and stock raising until he was about twenty-four years old, when he engaged in business for himself. He is a practical stockman and keeps a valuable herd of pure-blood Shorthorns as well as a number of grade cattle. He has also met with success in raising Poland China hogs and frequently has had as many as five hundred on his place. While Mr. Famuliner is not a faddist, he is fully in accord with modern scientific methods of handling stock. He uses hog cholera serum with success, never having met with any loss from that malady since he introduced this method of treatment on his place. He has a splendid farm of two hundred eighty acres, especially well adapted to stock raising, well watered, and with an abundance of natural shade trees. His place is well improved. It is located about five miles south of Harrisonville.

Mr. Famuliner was married March 3, 1909, to Miss Martha Belle Shumate, of Harrisonville.

Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Famuliner has never aspired to hold political office. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

George W. January, of Freeman, Missouri, belongs to a family of pioneer merchants of this state and is practically a Cass County product, having been brought here by his parents when he was about a year old. Mr. January was born in Boonville, Cooper County, August 5, 1843. He is a son of Joseph H. and Lavisa A. (Watson) January, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter was born in 1812, in Clark County Kentucky. The father was engaged in the mercantile business at Winchester, Kentucky, when he was a young man and later kept a store in Boonville, Missouri. In 1844 or 1845, he located at Harrisonville, where

he was engaged in the mercantile business until his death, about 1850. His wife resided there until the Civil War broke out, when she went to Illinois. At the close of that great conflict she returned to Harrisonville. However, Mrs. January remained there but a year or two, when she removed to Freeman and spent the remainder of her life in that vicinity. She died March 12, 1889.

George W. January is the only surviving member of a family of five children. He was reared in Harrisonville, and for a time in early life was engaged in the mercantile business there with a half-brother. When the Civil War occurred he entered the Confederate service and for a time was in Colonel Hurst's command. He saw service in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, as well as in Missouri and other states. He was in a number of important engagements and many skirmishes. He was at the battle of Wilson Creek, First Corinth, and Big Black Bridge. He was taken prisoner at the latter place and for seventeen months was confined in the Federal Military prisons at Camp Moulten, Indiana, Fort Delaware, and Elmira, New York. After being exchanged he returned to the front and was again captured at the fall of Mobile, Alabama. He was confined in a Federal prison camp for a few weeks. Mr. January was never seriously wounded, although he had many narrow escapes, common to the lot of a good soldier in action. At one time he was struck by a spent ball and on another occasion his gun was shattered by a Federal bullet and knocked from his hand.

At the close of the war Mr. January remained in Kentucky for a year, and in the spring of 1866 returned to Harrisonville. Shortly after that he engaged in the mercantile business at Salem, Illinois. After remaining there one year he went to Morristown, which was located about a mile north of where Freeman now stands, before the railroad was built through that section. In 1868 he located there, and in 1871, when the town of Freeman was started, he built a store building on the corner where the Bank of Freeman now stands. Here he engaged in the general mercantile business. His was one of the first stores to be started in Freeman, although John Rowden located there in the mercantile business about the same time. He continued business there until 1890, and during that time did a very extensive business. For a number of years, about the time that he was in business, Freeman was one of the best trading points in western Missouri, and people came from a distance of thirty miles south to do business at that point. In 1890 Mr. January disposed of his mercantile interests and engaged in farming in West

Dolan township, where he now owns four hundred acres of well-improved land under an excellent state of cultivation. This farm is said to be one of the best farms in Cass County. It is now operated by Mr. January's son and is devoted to general farming and stock raising.

Mr. January was united in marriage September 23, 1879, with Miss Belle Ryan, of Grandriver township, a daughter of William A. Ryan, a prominent pioneer of Cass County. To Mr. and Mrs. January have been born five children, as follows: Russell Price, who was born February 9, 1883, and now operates the home farm; Mary Angie, who was born December 10, 1884, and resides at home; Leslie Lee, who was born November 23, 1886, Freeman; Irvin Ryan, who was born July 29, 1888, and died October 11, 1912; and Charles, who was born March 15, 1896, Freeman. Mr. January is a Democrat and has always supported the principles of that party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. George W. January is one of Cass County's substantial pioneer citizens, whose career might well be emulated by future generations.

J. S. Thomas, the well-known blacksmith and coal dealer of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, was born in Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1859. He is a son of George and Catherine (Baker) Thomas, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. The father was born in 1818 and died in 1878, and the mother now resides in Kansas City, Missouri. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are living, as follows: J. S., the subject of this sketch; Dr. Ross, dentist, Kansas City, Missouri; and Tennyson, who lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

The Thomas family went to Kansas in 1865 and settled in Nemaha County, where they lived ten years. Their home was in the vicinity of Centralia. George Thomas, the father, was largely instrumental in getting the railroad built through that town by giving the company the right-of-way through his farm without cost. In 1875 George Thomas and family came to Missouri and settled at Pleasant Hill.

J. S. Thomas learned the blacksmith's trade at Ottawa, Kansas, and for a few years worked at his trade in Ottawa and Fort Scott, Kansas, and for seven years in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1893 he purchased a blacksmith shop from J. K. Anderson and at the same time engaged in the retail coal business. For twenty-four years Mr. Thomas has successfully conducted the blacksmith shop and carried on the coal business in connection with it.

Mr. Thomas was married in 1887 to Miss Cora E. Colville, near

Coleman, Missouri. Her father, J. R. Colville, is a Cass County pioneer and now lives at Pleasant Hill. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been born five children, as follows: George R., star route mail carrier, Pleasant Hill; Harry E., blacksmith, Pleasant Hill; Frank A., a clerk in the Pleasant Hill post office; Elsie May, a teacher in the Pleasant Hill public schools; and Ross, a student in Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas.

Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic lodge, Modern Woodmen of America, and Royal Neighbors. Mr. Thomas has served on the Board of Education of Pleasant Hill for the past eighteen years. He is one of the substantial men of Cass County and is well and favorably known throughout a large section of the country.

Levi Smith, who conducts the only meat market at Harrisonville, Missouri, is perhaps one of the best posted men in the meat business in the country, and has had a vast and varied experience both in the wholesale and retail departments of this important business. Mr. Smith was born at Alden, Erie County, New York, July 6, 1865, and is a son of Levi and Sarah J. (Lovett) Smith, natives of New York. The father was a butcher and for years carried on what was known as a small wholesale business in Buffalo, New York. This was before the day of large packing houses, and he killed and sold meat to the retail butchers of that city. He and his wife both died in Buffalo, New York.

Levi Smith, the subject of this sketch, was practically brought up in the meat business, having worked with his father, and when he was sixteen years old he was a competent butcher. At about that age he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and entered the employ of the Jacob Dole Packing Company, where he worked at his trade about two years. He then accepted a position with the Junction City Packing & Provision Company, at Junction City, Kansas. His experience prior to this time had been in the killing and wholesaling business, but here he worked in the retail department and learned that part of the business. After remaining with that concern for two years he went to Enterprise, Kansas, where he was employed in a meat market for a time, when he returned to his old home in New York State on a visit. While there he accepted a position at his trade in Warsaw, New York. After remaining there for a time he went to Chicago and entered the employ of the Nelson Morris Packing Company, and a year later returned to Warsaw, New York, where he worked for two years, when he came back to Chicago and worked for the Nelson Morris Company another year. He then entered

the employ of the Minneapolis Stock Yards and Packing Company at New Brighton, Minnesota. Shortly afterward this packing house was closed and Mr. Smith went to Kansas City and entered the employ of Swift and Company. About six months later he saw an advertisement in a newspaper stating that there was a butcher shop for sale at Harrisonville, Missouri, and having saved some money, he decided that he would investigate with a view of engaging in business for himself. Accordingly, he came to Harrisonville and the result was that he bought the market in December, 1892. At that time there were three other markets in the town. Mr. Smith was an absolute stranger in Harrisonville, and the first year here was not encouraging, but business began to pick up and he had a good trade almost before he knew it, and did a good business until he sold out, about five years later, and went to Leon, Iowa, and after six months there returned to Harrisonville and bought his old stand back. A few years later he sold out again and went to Denver, Colorado, but the outlook there was not satisfactory to him and Mrs. Smith, and they returned to Missouri in a very short time and he engaged in the meat business at Butler, Missouri. About nine months later he bought back his old Harrisonville market, which he again sold after a few years and went to Roswell, New Mexico, and later to Hereford, Texas, and managed a meat market there about a year. In 1911 he returned to Harrisonville and for the last time to date, and bought his old market back again.

Mr. Smith is one of the best meat men in the country, and conducts his market under thoroughly modern sanitary methods and his place of business presents an appearance of neatness and artistic arrangement equalled by few meat markets in the larger cities. He does all his own slaughtering and has a large feed lot in the western part of town, where he frequently feeds fat cattle for a number of weeks. He employs six men continually and at times has additional help. His is now the only meat market in Harrisonville, and his square business methods and up-to-date market, with the best possible service for his customers, seems to have made it practically impossible for a competitor to endure here for any length of time.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Altia Bevier, of New Brighton, New York, a native of that state, born near Attica. They have one child, Levi, Jr., an enterprising young business man, who is associated with his father in the meat market.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and

Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to Ararat Temple at Kansas City, Missouri. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a Republican.

Speaking of the time when he contemplated locating in Harrisonville, Mr. Smith says that he was talking with a friend who conducted a meat market in Kansas City about his contemplated business venture and his friend said, "For God's sake don't go down there, for those people will look at you as though you were some wild animal." Mr. Smith says the prophecy was fulfilled in the following manner: An old gentleman passed his place every day and did his trading at another market, and one day as he was passing Smith's market, he stopped and approaching the screen door, closely shaded his eyes with his hand, and was looking inside when Mr. Smith invited him to come in and the old gentleman said, "No; I can see in," and that was as far as he went. This was the fulfillment of the prophecy of his Kansas City friend, thought Mr. Smith. However, later on business took a turn and since he first came to Harrisonville he has seen thirty-five competitors come and go and at the present writing has the field to himself.

M. F. Parker, manager of the George M. Kellogg Flower and Plant Company, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, has charge of one of the leading institutions of Cass County. The conduct and management of such an institution requires a big man, and Mr. Parker has measured up to the standard. Several years of service in successfully conducting the affairs of this mammoth business has demonstrated beyond a doubt that Mr. Parker is the man for the place.

M. F. Parker was born at Pleasant Hill in 1857, and is a son of W. H. Parker, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Cass County in the early thirties. In 1849 W. H. Parker crossed the plains with ox teams, going to the Pacific Coast. W. H. Parker's father was one of the very earliest settlers in Cass County. He came here shortly after 1830 and settled in Polk township. He died there about 1876.

M. F. Parker was educated in the public schools of Pleasant Hill, and in early life went to Colorado. He was engaged in mining at Silver Cliff, Canon City, and Leadville, about three years. He then went to New Mexico, and was engaged in firing a locomotive on the construction of the Santa Fe railroad there. He says that society in New Mexico was not of the elite in those days, inasmuch as the population consisted mostly of Mexicans and Indians. In 1880 Mr. Parker returned to Pleasant Hill

and taught school for a year and then was engaged in the ice business with Mr. Kellogg for a time. He later conducted a garden and fruit farm for thirteen years in Warrensburg, Missouri. In 1903 he entered the employ of Mr. Kellogg in connection with his greenhouses. In 1908 he became manager and superintendent of that business and since that time has served in that capacity.

Mr. Parker was married in 1881 to Miss Zaidee K. Kellogg, a daughter of George M. Kellogg, founder of the mammoth Kellogg greenhouse of Pleasant Hill. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker have been born three children, as follows: Ethel, who married Albert E. Shirling, head of the science department of Manual Training High School, Kansas City, Missouri; Glenn K., who has charge of the George M. Kellogg Flower and Plant Company's store in Kansas City, Missouri; Bessie, who married W. F. Hoffhaus, Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

Mr. Parker is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of the Maccabees. He is one of the progressive business men of Cass County.

The George M. Kellogg Flower and Plant Company of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is one of the largest institutions of its kind to be found anywhere. This business was established by George M. Kellogg in a small way in 1884. The first plants were grown in a small structure, which was built adjoining the kitchen of Mr. Kellogg's home, and was heated by a small box stove. A year or so later the business had developed to quite large proportions, and to accommodate the demand for more room Mr. Kellogg built three rooms, 15x60 feet, which were heated by a brick flue and a furnace, and covered with the regular glass hothouse roofs. Additional greenhouses have been built to meet the demand of this rapidly growing industry, until these houses aggregate between nine and ten acres under glass. The company now carries insurance on four hundred thousand square feet of window frames and glass. This business has grown to tremendous proportions and the Kellogg Company have customers to whom they ship flowers in the principal cities throughout the United States.

Under the present arrangement of the Kellogg gardens there are thirty houses devoted to the culture of roses, which usually contain the following number and varieties: Twenty-seven thousand Killarneys, twenty thousand White Killarneys, eleven thousand American Beauties, seven thousand Richmonds, four thousand five hundred My Marylands, two thousand five hundred Kaiserines, three thousand six hundred Shaw-

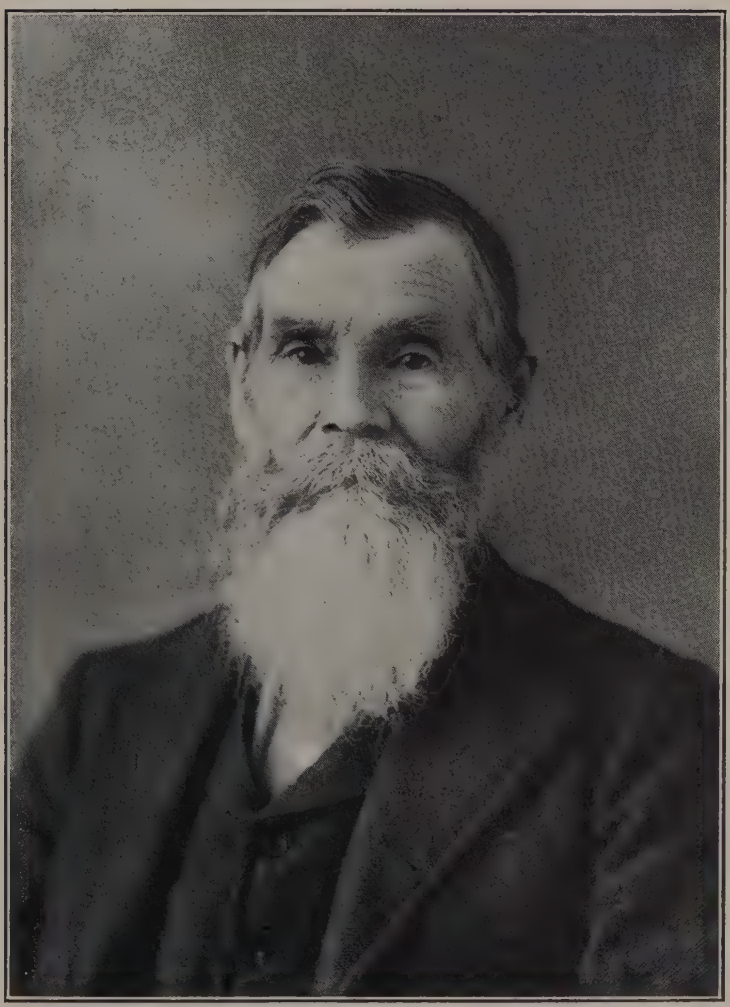
yers, two thousand Mrs. Russells, twelve hundred Mrs. Wards, twelve hundred My Ladys, twelve hundred Sunbursts, twelve hundred Perles, twelve hundred President Carnots, and one thousand Minnehahas.

Fifteen houses are devoted to carnations, containing thirteen thousand Enchantresses, four thousand five hundred Mrs. Wards, four thousand five hundred Mrs. Washingtons, five thousand White Enchantresses, two thousand five hundred White Perfections, and the same number each of Victory, Beacon and Comfort, fifteen hundred C. P. Bassett, and the same number of Harlow Warden roses. Ten houses are devoted to ferns, Easter lilies, callas, azalias, hydrangeas, gloxnias, begonias, cyclameon, pot chrysanthemums, rambler roses, and all kinds of budding plants. Six houses are devoted to green asparagus plumosis, springerii, Smilax, and adiantum for cutting. Four houses are given to the Golden Spur Narcissus and several thousand tulips of leading varieties for forcing. Considerable space is given to sweet peas and violets. Peonies, gladiolas, gypsophila, shasta daisy and hardy phlox are grown in the fields for cutting through their seasons. Altogether the Kellogg gardens are numbered among the most beautiful and interesting spots of Cass County.

Mrs. Edward McPherson, who bore the maiden name of Keeney, is a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Cass County. She is a daughter of Thomas and Lou Ann (Wade) Keeney, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky. Mrs. McPherson was the only child born to her parents.

Thomas Keeney, the father, came to Missouri from his native state with his parents who settled in Jackson County when he was four years old. In 1844, he homesteaded two hundred acres in Cass County and was a successful farmer and stock raiser. In 1855, his wife died and in 1864 he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. McPherson, in Belton. Here he spent the sunset of his life and passed to his reward in 1900. He was truly a Cass County pioneer. When he settled here there were but few houses between Kansas City and where Belton now stands. He was an industrious and thrifty man and possessed many other estimable qualities besides those that led to the accumulation of wealth. He was devoted to his home and his family as well as to his work.

Mrs. McPherson relates many incidents concerning the early history of this section. She lived in Kansas City, Missouri, or where Kansas City now stands, when there were only three houses there. She recalls when they used to go to Dallas & Watts' mill on Indian Creek, and the early set-



THOMAS KEENEY.

tlers came from miles around with ox teams to have their grain ground there. The schools were all conducted on the "subscription" basis and Mrs. McPherson recalls her first teacher as being a Mr. McCall. She attended school at High Blue school house and three of her children attended that same school. She says the early settlers seemed to enjoy themselves at their parties and early day gatherings more than people do nowadays, which was probably due to the fact that the senseless effort to create an American social caste was not yet felt on the free and open plains of the frontier in those days. Preaching was generally held in the school houses and later the Christian denomination organized and built a church at High Blue which was followed by a similar move on the part of the Presbyterians. Both of these buildings were later moved to Belton when that settlement began to assume the dignity of a permanent village. As a memento of the recklessness during the strife of war times there is a bullet hole in the kitchen door of the old home place where Mrs. McPherson lived when a girl.

Mrs. McPherson was united in marriage to Edward McPherson in 1871. He was a son of Edward and Angeline McPherson of Santa Fe, Missouri. They were natives of Kentucky and settled in Cass County at an early date and were the parents of two children: Edward, and Mrs. Sadie Bartlett, who now resides in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson were childhood friends and after their marriage they lived on the Keeney homestead. Mr. McPherson was engaged in the coal and feed business at Belton for some years and in 1902 removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and was engaged in that line of business until his death in 1913, and Mrs. McPherson still resides in that city, having a home on Park Street.

To Mr. and Mrs. McPherson were born the following children: Thomas, a druggist, Kennett, Missouri; Lou Ann Louis, Kansas City, Missouri; J. E., grocer, Seattle, Washington; Dr. W. C., veterinary surgeon, New York; Mrs. G. T. Haynes, Omaha, Nebraska; and F. Earl, deceased.

Mrs. McPherson owns the old Keeney homestead in Mt. Pleasant township, which she rents and frequently comes down from her Kansas City home and spends a few days on the old place. She is a woman of broad sympathy and has a host of friends among her old acquaintances and neighbors in Cass County.

Eddie L. Brannock, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Big Creek township, is a native of Cass County. He was born in the township where he now resides, June 27, 1869, and is a son of W. A. and

Elizabeth (Kiser) Brannock. They were very early settlers in Cass County, coming here several years prior to the Civil War.

Eddie L. Brannock was reared on a farm in Big Creek township and educated in the public schools of Big Creek township and Pleasant Hill. He also attended Brannock College, conducted by J. P. Brannock. After leaving school he began life as a farmer on his present place, which he bought of John W. Smith, who entered it from the government. Mr. Brannock has in his possession the patent signed by President Buchanan. He owns two hundred acres of some of the best land in Big Creek township and carries on general farming and stock raising. He specializes in Duroc Jersey hogs, and has made an exceptional success of that branch of stock raising.

Mr. Brannock was married in 1893 to Miss Emma Mills of Big Creek township. She is a daughter of Charles E. Mills, a Confederate veteran and pioneer of Lafayette County, Missouri, who later came to Cass County and was one of the very earliest settlers of Big Creek township. To Mr. and Mrs. Brannock have been born four children, all of whom reside at home, as follows: Mildred Frances, Virginia Alice, Lee Dunlap and William Ewing.

Mr. Brannock's farm is located six miles west of Pleasant Hill in a very desirable locality. He is well known in the locality where he resides and the Brannock family have a large acquaintance and many friends. Mr. Brannock is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Mrs. Brannock is a member of the Royal Neighbors. The Brannock family are members of Betheny Christian church.

Charles Kircher, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, was born in Germany in 1870. He came to America with his parents when he was eleven years old. He is a son of Karl and Katherine (Eckert) Kircher, both natives of Germany. They were the parents of the following children: Gottlieb, Lowry City, Missouri; Mrs. Rosa Mehrer, Polk township; Charles, the subject of this sketch; Fred, who died at the age of twenty-two; Mrs. Maggie Sulser, lives near Harrisonville, Missouri; Godfrey, lives on the home place in Pleasant Hill township; Mrs. Lizzie Reed, Camp Branch township; and William, who lives on the home place with his brother, Godfrey.

Karl Kircher immigrated to America with his family in 1881 and settled in Pleasant Hill township, where he bought one hundred forty acres of land at twenty-three dollars per acre. He engaged in farming

and stock raising and was very successful from the start. He bought more land from time to time until he had accumulated five hundred acres. He divided his land among his children before his death. He passed away at Pleasant Hill, November 3, 1914, and his remains are buried in Staley Mound Cemetery. His wife died February 20, 1917, and is buried at Staley Mound Cemetery.

Charles Kircher attended school in his native land until he was about eleven years old and after coming to Cass County he attended the Plum Grove School, Pleasant Hill township. He began farming on his own account in early life. His father gave him forty acres of land for a start, and he has added to this from time to time until he now owns four hundred eighty acres. Mr. Kircher's farm is one of the well improved and valuable places of Cass County. The farm buildings are well arranged and the residence is modern in every particular, equipped with electric lights and water. The place is supplied with all the conveniences usually found in a city residence and the five miles between his place and Pleasant Hill, when measured by the speed of his big eight-cylinder automobile, is only a matter of a few minutes.

Mr. Kircher was married March 14, 1894, to Miss Katie Schmoll, of Pleasant Hill, a daughter of Tobias Schmoll, who located at Gunn City, Missouri, in 1872, and later removed to Pleasant Hill township. Mr. Schmoll was a native of Germany, born in 1841, who came to America in 1866. He was a well-to-do farmer and stockman in Pleasant Hill township, where he died in 1915. His wife bore the maiden name of Johanna Brocker, and she was also a native of Germany. She died in 1896 and her remains are buried by the side of her husband in Staley Mound Cemetery.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kircher, as follows: Otto, a teacher in the Wingate schools; Lawrence, who resides at home; Frederick, a student in the Pleasant Hill High School; Lolita, Marie, and Alice, all at home.

The Kirchers are well known in Cass County and prominent in the community where they reside.

R. T. Hedrick, owner and proprietor of the "Plum Grove Stock Farm", is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Big Creek township. He was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1861, and is a son of William and Nancy Wise (West) Hedrick, both natives of Kentucky. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Walter Bruce, Amarillo, Texas; Mrs. Laura Belle Jones, Excelsior Springs, Missouri; Michael

Fleming, who was killed while engaged in railroading in Washington; and R. T., the subject of this sketch.

R. T. Hedrick was reared and educated in Flemingsburg, Kentucky. In 1879 he came to Missouri, locating at Pleasant Hill. He followed railroading for four years after coming here, when he bought a farm in Polk township, near Wingate, which he later sold and bought his present place. He makes a specialty of breeding Shorthorn cattle and registered French draft horses, and has some of the finest stock to be found in Cass County. "Plum Grove Stock Farm" is well adapted to stock raising, and is an ideal stock farm. A branch of Big Creek courses its way through the farm and thus an ample supply of water is at hand. There is a goodly number of elm and oak trees skirting the banks of the stream, which furnishes shade for the stock during the summer season. The place was well improved when Mr. Hedrick took possession, but he has added many other improvements and modern equipments. He has installed a gasoline power plant which he uses for various purposes, such as operating a wood saw, turning lathe, aand emery wheel, and which he also uses to generate electricity for lighting his residence and other buildings about the place. He also has a storage battery and thereby conserves the electricity which can be used for lighting purposes when the engine is not running. His engine is also used for pumping water and he has a complete water system installed in his house and barn. In fact, he has combined the conveniences of city life with the freedom of the country. But, after all, he is not so far from the city when one considers the speed of his big Buick machine.

Mr. Hedrick was married in 1884 to Miss Caroline Celeste Shultz, a daughter of Samuel Edward Shultz, of Pleasant Hill. To Mr. and Mrs. Hedrick have been born two children: John Clarence, a farmer of Pleasant Hill township, married Miss Lizzie Jackson; and Roberta Celeste, living at home.

Lee Berry, one of the leading farmers of Big Creek township, was born in Kentucky in 1864, the son of William Wallace and Mary (Dwelly) Berry, both natives of Kentucky. By a former marriage of the father the following children were born: M. H. Berry, Glendale, California; Mrs. Lou Kemper, Montgomery City, Missouri; Felix G. Berry, Duarte, California; C. E. Berry, Chino, California; W. B. Berry, Los Angeles, California; and Dr. B. F. Berry, Nevada, Missouri.

William Wallace Berry came to Cass County in 1868 and located on the Hamilton farm, seven miles west of Pleasant Hill. He remained there about four years, when he removed to the John Belcher place. He died in 1885. His wife died two years previously.

Lee Berry has one of the fine farms of Big Creek township. He owns one hundred seventy acres, located about three miles west and one-half mile south of Pleasant Hill. His farm is under a good state of cultivation and well improved, with a good farm residence, large barns and is well fenced. He has made quite a success of alfalfa growing in recent years, and now has twenty acres devoted to that crop.

Mr. Berry was married in 1892 to Miss Lucy E. Smith. She died in 1903. In 1905 Mr. Berry was united in marriage with Miss Bessie V. Smith, a native of Pleasant Hill township, Cass County. Three children have been born to this union, as follows: twins, who died in infancy; and Lee Berry, Jr.

Mr. Berry is a member of the Central Protective Association and is one of the prosperous and progressive citizens of Cass County.

W. H. Poindexter, a prominent farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, belongs to a very early pioneer family of Missouri. He was born in Jackson County, near Lone Jack, in 1847. He is a son of Thomas M. and Mary (Musselman) Poindexter, both natives of Harrison County, Kentucky. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom are now living: Mrs. Fannie Simons, Georgetown, Kentucky; and W. H., the subject of this sketch. Thomas M. Poindexter and his wife came to Missouri and settled in Jackson County in 1840. In 1855 he died there and his remains are buried near Grandview. His wife died in Kentucky in 1906.

The Poindexter family were among the early settlers of Cass County and lived at Pleasant Hill when the war broke out. In 1862 they returned to Kentucky, remaining there until the spring of 1867.

W. H. Poindexter was educated in the public schools of Pleasant Hill. After leaving school he followed farming for several years. In 1880 he went to Oak Grove, Jackson County, where he remained about fifteen years. He then went to Vernon County and was located near Walker, remaining about twelve years, when he returned to Cass County. He bought a farm near Harrisonville, where he remained two years, and in 1902 bought his present place of one hundred ninety acres in Big

Creek township. Here he has followed grain farming and stock raising very successfully to the present time.

Mr. Poindexter was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Isabelle Lightner, of Jackson County, a daughter of Hiram Lightner, a native of Pennsylvania, who was one of the very earliest settlers of LaFayette County, Missouri. He probably settled there some time between 1820 and 1830, and came to Jackson County about 1840. He later removed to Vernon County, where he died in 1901. His wife died in 1858. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. H. H. Corbin, Fontana, Kansas; Dr. John Lightner, Odessa, Missouri; S. R., Lightner, Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Poindexter. To Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter have been born nine children, as follows: Arthur Renick, died in 1900, at the age of twenty-nine years; Clarence, died at the age of thirty-nine; Mrs. Gertrude Miller, Humboldt, Kansas; Mrs. Heuston Patterson, Pleasant Hill, Missiouri; Mrs. Charles Schnebelin, Wheatland, Wyoming; T. H., Leona, Kansas; Whit, resides at home; Samuel, Big Creek township; and Dora Frances, at home.

Mr. Poindexter has seen much of the development of western Missouri and is truly entitled to classification as one of the pioneers of this section. He cannot recall a single living man in Big Creek township who was of age when he first came here. He says that in the early fifties he made a trip from Lone Jack to Little Blue. There were no houses at Lees Summit, and scarcely a settlement between there and Harrisonville. There would be the exception of a house now and then in the timber along the creeks. He has often seen deer roaming o'er the plains where the city of Pleasant Hill now stands.

George W. Ragsdale, a well known farmer and stockman of Pleasant Hill township, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, in 1856. He is a son of Noah and Rebecca (Gregory) Ragsdale, natives of Indiana. They were the parents of five children as follows: Mrs. Sarah J. Fish, Holden, Missouri; Lydia, deceased; Mrs. Mary E. Clayton, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; George W., the subject of this sketch; and William H., Kingsville, Missouri.

The Ragsdale family removed from their native state to Hancock County, Illinois, and in 1878, came to Missouri and settled in Pleasant Hill township, Cass County, where the father followed farming during the remainder of his life. He died November 12, 1891. At the time of his death the family owned two hundred forty acres of land.

George W. Ragsdale received his education in the public schools of

Lawrence County, Indiana. He has been a farmer and stock raiser all his life. He now owns one hundred fifty acres of land, about a hundred acres of which are devoted to blue grass. He has quite extensively engaged in raising cattle and also horses and mules besides carries on general farming. His farm is one of the fertile and productive farms of Cass County and in the early days was known as the Southwick place, which later was owned by Bob Payne. The place is unusually well supplied with water, having one of the best wells in the country. The well is eighty-seven feet deep and ten feet in diameter and has never been known to be dry. During extreme dry seasons neighbors for a considerable distance around depend upon this well for their water supply. Mr. Ragsdale has installed a water system which includes a storage pressure tank with a capacity of one hundred fifty barrels which supplies water to his residence, feed barns and around the place generally.

In 1887 Mr. Ragsdale was united in marriage with Miss Mary D. Swope, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Swope of Garrard County, Kentucky. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Ragsdale are well known and popular in the community. Mr. Ragsdale is one of the substantial men of Cass County.

George Storms, a progressive and well-to-do farmer of Pleasant Hill township, is a native of Cass County and has been identified with this section all his life. He was born in Polk township, five miles northeast of Pleasant Hill in 1871, and is a son of John Alexander and Cynthia Ann (Sloan) Storms. Cynthia Ann Sloan was a native of Indiana, born in 1831. She died in Cass County in 1904. She was first married to Thomas York and to this union was born one son, Jonathan Albert. To John Alexander and Cynthia Ann (Sloan) Storms were born the following children: X. S., who resides in Jackson County; Asa, Polk township; Henry, Pleasant Hill; Mrs. Carrie B. Langster, Pleasant Hill; George, the subject of this sketch; and Lucy Ellen, died when thirteen years of age.

John Alexander Storms, the father, was born in Kentucky in 1831, and came to Cass County with his parents in 1849. He died in 1910. He was a son of Asa Storms, who settled on one hundred sixty acres of land in Polk township upon coming to this county. The Storms family drove from Kentucky to Cass County. The family consisted of fourteen members and their first home on the farm in Polk township was a cabin fourteen by fourteen feet, which would seem to be pretty crowded quarters in a new country where there would naturally be an abundance of room.

Asa Storms died on the home place in 1878. He and his son, John Alexander Storms, and their wives are buried in the Sloan cemetery.

George Storms was educated in the district schools of Polk township. He has made farming his life's occupation. He began for himself at the age of twenty-one although he made his home with his parents until he was thirty years old. He bought the old Sloan homestead of eighty acres, which he sold in 1906, and bought his present place of ninety-one acres for sixty-two dollars and fifty cents an acre. Mr. Storms began operations on it the following year. The place was but little improved when he purchased it, but by his industry and progressiveness, he has made of it one of the best improved places in Pleasant Hill township. He built a modern residence in 1911 and he has a large barn and other farm buildings and equipments thoroughly in keeping with the methods of the twentieth century farmer. He has been very successful both as a grain and stock raiser and makes a specialty of high grade Shorthorn cattle, which has proven very profitable to him. He has also met with very satisfactory results in raising alfalfa, for which his land seems to be well adapted. A part of his place was originally owned by Thomas Thomas, one of the pioneers of Pleasant Hill township.

Mr. Storms was married in 1900 to Miss Grace Yoder, who died November 5, 1904. March 6, 1907 Mr. Storms was united in marriage with Miss Amy Talbot, daughter of Joshua and Macinda (Smith) Talbot of Polk township. Joshua Talbot was born July 27, 1823 and died April 4, 1896. Macinda (Smith) Talbot was born August 28, 1831 and died March 18, 1914. They were married April 21, 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Storms have been born two children: Lucy Alma and George Burleigh.

E. J. Stultz, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Big Creek township, was born in Iowa in 1853. His parents were J. C. and Elvira (Ames) Stultz. The father was a native of Tennessee, born in 1820, and died near Ore, Missouri, in 1882, and the mother was a native of New York, born in 1827, and died near Ore, Missouri, in 1896. They were the parents of the following children: Andrew, died in Big Creek township, age fifty-nine years; Henry, died in Grand River township in 1916; E. J., the subject of this sketch; Lafe W., was in Salt Lake City, Utah, when last heard from; Arthur, resides at Archie, Missouri; and Winfield, Preston, Iowa.

The Stultz family came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1868 and settled in Peculiar township, where the father bought three hundred twenty

acres of raw prairie land at ten dollars per acre. Later he bought one hundred sixty acres, at twelve dollars and fifty cents per acre, which he afterwards sold. He spent the balance of his life on his farm in Peculiar township. J. C. Stultz met with success and was one of the well-to-do farmers of Cass County at the time of his death.

E. J. Stultz attended the public schools in Iowa and also in Cass County after coming here. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in farming in Peculiar township and in 1903 bought his present place of one hundred acres, for which he paid eighty-one dollars per acre. He later added thirty-seven acres and recently bought a thirty-two acre farm three and a half miles southwest of Harrisonville. For many years Mr. Stultz has fed cattle and also dealt in mules. His plan has been to buy colts and raise them to maturity, which he has found to be a very profitable business. His place is well equipped for the stock business, with large barns, comfortable sheds and convenient feed cribs. Bethany church, which was built in 1914 at a cost of four thousand dollars, is located on the southeast corner of Mr. Stultz's farm.

In 1880 Mr. Stultz was united in marriage to Miss Ida Bricker, daughter of Jeremiah Bricker of Peculiar township. Mr. Bricker was a Pennsylvanian who came from that state to Cass County, Missouri, in 1869. He settled on a farm just south of where the town of Ore is now located, and there he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1904. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susanna Auchinbaugh, died in 1912.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stultz have been born the following children: Arthur, resides on the home place; Jesse, Kansas City, Missouri; Charles, Martin City, Missouri; Lloyd, resides at home; Mrs. Ella Myers, Red Rock, Oklahoma; Mrs. May Myers, Bliss, Oklahoma; and Myrtle, at home.

The Stultz family are well known and have an extensive acquaintance and many friends. Mr. Stultz has seen much of the development of Cass County and recollects many events in the history of this section of the state. He was a schoolmate of Bob Younger and knew Cole Younger well when he lived in Cass County. Mr. and Mrs. Stultz and three of their children are members of Betheny church.

Samuel B. Longacre, a progressive and thrifty farmer of Peculiar township, who has contributed his part in making Cass County one of the leading agricultural counties of the state, was born in Peculiar township, December 28, 1866. He is a son of Richard I. Longacre and Mary E. (Shrout) Hawkins. The mother was a widow when she married Mr.

Longacre and the mother of three children: John, deceased; Mrs. Florence Boyd, Centralia, Missouri; and Lee, Altamont, Kansas. To Richard I. Longacre and wife were born two children, as follows: Samuel B., the subject of this sketch; and Charles, who resides at Lindsborg, Kansas.

Richard I. Longacre was born in Tennessee in 1832 and died in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1879. His remains are buried there. He crossed the plains in 1851, driving a six mule team to Santa Fe and from there went on to California, going by way of the southern route. On that trip the freighter who owned the train made a bet with a man who started from Missouri a week before Mr. Longacre with the train did that Mr. Longacre would beat him to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and he did. He returned to Cass County in 1865 and remained with his father until he was married. He was a son of Richard Longacre who came from Tennessee in 1839 with his family and settled in Big Creek township, where he spent the balance of his life. His remains are buried in Union cemetery, near Pleasant Hill.

A little history of the name Longacre seems appropriate here. The original name of this family was Ammerman. At an early day the founders of this family in America came from Germany and settled at a town called Longacre in New York state, and shortly afterwards moved to another town. They were unable to speak English and their newly found acquaintances, not knowing what their real names were, called them Longacre. Soon they became generally known in that community as Longacres and adopted that name, which has stuck to the family ever since.

Samuel B. Longacre, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Cass County. His mother died when he was fourteen years of age and since that time he has practically made his own way in the world. He inherited forty acres of the home place in Peculiar township and has added, by purchase, ninety acres and now has one of the fine farms of Cass County. His place is well improved and he has a fine orchard of four acres, consisting of thrifty bearing peach, pear, apple and cherry trees. He is one of the successful horticulturists of the county.

Mr. Longacre was married October 13, 1891 to Miss Zora Florence Young, daughter of W. R. and Mary Ellen Young of Peculiar township. Mrs. Longacre was born in Adams County, Ohio, and came to Johnson County, Missouri, with her parents in the fall of 1870. Two years later the family came to Cass County. The other children of the family, besides Mrs. Longacre, are: Oscar O. Young, a physician at Garden

Grove, California; and Mary E., now the wife of Charles Longacre of Salt Lake City, Utah. The father died in March, 1908, and is buried at Pitts Chapel cemetery. The mother resides at Garden Grove, California.

To Mr. and Mrs. Longacre have been born three children, as follows: Myron Young, a chemist in the employ of the United States government in the soil survey; Annie Laurie and William Richard, residing at home with their parents.

J. N. Morrison, the veteran mail carrier of rural route No. 4, Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Adams County, December 7, 1861, and is a son of Joseph J. and Elizabeth (Cobbler) Morrison, both natives of Adams County, Ohio. They were the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: J. N., the subject of this sketch; Viola E. Morrison, Seattle, Washington; and E. F., Marion, Indiana.

Joseph J. Morrison came to Cass County, Missouri, in March, 1875, and settled in Peculiar township. Two years later he removed to Labette County, Kansas, where he died October 22, 1877. His wife died in Ohio in 1871.

J. N. Morrison, when a boy, lived with his uncle, W. R. Young and worked for Isaac Smart and George Roberts, near Harrisonville, Missouri. He received his education in the old Walnut Grove school near that place. At the age of nineteen he began farming for himself, near Trading Post, Linn County, Kansas. In 1885 he returned to Missouri and was engaged in farming in Peculiar township for a time, when he went to western Kansas. After remaining there about a year, he returned to Cass County and entered the employ of a dairyman near Harrisonville. In 1892 he removed to Pleasant Hill and bought a place consisting of ten acres, located one and one-half miles west of town. In November, 1902, he was appointed mail carrier and has devoted himself to that occupation ever since, covering a distance of twenty-six and five-eighths miles daily in the townships of Big Creek, Peculiar, Camp Branch and Pleasant Hill. Mr. Morrison has made a reputation for always being on the job. During his first seven years as mail carrier he never missed a trip, regardless of the weather or other seemingly impossible conditions. He has been in the business longer than any other rural carrier in Cass County. Mr. Morrison has recently purchased an automobile which he will use on his mail route hereafter, another evidence of his progressiveness.

Mr. Morrison was united in marriage October 12, 1899 with Miss Ida Parker, a daughter of H. C. and Mary E. (Rowland) Parker of Pleasant Hill. H. C. Parker was born in Pleasant Hill, old town, a son of Greenberry Parker, a native of Kentucky, who located at Pleasant Hill prior to the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have no children. Mrs. Morrison is industrious and ambitious as well as her husband and finds recreation and remuneration in the poultry business. She makes a specialty of White Plymouth Rock chickens and finds a ready market for the product of her chicken farm. She has frequently had her chickens on exhibition at fairs and poultry shows and has never failed to carry off honors in the way of premiums.

Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Morrison has seen many changes and noted the occurrence of many unusual events in this section of Missouri. He has a distinct recollection of the devastation wrought by the grasshoppers in 1874 and 1875. He is one of the reliable and substantial men of Cass County. Mr. Morrison has been known to the editor of this work practically all his life.

W. A. Bronaugh, proprietor of the "~~Maple~~ Locust Grove Stock Farm", is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Pleasant Hill township. Mr. Bronaugh was born in Pleasant Hill township March 28, 1859. He is a son of William F. and Sarah E. (Swope) Bronaugh, natives of Kentucky. They were the parents of the following children: Robert, died at Pleasant Hill, September 26, 1916; Samuel, died February 17, 1916, at Gunn City, Missouri; Annie, was drowned in the cellar at the old home place in Pleasant Hill township, at the age of three years; Maggie married James Dunn and is now deceased; William A., the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Akers, who resides at Pleasant Hill.

William F. Bronaugh, the father, came to Cass County about 1850 and located on a farm about three and one-half miles south of Pleasant Hill. This was later the Robert Bronaugh place. William F. Bronaugh purchased it when he first located in Cass County and made his home thereon until the time of his death. His death was a tragic and untimely one and occurred at a time when the country was infested with robbers and murderers, and he was a victim of that type of men. When Order No. 11 was issued in September, 1863, he left his place, as required to do under the order, and after the close of the war he returned to find his farm stripped of everything of value that could be moved or destroyed. He decided to go to Kansas City and engage in freighting over the Santa

Fe trail, and in that way retrieve some of his losses and improve his farm with the money thus earned. Accordingly on May 4, 1865, he started for Kansas City, that being the nearest point on the Santa Fe trail. He was accompanied by a hired man and his son, Robert Bronaugh. Robert and the other man proceeded on the way with four ox teams, while Mr. Bronaugh followed on horseback. In those days it was not an uncommon thing for the average man of affairs to carry considerable money on his person, as it was not the custom to carry bank accounts, and in undertaking such a trip as Mr. Bronaugh contemplated, it was necessary to carry quite a large amount of money to pay expenses on the road and cover purchases of freight. Accordingly on the evening before Mr. Bronaugh's departure, Mrs. Bronaugh sewed the needed money in the back of Robert's coat. Robert was a boy of twelve. The money was secreted in his coat after he had gone to bed and he knew nothing of the hidden treasure which he carried with him on the trip. The next day as Mr. Bronaugh was on his way to Kansas City he was riding quite a distance behind the other part of his train when about a mile from Gregg's store he was held up on the road by bushwhackers, who demanded his money. After searching him they found only one dollar in his possession, and they were so disappointed and exasperated that they murdered him, firing seven bullets into his body. They then tied his body to the horse and turned the animal loose. The horse, however, instead of running away went but a short distance on the prairie. It was found by some citizens and soldiers near Gregg's store the following morning, when the body was recognized by John Olson as that of Mr. Bronaugh. The affair was reported to his people at Pleasant Hill and his body was buried in the cemetery at that place. After murdering Mr. Bronaugh the highwaymen cut his saddle into shreds in their search for money. Robert and the hired man knew nothing of the murder until they reached Little Blue, when they were informed by citizens of that place of the tragedy. This was one of the many tragedies which was the outcome of the times and conditions of the Civil War.

William A. Bronaugh was reared in Pleasant Hill township and received his education at Plum Grove school. At the age of seventeen he began life for himself, working by the month on a farm. Later he was employed on the construction of the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico, California, near Peach Springs and Hackberry, on the desert of Arizona. His last work in this connection was with his brother, Robert, and cousin, Ben Frazier, who had a contract for grading nine miles of the Santa Fe

road west of Hackberry, Arizona. Mr. Bronaugh returned to Pleasant Hill and began raising wheat on the home farm in which he had an interest of ninety-four acres, and since that time has devoted himself to farming and stock raising, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. He is known throughout this section of the state as an extensive registered stock breeder. At this writing he has ten registered jacks and jennets and a number of Percheron horses. He also has thirty-five head of registered Shorthorn cattle. He is an extensive hog breeder, making a specialty of raising hogs. Mr. Bronaugh has increased his acreage and now owns a splendid farm of four hundred seven and one-half acres.

Mr. Bronaugh was married November 25, 1896 to Miss Martha Alice Knorpp of Pleasant Hill, a daughter of James C. and Laura Alice (Thalman) Knorpp. Mrs. Bronaugh's mother died in 1905 and her remains are buried at Pleasant Hill and the father now resides in Jackson County. Mr. and Mrs. Bronaugh have two children, Laura Elizabeth and Mary Margaret, both attending school.

The "Maple Grove Stock Farm" is located three miles south of Pleasant Hill on the Jefferson highway and is one of the ideal farms of Cass County. The residence is a modern eleven room structure which was built in 1907, and the place is well equipped with barns, feed sheds and other conveniences usually found on a first-class stock farm. Barn No. 1 is sixty by eighty feet; barn No. 2, forty by sixty feet; barn No. 3, thirty-two by forty feet. Another barn is twelve by thirty-two feet, a wagon and tool shed thirty-two by forty feet, and implement shed twelve by fifty feet, and there are three tenant houses on the place.

Mrs. Margaret L. Bronaugh, widow of the late Robert B. Bronaugh, is a native of Bath County, Kentucky, born April 18, 1851. Mrs. Bronaugh bore the maiden name of Sharp and is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors. Her parents were Richard G. and Nannie (Jones) Sharp, both natives of Kentucky. They were the parents of the following children: Catherine, who died in infancy; Henry, who died in infancy; Margaret, the subject of this sketch; and Virginia, who married Dr. Fletcher Grimes, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Bronaugh was reared and educated at Sharpsburg, Kentucky, a town which was named in honor of her great-grandfather, Moses Sharp, a Revolutionary soldier and a native of Virginia. He was born May 2, 1757 and in 1795 settled in Kentucky. He died June 25, 1820. His wife,

Elizabeth Walker was also a Virginian, born March 13, 1762, and died September 25, 1855.

The following is a copy of the transcript of the Revolutionary record of Moses Sharp: "Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., October 7, 1913. Moses Sharp enlisted 1776, two years, private under Capt. John Holcomb Martin, December 5, 1780 under Charles Allen, November 4, 1780 to February, 1781 under Col. Lawson, September 5, 1781 to November 19, 1781, Deputy Commissioner of Chesterfield County, Virginia, to secure supplies for the army. Resident of Soldier Enlistment, Cumberland County, Virginia." Moses Sharp was born May 2, 1757 and married, in Cumberland County, Virginia, July 17, 1783, Elizabeth Walker. He died near Sharpsburg, Bath County, Kentucky, June 25, 1820. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, who was born May 30, 1784; John, who was born May 15, 1786; Elizabeth, who was born January 26, 1790, married James McGinness, January 26, 1809; Richard, who was born April, 1792, married Emily Witcher, February 12, 1818; Martha, who was born April 11, 1794, married Duncan O. Richart; William W. who was born September 12, 1796, married Maria S. Caldwell, February 15, 1825; Dr. Joseph Sharp, who was born May 5, 1799, married Catherine Ratliff, September 20, 1826; and Thomas, who was born August 11, 1801, married Lawrenda Robeson August 14, 1823.

Robert B. Bronaugh and Miss Margaret L. Sharp were united in marriage at Sharpsburg, Kentucky, February 24, 1886 and came to Cass County, settling in Pleasant Hill township. Robert Bronaugh was born April 18, 1851, in Garrard County, Kentucky. He was a son of William and Sarah (Swope) Bronaugh, natives of Kentucky, who came to Cass County when Robert B. was eight months old. They were the parents of the following children: Robert Benedict; Samuel Hardin, who died in February, 1916; Annie, who died at the age of three; William A., a stockman, Pleasant Hill township; Margaret Dorcas, married James Dunn, and died about 1895; Mary Elizabeth, married Clayborne Akers and resides at Pleasant Hill.

To Robert B. and Margaret L. (Sharp) Bronaugh was born one child, Sarah Amelia. She was reared in Cass County and educated in the public schools and later attended Howard Payne College, Fayette, Missouri, and the Synodical College at Fulton, Missouri. She then took a course in the Art Academy at Cincinnati, Ohio. She is an accomplished young woman and resides with her mother at Pleasant Hill.

Robert B. Bronaugh died September 26, 1916, and thus closed the useful career of one of Cass County's representative citizens of real worth. Mrs. Bronaugh, who is an estimable woman, now owns the old Sheppard residence at Pleasant Hill where she has a comfortable and well appointed home.

H. C. Henderson, a well known and successful farmer and stockman of Mt. Pleasant township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Morgan County in 1853, and is a son of Silas and Sarah (Gorham) Henderson. Sarah Gorham, the mother, was a descendant of New England ancestors, and Silas Henderson was a son of David and Elizabeth Henderson.

Silas and Sarah Henderson were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Adaline Alderson, Chapin, Illinois; Mrs. Lucretia Rentschler, Concord, Illinois; Mrs. Mary E. Savill, Redding, Iowa; H. C., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Miriam Craig, Kansas City, Missouri. Allen H. Henderson of Alamo, New Mexico, is a half brother, having been born to a second marriage of the father.

H. C. Henderson was reared on a farm in Illinois and received his education in the public schools and the Jacksonville Business College, Jacksonville, Illinois. When he first came to Missouri, he settled in Nodaway County, where he bought a fine farm which he sold in 1907 and came to Cass County, settling in Mt. Pleasant township. Here he bought two hundred and eighty acres of land near Belton, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has a splendid farm and ranks among the successful agriculturists of Cass County. He gives particular attention to raising Duroc Jersey hogs and has been especially successful in this field of endeavor. His theory of successful farming is effectual conservation of the soil and in order to accomplish this result he figures on keeping enough of stock on the place to practically consume the grain and hay production, depending upon the stock for his profits.

Mr. Henderson was married in 1893 to Miss Gertrude L. Blair, a daughter of James H. and Rebecca Blair. She is a sister of James F. Blair and C. R. Blair, of Mt. Pleasant township. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have been born two children, Charles Franklin and Carl Blair, both residing with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have a beautiful home and the Hendersons are known for their gracious hospitality and have many friends.

MR. AND MRS. H. C. HENDERSON AND FAMILY.

William M. Faulkner, Union veteran, now residing at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, has been a resident of Cass County for over half a century. He was born in Washington County, Illinois, December 29, 1846, and is a son of Marcus G. and Eliza (Railey) Faulkner, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. Marcus G. Faulkner was born August 11, 1809 and when he was twenty-three years of age removed from Kentucky to Washington County, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1885.

William M. Faulkner is the only surviving member of a family of five children born to his parents. The others were as follows: Levi Wesley was a member of Company F, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry and was killed at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, when he was twenty-six years old; Isaac Newton was also a member of Company F, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River and never fully recovered from his wounds, dying a few years later; Simeon W., died at the age of twenty; and Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor died in Texas at the age of forty. After the death of the mother of these children, the father was married again and one child, Cynthia Eliza, now residing at Pasadena, California, was born to this union.

William M. Faulkner was educated in the public schools of Irvington, Illinois. When only seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry at Irvington, Illinois, under Captain James Elliott. He served with his regiment mostly in Kentucky and Tennessee and saw much real soldiering. He participated in a great many engagements and skirmishes and after having served one year and five months was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, in October, 1865.

In April, 1867, Mr. Faulkner came to Cass County. He was on his way to Kansas but stopped here to visit an uncle, Pouncey Smith, who had resided in this county for a number of years. Mr. Faulkner became so favorably impressed with this section of the country that he abandoned his original plan of going to Kansas and settled permanently in Big Creek township. He farmed rented land in Big Creek for thirteen years and in 1880 bought two hundred twenty-five acres in that township. His land cost him on an average of about twenty dollars per acre and it is now worth easily five times that amount. His land is all in one body and conveniently located to market, being only three miles northwest of Pleasant Hill. The place is well improved and has an abundant water supply. Mr. Faulkner moved to Pleasant Hill in November, 1907, where he purchased the Doctor Neal property, and has made his home there since.

In 1869 Mr. Faulkner was married to Miss Phoebe White, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth J. White of Greenwood, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner have been born six children as follows: Alva B. a plumber, Kansas City, Missouri; Orion M., died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, at the age of forty; Clarence Graham, died in infancy; Marcus Elmer lives at Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Homer and Elsie, both died in infancy. Mrs. Faulkner, the mother of these children, died December 24, 1914, aged sixty-nine years. Her remains are buried in Union cemetery, Big Creek township.

Mr. Faulkner began life in Cass County without capital and today is one of the well-to-do men of this section. He has earned every dollar that he possesses by honest toil and is a typical representative of that class of men who have made the west the power that it is in the financial and commercial world.

James H. Hale, a well known farmer and stockman of Mt. Pleasant township, is a native of Virginia. He was born in 1854, a son of Leff and Elvira Hale, both also natives of Virginia and of German descent. The father died in 1863 and later the mother removed to Iowa, where she spent the remainder of her life.

James H. Hale came to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1870 and began working as a farm laborer for seventeen dollars per month. Later he engaged in farming on his own account and in 1892 bought eighty-four acres of land in Cass County, where he has since made his home and been uniformly successful in farming and stock raising.

Mr. Hale was married in 1876 to Miss Rebecca Hazelette, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Jane Hazelette, natives of Virginia, who were born and reared in that state and migrated to Missouri in 1869. They located in Jackson County. The father was without capital and at first was employed by the day. Later he bought a farm, buying more land from time to time, until he owned several farms. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Confederate army.

Mrs. Hale was one of a family of five children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Mrs. Belle Edgerton, Raymore, Missouri; L. Hazelette, who lives in the west; Mrs. Berta Duncan, who lives in Iowa; and Asa Hazelette, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Hale has one brother and a sister living, Mrs. Sena Holaman, Jackson County, Missouri, and Elbert Hale, Cleveland, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hale have been born the following children: Mrs. Jessie Hays, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Sophia Burton, Yates Center, Kansas; Zoll Hale, Belton, Missouri; and Mrs. Sadie Miller, Belton, Missouri.

When Mr. Hale came to Missouri this section of the state was sparsely settled and much of the country was in a raw and unbroken state. The town of Belton had not been thought of. Game of all kinds were plentiful; great flocks of wild turkeys could be found along the timber that skirted the streams and prairie chickens were to be found everywhere, and in certain seasons of the year countless numbers of wild geese made their periodical visits to this section and feasted on the corn of the early settlers. Mr. Hale also remembers the visitation of the grasshoppers when those pests swept down on the country like a gigantic cloud, turning daylight into darkness and destroyed everything before them. Mr. Hale is a progressive farmer and one of the substantial men of Cass County.

George S. Johnson, proprietor of the "Evergreen Percheron Farm", is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Polk township. He was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1854 and is a son of J. C. and Elizabeth (Hargitt) Johnson, natives of Virginia. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Melinda Ann Nickerson, Heyworth, Illinois; T. N., deceased; Mrs. Mary Passwater, Greenwood, Missouri; George S., the subject of this sketch; R. M., Greenwood, Missouri; R. W., Heyworth, Illinois; Chris W., Jackson County, Missouri; Mrs. Jennie Myers, Rock Island, Illinois; A. W. and A. E., twins, the former residing in Big Creek township and the latter in Bloomington, Illinois; and J. A., Heyworth, Illinois.

George S. Johnson received his education in the common schools of his native state. His early educational advantages were not of the best. He says when he was seventeen years old he only had one school book and that was an oldtime elementary speller with a blue back. He started in life for himself and followed farming for four years. He then went on the road for a huckster company and held that position for five years. In 1877 he sold his interest in Illinois and came to Cass County, settling in Pleasant Hill township. Five years later he bought forty acres of land in Polk township at ten dollars per acre. Later he sold his property and went to Stanton County, Kansas, where he proved up on one hundred sixty acres of land. When he went to that section of Kansas it was a wild, unbroken country, and his nearest neighbor was thirteen miles dis-

tant. While there he was instrumental in establishing the postoffice at Fisher, Kansas, and was appointed postmaster. His personal acquaintance with vice-president Adlai Stevenson aided him in securing the appointment. While in the west he was engaged in freighting and used four teams in that work. He hauled the first lumber where the town of Boston, Colorado, was built. He freighted over that entire section of the country, going as far as Fort Sill and Fort Reno. He returned to Illinois after the death of his first wife in 1888. After following farming there for two years he went on the road for a drug company. In 1905 he returned to Cass County, Missouri, and purchased two hundred acres of land in Polk township, for which he paid thirty-nine dollars per acre. This is his present home, located two and one-half miles east of Pleasant Hill and known as the "Evergreen Percheron Farm".

Mr. Johnson is one of the extensive and successful Percheron breeders of Cass County. He began with two registered Percheron mares of eighteen hundred pounds each, which he bought in Illinois. This was the beginning of his Percheron business and during the year of 1916 he sold four thousand four hundred dollars worth of Percherons. He has had on hand as high as twenty head of this breed of horses at one time. He always has on his place several stallions and jacks. Mr. Johnson has álso been very successful with Shropshire sheep. He has recently shipped thirty-one head and now has one hundred ewes on his place. His farm is well improved and he keeps it in an excellent condition.

Mr. Johnson was first married in Kansas City, Missouri, March 18, 1881 to Miss Esther Peasley, and two children were born to this union: May, married Fred Bell, Streeter, North Dakota; and John W. married Nellie McKittrick, daughter of J. A. McKittrick, Lees Summit, Missouri. The mother of these children died October 3, 1888. February 26, 1893, Mr. Johnson was married to Lottie Strode, in Lewison, Fulton County, Illinois. She died December 17, 1893, leaving one son, Paul, who now resides at Webster City, Iowa. October 14, 1903, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, in Bloomington, Illinois, to Miss Minnie Giese, a daughter of Henry P. Giese. Six children have been born to this union, as follows: Edna, Lillie, Lucy, George Henry, Thomas Richard and James Franklin, who died January 8, 1917, at the age of seven months. The children reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1895, having been initiated at Heyworth, Illinois. He is now a member of Lodge No. 70, Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

Henry R. Parker, a prosperous farmer and stockman, was born on the place where he now resides July 20, 1860. He belongs to one of the pioneer families of Cass County. He is the son of Irvin and Isabelle (Rowland) Parker, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Cass County.

Irvin Parker came from Kentucky to Missouri when he was seven years old with his father, William Parker, in 1841. They located in Polk township where William Parker and his wife spent the remainder of their lives.

Isabelle Rowland, wife of Irvin Parker, was born in Polk township, Cass County, in 1841, a daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Blackburn) Rowland, natives of Kentucky, who came to Cass County in 1839, and were among the first settlers of Polk township. They settled on the place now owned by Asa Storms. The father died in 1863 and the mother in 1856. Their remains are buried in the Pleasant Hill cemetery. Jesse and Rebecca Rowland were the parents of ten children as follows: Bluford, who died at Lonejack, Missouri; Mrs. Malinda Underwood, deceased; Medford, deceased; Henry, deceased; Lucinda, deceased; Robert, deceased; Isabelle, who married Irvin Parker; Gabrella, Strasburg, Missouri; and Luther, deceased.

Irvin Parker and Isabelle Rowland were married in Jackson County in 1856, and the following children were born to them: Earl, Pleasant Hill; Henry R., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Maude Shortridge, Pleasant Hill; Mrs. Eva Nixon, Pleasant Hill; Everett, Pleasant Hill; Berry, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Beulah Tannehill, Pleasant Hill; Mrs. May Bell Thomas, Memphis, Tennessee; Jesse, Pleasant Hill; and Gordon, Kansas City, Missouri.

William Parker, father of Irvin Parker, was of that venturesome type of the pioneers of the plains, whose courage and endurance contributed to the opening of the great west. He crossed the plains and mountains to California in 1849 and remained on the coast for two years. He met with a reasonable degree of success and when he returned to Cass County had some means. He bought two hundred twenty acres of land in Polk township and at the time of his death was well-to-do. He died September 13, 1879. His widow, Fannie Parker, died April 30, 1880. Both are buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery. Irvin Parker died January 11, 1912 and he is buried at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. His widow resides in Pleasant Hill, but spends the winter months with her daughter in Memphis, Tennessee.

Henry R. Parker, whose name introduces this sketch, was educated at the Storm school in Polk township. He has made farming the occupation of his life. He now owns a part of the old Parker homestead and is one of the best farmers in Polk township. His place is well improved with good buildings and everything about the farm bespeaks the enterprise and progress of its owner.

Mr. Parker was married in 1885 to Miss Willie Sconce, daughter of William and Elizabeth Sconce, who came to Cass County from Kentucky in 1883. Both parents of Mrs. Parker are now deceased. Mrs. Parker was one of a family of five children, the others being as follows: Miss Susie Sconce, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Robert Sconce, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Mrs. Wade Turpin, Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Mary Viley, Paris, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of three children: Garland, Wichita, Kansas; Robert, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; and Allen, Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Mr. Parker and his wife are well known in Cass County and held in high esteem in the community.

John E. Kennedy, better known as "Ed", Kennedy, a successful farmer and stockman, is a native of Cass County. He was born on the farm which he now owns, June 5, 1861, and is a son of William Wallace and Nancy A. (Branhan) Kennedy, natives of Kentucky. William Wallace Kennedy came from his native state to Cass County, Missouri, in 1856. He came up the river by steamboat as far as Lexington and from there made the trip to Cass County with an ox team. He first bought eighty acres of land from Wiley Scott. Later he purchased another eighty from Mr. Miller. He bought more land later and at the time of his death owned two hundred eighteen acres in Polk township. His first home in this county was a log cabin, which in due time was replaced by a more modern and commodious residence. When the Kennedy family first settled here the nearest grist-mill was at Lonejack and was operated by Noah Hunt, the pioneer miller of Jackson County. "Ed" Kennedy remembers the old mill and how he often had to wait all day there to have a grist ground that he might bring the flour or meal home with him on his return trip. William Wallace Kennedy died at Pleasant Hill in 1905 and his wife departed this life in 1909. Their remains now rest in Pleasant Hill cemetery by the side of their two sons, Jesse W. and Marcellus B. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Mrs. Luella Van Hoy, Sedalia, Missouri; William Webb, Jackson County; Mrs. Maggie C. Belveal, Butte,

Montana; Frank C., Pleasant Hill; Jesse W., deceased; Mrs. Vivia Williams, lives near Louisburg, Kansas; Marcellus, deceased; and John E., the subject of this sketch.

John E. Kennedy received his education in the public schools of Cass County. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in farming for himself and has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation. Mr. Kennedy is counted among the successful men of Cass County. In 1912 he bought the old homestead of two hundred acres in partnership with his brother, William Webb. He follows general farming and stock raising and is also interested in dairying to some extent, keeping Jersey and Shorthorn cattle for the latter purpose.

Mr. Kennedy was married April 9, 1884 to Miss Hattie Belle Scott, daughter of Newton and Elizabeth Scott, natives of Kentucky, who came to Cass County in 1881. The father died in 1906, and the mother in 1887. Their remains are buried in the Pleasant Hill cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have been born the following children: Mamie, born March 19, 1885, married George Beggs, Big Creek township; Newton Scott, born April 12, 1887, Blackfoot, Idaho; Charles Wallace, born June 30, 1888, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Annie Ewing, born October 12, 1889, married B. G. Feiser and died at Sheffield, Missouri, in 1910; J. Mallory, born May 4, 1892, resides with his parents; Allen, born June 13, 1898, at home; and Hattie, born April 6, 1904.

The members of the Kennedy family are well and favorably known and are representative people of Cass County.

W. A. Roberts, the present postmaster of Belton, is a native son of Cass County and a descendant of a Cass County pioneer family. He is a son of James F. and Mattie J. (Oldham) Roberts. James F. Roberts was a native of Madison County, Kentucky, born March 12, 1839, and a son of S. and M. (Park) Roberts. His father was a native of North Carolina, born in 1798, and died in 1863. His mother, Miss Park, was also a native of Madison County, Kentucky, born in 1809 and died in 1851. James F. Roberts was reared in Madison County, Kentucky, and when about seventeen years of age began life for himself, working at odd jobs by the month. In 1855 he went to Brown County, Illinois, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. He followed farming for two years and when the Civil War broke out he went to New Mexico, spending some time there and also in Colorado. After the war he returned to Cass County and in 1869 purchased the farm and was engaged in general farm-

ing and stock raising during his active career. In 1902 he sold his farm and removed to Belton where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He died in 1904, and his widow now resides at Freedom, Oklahoma. They were the parents of ten children: W. A., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Emma Walton, Elva, Oklahoma; George P., Latour, Missouri; Mrs. Nellie T. Mizener, Great Falls, Montana; Benjamin B., Freedom, Oklahoma; Samuel J., Belton, Missouri; and Mrs. Edith E. Carson, Kansas City, Missouri (twins); James L., Freedom, Oklahoma; and Opal and one child died in infancy.

W. A. Roberts was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools and when a youth began working in a hardware store as a clerk. He followed that line of work for a number of years when he engaged in the insurance and loan business at Belton. Six years later he became assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank of Belton and in February, 1915, was appointed postmaster of Belton, by President Wilson, and is now serving in that capacity. During his entire career he has taken an active part in local affairs and has served as township collector and has also held the office of township assessor. He has served as a member of the board of aldermen of Belton and taken an active part in promoting the welfare of his home town.

Mr. Roberts was married in 1904 to Miss Mary Bales, a daughter of John Bales, a pioneer of Jackson County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have been born the following children: Mary, Martha and Madge.

Mr. Roberts is known throughout Cass County as one of its progressive and public spirited citizens and the Roberts family is prominent in the community, where they reside.

S. R. Holloway, a prominent farmer and stockman of Belton, is a native of Cass County and belongs to one of the pioneer families of Cass and Jackson counties. He is a son of Isaac J. and Mary A. Holloway. A personal sketch of Isaac Holloway appears in this volume. J. G. Holloway, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in Jackson County in 1839. This was long before Kansas City was thought of, when the little town of Westport, where the boats landed, was the metropolis of the river in that section.

S. R. Holloway spent his boyhood days amidst the pioneer surroundings of Cass County and attended school at High Blue. He began his business career by investing in a small way in live stock and farming, which laid the foundation for his habits of thrift, which have led to suc-

cess. He lived on the old homestead for many years after his father removed to Belton and in 1892 bought one hundred and sixty acres of land from George W. Powell, which he sold in 1903 and invested in two hundred acres east of Raymore. Later he sold this land and bought one hundred and sixty acres west of Belton, which he now owns. This is among the best farms of Cass County. It is well watered with never-failing springs and possesses many superior features over the average farm. For years Mr. Holloway specialized in raising corn but recently has found that the use of his land for grazing purposes is more profitable. He raises a great many horses but perhaps his leading product is Duroc Jersey hogs and Oxford sheep.

In 1894 Mr. Holloway was married to Miss Lou Crutchfield, a daughter of H. W. and Marguerite Crutchfield, natives of Clark County, Kentucky. Mrs. Holloway is one of a family of six children born to her parents, the others being as follows: William, Kansas City, Kansas; Thomas C., deceased; Scott C., deceased; Mrs. Martha Baker, Liberty, Kansas; Mrs. Mamie Haug, Kansas City, Kansas. Mrs. Holloway came to Missouri with her mother in 1875, and they located in Clay County. The mother died in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1902.

Mr. Holloway while yet a young man has had the opportunity to see this section of the country develop from the raw unbroken state to one of the progressive communities of the country. When he came here there were lots of game. Wild turkeys and prairie chickens were as common as domestic fowls are today. Where Belton now stands was a broad unbroken prairie, with a luxuriant growth of wild hay and Kansas City, Missouri, did not extend south of Eighteenth street.

Mr. Holloway belongs to that thrifty and progressive type of successful men and he has been a material factor in the development of Cass County.

F. C. Bright, a prominent farmer and stockman of Mt. Pleasant township, has been a resident of Cass County for thirty-seven years. Mr. Bright was born in Grundy County, Illinois, in 1862, and is a son of Samuel and Annie Bright, of German descent.

The father was a farmer, and in 1867 went from Illinois to Kansas, where he was engaged in farming for three years and in 1880 came to Missouri and located in Cass County. Here he purchased the old Dalton farm, which consisted of two hundred acres, and engaged in farming and

stock raising. He was a successful stockman, having been extensively engaged in the cattle business before coming to Cass County. The old Dalton residence is still standing on the place and F. C. Bright, the subject of this sketch, knew the Dalton boys well.

F. C. Bright remained with his father and cooperated with him on the home farm as did also his only brother, H. L. Bright, who is now a leading attorney at Carthage, Missouri. Later F. C. Bright bought eighty acres of land which he operated and at the same time remained with his father and continued to assist the latter with the operation of the home place until the father's death. The mother died in 1880 and the father married again, after coming to Missouri, Ellen Rose and theirs was the first marriage license issued in Cass County after the law requiring marriage licenses went into effect July 3, 1881.

F. C. Bright is one of the best stockmen in Cass County and thoroughly understands that line of work. He specializes in Poland China hogs and mulley cattle. He feeds cattle quite extensively and frequently buys at the Kansas City stock yards for that purpose, and generally sells his cattle there. He has a fine farm of four hundred acres and pursues modern and progressive agricultural methods. He is a strong advocate of crop rotation and soil conservation.

Mr. Bright was united in marriage June 30, 1909, with Miss Olive Bowers of Cass County, a daughter of N. G. and Phoebe E. Bowers, natives of Virginia. They are the parents of three children, as follows: Mrs. Minnie G. Gray, Madison, Missouri; Mrs. Mary E. Hale, Belton, Missouri; and Ollie, the wife of F. C. Bright, subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers now reside in Cass County.

Mr. Bright's home and farm presents a progressive appearance and bears evidence of the thrift and prosperity of its owner. He is one of Cass County's representative farmers and a progressive citizen.

C. R. Blair, a prominent farmer and stockman of Mt. Pleasant township, is a native son of Cass County. He was born in Mt. Pleasant township in 1875, and is a son of James H. and Rebecca (Reed) Blair, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a son of John P. and Susan (Ogden) Blair, and the mother was the daughter of Marshall and Sarah (McKelvey) Reed. They were the parents of the following children: J. Frank Blair, Belton, Missouri; Mrs. Gertrude Henderson, Belton, Missouri; and C. R. Blair, the subject of this sketch.

James H. Blair settled in Mt. Pleasant township in the pioneer days

of Cass County and was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He made a specialty of raising Shorthorn and Hereford cattle and became well-to-do. He died in 1907 and his wife departed this life in 1902. C. R. Blair, the subject of this sketch now owns the old homestead which consists of two hundred and forty-one acres of fertile and tillable land. He was successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of Hereford stock until 1915, when he turned his attention to the dairy business and for this purpose stocked farm with a valuable herd of Jersey cows, which he recently disposed of and is now giving his attention to stock raising again.

Mr. Blair was married in 1889 to Miss Susie March, a daughter of James L. March of Belton. Mrs. Blair is one of a family of four children born to her parents, the others being as follows: James March, William March and Francis March. To Mr. and Mrs. Blair have been born the following children: James Wallace, Charles Lawrence and Julia, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Since engaging in the dairy business, Mr. Blair has made many improvements on his place in the way of scientific and sanitary arrangements for modern dairying. He has planned and constructed an underground milk house of concrete which of itself is an evidence of his progressive ingenuity. He is of the genial type of man and kindly disposed towards the world in general but is thoroughly able to take care of himself in the business transactions of everyday life.

Ned R. Brawner, an extensive dairyman of Mt. Pleasant township, is of the younger class of men in Cass County who are doing the big things of this day and age. Mr. Brawner was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1892, and is a son of E. P. and Harriet A. Brawner. The mother was a daughter of John Allen, an Illinois pioneer. E. P. Brawner was a son of Henry Brawner of Ohio, and of German descent. Henry Brawner was an early settler in Ohio, and at an early day removed to Illinois with his family, driving through to that state in a wagon. He followed farming and stock raising and prospered. His cattle had a reputation for being among the best that were shipped to the Chicago market and he frequently received top prices. January 23, 1902, he sold a car load of Shorthorn cattle on the Chicago market for seven dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred, which was thirty cents higher than was paid for any other stock on that day. Henry Brawner died in 1906.

In 1900, E. P. Brawner, the father of N. R., removed to Missouri with

his family and settled in Cass County, where he bought four hundred acres of land. His wife died in 1913 and N. R. Brawner, the subject of this sketch, now owns the home place. In 1913, he engaged in the dairy business, beginning with seven cows. He has increased the number to fifty-eight and is one of the leading dairymen in this section of the country. He produces milk of a superior grade and has a contract with Fred Harvey to whom he furnishes all the A grade of milk which he produces. He is now planning on increasing the quantity of milk output to one hundred gallons per day. His place is well equipped for the dairy business, stables being all sanitary and modern in their arrangement, having recently built a well equipped sterilizing plant, and he has a one hundred and fifty ton silo. From his experience, he has come to the conclusion that the silo is indispensable to the most profitable results in the stock or dairy business. He employs two men on his place the year around and he arranges and systematizes his work so that most of the lost motion is eliminated. His men begin milking at three o'clock in the afternoon and this milk is in Kansas City early the following morning. He uses an automobile truck for delivering. His farm is one of the most productive in the county and he produces practically all the feed for his cows. In 1916, when most of the corn in Cass County was a failure, he produced a good crop, which would indicate that his method of farming was considerably above the average. He keeps his land well fertilized, rotates crops and uses modern machinery.

Mr. Brawner was married in 1910 to Miss Lucille Fitch, a daughter of C. D. and Emma Fitch of Cass County. There were four children in the Fitch family, besides Mrs. Brawner, as follows: Sam, Plattsburg, Missouri; Mrs. Helen Wales, Belton, Missouri; and Cowan, Belton, Missouri. C. D. Fitch was born in Kentucky and his wife was a native of Virginia.

Mr. Brawner is a progressive young man and is making a success.

John Vanmeter was born in 1850 in the state of Illinois. His parents, W. B. and Margaret (Creager) Vanmeter, were natives of Kentucky. W. B. Vanmeter was the son of John Vanmeter, a native of Kentucky, and Margaret (Creager) Vanmeter was the daughter of Christian Creager, of that state. In 1870, W. B. Vanmeter immigrated to Missouri with his family, and settled in Cass County, where he purchased three hundred twenty acres of land. He succeeded well and at the time of his death was owner of five hundred twenty acres of land in Cass County.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanmeter were noble Christian people, and sincere members of the Christian church. Both parents are now deceased. The three surviving children of W. B. and Margaret (Creager) Vanmeter are: Henry, Freeman, Missouri; Mrs. Amanda Maloney, West Line, Missouri; and John, subject of this review.

In 1869 John Vanmeter and Melvina Buckles, daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann Buckles, of Kentucky, were united in marriage. To this union were born seven children, all of whom have been reared to maturity, and are now living, as follows: Arthur, Harrisonville, Missouri; Mary Ann, West Line, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Jentry, Merwin, Missouri; Mrs. Melvila Thomas, Harrisonville, Missouri; Mrs. Marcilla Richardson, West Line, Missouri; W. A., Freeman, Missouri; and Thomas H., Freeman, Missouri.

Mr. Vanmeter came to Missouri when he was twenty years of age and recalls the condition of Cass County when it was in its natural state. The settlers in the early seventies were few and widely scattered. The prairie was then a wide open range. Among the pioneer school teachers, he remembers Jim Lyon and Bass Wheeler. The first preachers whom he knew were Rev. Creshaw and Rev. Shaler. John Vanmeter rented land soon after he came to Missouri and began farming. During his residence of forty-seven years in Cass County, he has endured the hardships of pioneer life, passed safely through prairie fires and cyclones, and has witnessed the many changes which have taken place almost by magic in the development of the county.

In 1910 he purchased one hundred twenty acres of land in Dolan and West Dolan townships, where he is now engaged in stock raising. Mr. Vanmeter deals extensively in horses and mules. He has been remarkably successful in his chosen vocation. He is also a successful breeder of Poland China hogs.

W. B. and John Vanmeter are the type of men whose untiring energies have made Cass County great and prosperous. Both were entirely self-made men, who achieved distinction with no other aids than their own individual exertions.

G. B. Lane, one of Cass County's most successful stockmen, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Bath County and is a son of George and Crit Lane. George Lane was also a native of Kentucky and a member of a prominent pioneer family of that state. In an early day members

of the Lane family came from Virginia and settled on the headwaters of a stream which has since been known as Lane's Branch, taking its name from that pioneer family. The Lanes are an old Virginia family of Scotch-Irish descent. George Lane, father of G. B., was a prominent farmer and stock raiser in Kentucky and died in 1880 in that state and his widow now resides there. Two children of George Lane and wife who are now living are: G. B., the subject of this sketch, and R. O., Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.

G. B. Lane was united in marriage in 1895 with Miss Georgia Hamilton, daughter of George and Ellen (Ashby) Hamilton of Bath County, Kentucky. George Hamilton was a native of Kentucky and a descendant from a prominent Virginia family. His father and grandfather were both born in Virginia and were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. George Hamilton was a farmer and dealer in Shorthorn cattle. He and his brother, J. C. Hamilton, were the first to introduce the Shorthorn sales in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Lane's mother, Ellen Ashby, was a daughter of Mozay Q. and Margaret Ashby. The Ashby family is an old Virginia family, and Capt. Jackson Ashby was a member of this same family. George and Ellen Hamilton were the parents of the following children: W. W. Hamilton, Raymore, Missouri; Mrs. Nellie H. Simmons, Raymore, Missouri; Mrs. Eliza H. Elliott, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; and Mrs. G. B. Lane, the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Lane have been born three children, as follows: George B., Crit, and Owings H. One son, Winston H. Woodson, Kansas City, Missouri, was born to Mrs. Lane by a former marriage, and is a lawyer with Lathrop, Morrow, Fox and Moore, Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Lane settled on the Hamilton farm of six hundred acres, in Raymore township, which Mrs. Lane inherited from her father, George Hamilton. Here Mr. Lane has been extensively engaged in farming and stock raising to the present time. He makes a specialty of standard bred and registered saddle horses, and is perhaps one of the most extensive breeders of that class of horses in the state. This class of horses commands a good price on the market, and Mr. Lane frequently sells his horses as high as four hundred dollars each. Mr. Lane deals extensively in cattle and is also a large feeder, and some seasons feeds for the market as many as six car loads of cattle. The Lane farm is known as the "Blue Grass Stock Farm", and complies pretty thoroughly with the title, as about three hundred and fifty acres are under blue grass. The place is well watered, improved

and equipped and has every commendable feature necessary for handling stock on a big scale. The Lane residence is a ten-room house and is situated back from the road about three hundred yards, which gives the place an imposing appearance.

The Lane family are prominent in the community, and Mr. Lane is one of Cass County's substantial citizens.

G. G. Alderson, a prominent farmer and stockman of Mt. Pleasant township, belongs to a pioneer family of Cass County. He was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, in 1849, and is a son of John B. and Ruth (Thompson) Alderson. The Aldersons are an old Virginia family and at an early date removed from that state to Kentucky. They have been tillers of the soil for generations, and men and women of noble character.

G. G. Alderson came to Missouri with his parents in 1856, when he was about seven years of age. The family located in Cass County on a farm and two years later they removed to Louisburg, Kansas. Kansas was yet a territory at that time, and in 1864, the Alderson family sold their claim in Kansas and after the war returned to Cass County. G. G. Alderson remembers many incidents in connection with the Civil War. He saw Quantrill and his men when they were on their way to Lawrence, Kansas, and also saw them returning after the Lawrence raid. After the war, the Alderson family, like many others whose places had been devastated, were practically destitute and had great difficulty in getting a start. Everything movable on their place had been destroyed or carried away, even the fences. The first horse which Mr. Alderson ever owned, he took in exchange for four months' work. Later he traded this horse for a team. In 1873, shortly after his marriage, Mr. Alderson followed farming for a few years, when he removed to Belton and followed building, making a specialty of building stone foundations for residences and other buildings, and many of the houses standing in Belton today rest on foundations which he built. In 1892 he returned to the old homestead and bought the interests of the other heirs and has since made his home there and been very successful in farming and stock raising. He has specialized in raising mules, which he has found very profitable.

Mr. Alderson was married in 1873 to Miss Rachel A. Young, a daughter of Chessney and Elizabeth Young, Cass County pioneers. Mr. Young entered three hundred acres of land near Belton at a very early

day. At one time he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in the vicinity of Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, which he sold in 1849. He was an extensive cattle man. He died in 1851. In 1854 his widow married William Mullen, and four children were born to them. Mrs. Alderson was one of a family of six children, born to her mother's first marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Alderson have been born four children, two of whom are now living: Robert Chesney Alderson, and Noami, who married William A. Jackson, a son of C. S. and Matilda Jackson. He died in 1915. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were born six children, as follows: Mildred, Ruth, Kenneth, Morris, Lois, and Nadine.

Mr. Alderson is one of the real pioneers of Cass County. When he came here this country was practically all open prairie, covered with a rank growth of blue stem. Independence, Missouri, was the nearest postoffice, and conveniences, which are the usual ear-marks of civilization, were sadly lacking, yet the people of those days enjoyed themselves. They had their parties and took just as much interest, and perhaps more, in life than people do nowadays.

H. F. Davenport, a prominent pioneer of Cass County, is one of the few surviving members of the honored clan of noble men and women, whose courageous labor and tireless efforts made present day conveniences possible. He was born in 1848 in Van Buren (now Cass) County. He is the son of James and Frances J. (Rader) Davenport, who emigrated from Virginia to Missouri in 1838. They were united in marriage June 9, 1842, in Johnson County, Missouri. James Davenport entered five hundred acres of land from the government, paying one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. The first home of the Davenports on the western prairie was a one room cabin built of hewed logs, with a clapboard roof, puncheon floor, mud plastered fireplace, and a door made of shingles. In this rude log cabin home their only son, H. F., was born. Frances J. (Rader) Davenport was the daughter of William Rader, who came to Missouri as early as 1838.

James Davenport became a prominent stockman, dealing extensively in horses and cattle. He was a man of regular, industrious habits, of sterling character and strict integrity. He was strong in his convictions of right and wrong and was of positive mind. James Davenport was never known to have expressed an opinion until he had heard all available evidence. Having once expressed his views he firmly upheld them. His death occurred in 1860. H. F. Davenport has one half brother and one

MR. AND MRS. H. F. DAVENPORT.

sister living, namely: Mrs. Sarah Music, Lisle, Missouri; and William C. Warner, Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1871 H. F. Davenport and Mary Davidson, daughter of A. L. and Pricilla Davidson, were united in marriage and to this union the following children were born: J. W., who is a minister in East Lynne, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Williams, Lisle, Missouri; William H., Freeman, Missouri; Mrs. Etta Weller, Freeman, Missouri, and O. B., Westline, Missouri.

Mr. Davenport has been a resident of Cass County since his birth nearly seventy years ago and with unclouded memory recalls much of the early history of the county and the primitive conditions of the country. At the time of his birth there was not a settlement between the Davenport home and the Kansas line. Lexington was the nearest milling point and Westport the nearest trading point. Large numbers of Indians frequently passed to and fro through the country. Deer, wild turkeys and prairie chickens were in greatest abundance and hunting was an occupation, not a past-time. Many times Mr. Davenport has seen herds of wild horses near the Kansas border. Their home was a log house containing but one room. The most attractive feature of that one room was the fireplace. As there was no stove, all cooking was done there. All wearing apparel was made by the mother in the home. Mr. Davenport also remembers the first schools and churches in the county. Subscription schools were the only schools in Cass County before the Civil war. William Bruce was H. F. Davenport's first teacher. There was a church at West Union where the pioneer preachers, B. Adams, a Baptist minister and Robert Sloan, father of Judge Sloan, a Presbyterian minister, held services. In cold weather the minister often preached in overcoat and mittens. His father and mother would each take two children and ride on horseback to church.

It is intensely interesting to hear Mr. Davenport relate in his inimitable way the experiences of his youth. He broke ground with the aid of a wooden plow and a yoke of oxen. He describes the kind of lamp in use in those days and says that it was a splendid change when candles were introduced. The first grain was cut with a hand scythe and the grain tramped out by horses and cattle. Mr. Davenport has lived a life of usefulness and he did much to open the way for the successful settlement of the country. Honest, capable and diligent he is now living quietly upon his farm of one hundred sixty acres in West Dolan township, which is one of the pleasant rural homes in Cass County. H. F. Davenport will long be remembered as worthy of highest praise in the county with whose growth he has been so closely identified for more than a half century.

C. J. Wortham, one of Cass County's own sons, was born December 5, 1871. His parents, Isaac T. and Martha J. (Mason) Wortham, immigrated to Missouri from Hardin County, Kentucky in 1867. They stopped in Johnson County for one year and came thence to Cass County, and settled in West Dolan township, where Mr. Wortham purchased eighty acres of land. To Isaac T. and Martha J. (Mason) Wortham were born five children, four of whom are now living, namely: Charles J., Freeman, Missouri; Mrs. Mary M. McKown, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Susan Brawner, Belton, Missouri; and Thomas E., Louisburg, Kansas. Isaac T. Wortham hauled the lumber for the new home from Pleasant Hill. There were two rooms in the house and an attic. It was not an elegant structure, and the romping children frequently found it somewhat crowded, but they were all sturdy, robust, and contented, and no one complained of the hardships and privations, though they were often hard to bear in those trying days of reconstruction.

Isaac T. Wortham was a worker and by constant industry and economy was enabled to purchase tracts of land at different times, until at the time of his death, in 1909, he was owner of five hundred forty-five acres of very valuable land. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and a member of the Blue River Association. Mr. Wortham was connected in some way with nearly every work of Christian benevolence in his community, and contributed liberally of his means to aid every good cause. His widow survives Mr. Wortham and now resides in Belton, Missouri. Mrs. Wortham is one of the loveliest, Christian characters Cass County has ever known. She was an ideal wife and mother, patient, loving and kind. She has never been known to speak ill of anyone, but ever searched for the best in all people, believing that good is latent, even in the heart of the most hardened criminal. Of her nobility of soul, all with whom she comes in contact are firmly convinced. She, too, is a beloved member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Wortham's early education was such as could be acquired in the common schools of his neighborhood. Upon reaching maturity, he attended the Robinson Business College in Sedalia, Missouri, and the William Jewel College in Liberty, Missouri. In 1899 he purchased eighty acres of land, southeast of West Line, which he later improved.

In 1906 C. J. Wortham and Alice P. McKean, daughter of Thompson and Alice L. McKean, were united in marriage, and to this union has been born one son, Harold Mason, who lives at home with his parents, and is now attending school. The McKean family is of Scotch-Irish line-

age and has been a distinguished one since Revolutionary times. A member of the McKean family was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Wortham has added to his original tract of land at different times and is now owner of two hundred acres of good farm land. The place is well watered and entirely free from boulders. Thirty-five acres are in blue grass. The residence is a beautiful home of six rooms and all farm buildings are well constructed and well kept. Mr. and Mrs. Wortham have a wide circle of friends and they stand very high in their community, both morally and socially.

C. C. Smith, a prominent citizen of West Dolan township, is one of the oldest and most respected residents of Cass County. He was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, in 1838. His father was a sailor of German descent. He immigrated to Missouri in the early thirties and settled in St. Louis County.

C. C. Smith in early manhood was in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. In the days of his courtship he was wont to travel by stage coach from Warrensburg to Independence, and thence to the home of Rev. N. T. Shaler, the site of which is now in the heart of Kansas City. He was there at the time of Price's raid. After Price's raid, Mr. Smith returned to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was re-employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. In the mean time his father had died and his mother had remarried. When his stepfather died, C. C. Smith joined his mother in St. Louis, and was for some time employed there as overseer of a number of men who were constructing sewers. In 1866 he brought his mother and family to Cass County to make their permanent home.

In 1865 C. C. Smith and Mary C. Shaler, daughter of Rev. N. T. Shaler, a pioneer preacher, were united in marriage. This union has been blessed with the following children: Mrs. Sarah Ann Jordon, Peter C., John W., James S., F. F., F. C., Charles A., and L. W. On the day of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Smith heard the boom of Price's cannon.

Mr. Smith had thirteen hundred dollars when he came to Cass County. He purchased forty acres in West Dolan township and built his home. He operated a thresher for many years and with his threshing outfit traversed much of the state of Missouri. He also operated a sawmill in the early days. When C. C. Smith came to this county it was very thinly settled. Morristown, their nearest trading point, was then a small

village. The schools fifty years ago were of a low type, and were kept open only a few months in the year. The Nelson school house was built of logs with a puncheon floor. Wildey Major was the first teacher who presided there.

It is Mr. Smith's opinion that the soil is not kept up to its highest state of cultivation, and that it is not now so productive as in the days long gone by. He used to raise flax and thresh from his flax fields from twelve to fifteen bushels of seed per acre.

C. C. Smith has successfully met and withstood all the stern vicissitudes of pioneer life. He is a man of observing and correct mind, who understands perhaps more clearly the wants of the country than the average man, and no one is more willing to aid in any measure for the better development of the country or the general good. As a citizen he stands high. In social life he is pre-eminent; his friends are countless and he has no foes. Mr. Smith retires to mature age with the love and esteem of all who know him.

William H. Steen, proprietor of "Woodside Farm", was born in 1846 in Garrard County, Kentucky, son of Elijah M. and Matlida (Burton) Steen. Elijah M. Steen was the son of William Steen, who was born in Kentucky in 1797. William Steen, Jr., was the son of William Steen, Sr., a native of Ireland. Matilda (Burton) Steen was the daughter of Robert A. Burton, of Garrard County, Kentucky. Mr. Burton was the owner of a large plantation in Kentucky and a slave holder. Many of his slaves refused to leave him or to accept the proffered liberty, but faithfully remained with him and labored as before the war. Elijah M. and Matilda (Burton) Steen were married in Kentucky. In 1849 they immigrated to Morgan County, Indiana, where they purchased a farm. The Steen family remained in Indiana ten years. In 1859 Elijah M. Steen brought his family to Cass County, Missouri. He purchased forty acres of land near the present site of Everett and engaged in general farming.

When the Civil War broke out, Elijah M. Steen enlisted in the Confederate army and was killed in 1863 while fighting nobly for the principles which he believed firmly were right. Matilda (Burton) Steen, his widow, remarried, and in 1865 became the wife of James Dorsett, a native of North Carolina, who was living in Indiana at the time of their marriage. In 1870 Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett came to Missouri from Indiana and located in Cass County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett are now deceased. James Dorsett departed this life in 1889, and his wife followed him in

death in 1897. One sister and three half-sisters of William H. Steen are now living, namely: Mrs. Mary Stephens, Harrisonville, Missouri; Mrs. Laura Buckner, who resides in Kansas; Mrs. Belle McCoy, Portland, Oregon; and Mrs. Viola McClelland, Seattle, Washington.

When William H. Steen was sixteen years of age he enlisted in the union army and served from 1863 until the close of the war. After the war had ended he returned to his home in Missouri and attended school, taught by Frank Scott, a pioneer teacher. In 1873 he purchased sixty acres of land in Everett township and engaged in general farming and stock raising.

William H. Steen and Mary Miles were united in marriage in 1873, and to this union were born two children. The children and their mother were early called home, the mother departing this life in 1878. William H. Steen and Ora Perkins, daughter of James Perkins of Illinois, were united in marriage in 1880. James Perkins immigrated with his family to Missouri from Illinois just after the Civil War. To William H. and Ora (Perkins) Steen have been born six children, five of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Amanda McCulloh; Ione, Robert I., Emmett, and John B.

William H. Steen has been a resident of Cass County for nearly sixty years, and he has witnessed the marvelous progress which the country has made in that time. He well remembers when a man was at liberty to go any place at any time to cut hay. They traveled then by instinct, for there were no roads and their only safeguard and hope of safely returning lay in their sense of direction. For twelve or fifteen miles west of Everett there was not one house when Mr. Steen was a boy. Oxen hitched to wooden plows were used to aid in breaking the ground. Mr. Steen was also a freighter in his young manhood, and he tells many interesting and delightful stories of his early experiences when he freighted with six yoke of oxen. He has experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, as well as the many simple pleasures. Life was not always dull in those early days, for social gatherings of all kinds frequently broke the monotony of hard, daily toil. There were frequently husking and quilting bees, followed by dances which lasted all night, and the young people had much genuine fun.

After a few years Mr. Steen began to prosper. He has sold hogs for two dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred which would now be worth fourteen dollars and five cents, and has bought calves for five dollars each, which would now bring thirty or thirty-five dollars. Milch

cows were sold for ten dollars which would now be held for one hundred dollars. Mr. Steen has by industry and cautious business management been enabled to purchase tract after tract of land, until his holdings now comprise seven hundred acres of very valuable land, well improved with fine barns and excellent silos. In 1909 he erected a handsome residence of native limestone, which is valued at ten thousand dollars. This home is modern throughout, and one of the most beautiful in Missouri. For many years Mr. Steen has engaged extensively in the stock business, for which vocation he is particularly adapted. One hundred forty acres of Woodside Farm are in blue grass. The place is well watered by the south fork of Grand River. Mr. and Mrs. Steen are eminent among the many honored pioneer citizens of Cass County.

F. W. Richardson, well-known citizen of Cass County, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1857, son of Joseph and Elmira (Doan) Richardson, natives of Ohio. Joseph Richardson was an honored and beloved Baptist minister. In 1857 he moved with his family to Adams County, Illinois, and there spent the remaining years of his life. He died in 1866. Joseph and Elmira (Doan) Richardson were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living, namely: Reuben, Freeman, Missouri; Judson, Ottawa, Kansas; F. W., subject of this review; and Thomas.

The early years of F. W. Richardson's life were passed in familiar acquaintance with the trials, privations and labors of pioneer life, and his education was such as was to be obtained in the country school house of that day. The country schools then held in session about three months in the year and were not of the highest type. His boyhood was spent in the routine of farm labor anad he endured his full share of hardships. His parents were in very limited circumstances and were struggling hard to make a home. Mr. Richardson says that they had little else but pride, but had that in large quantities. The Richardson family would endure the severest privations and take upon themselves the hardest manual labor in order to be free of debt. Cornbread and pumpkin sauce was the usual bill-of-fare, and anything else was considered a luxury. When F. W. Richardson was eleven years old he hired out for fifty cents a day and his dinner. At a very early age he became interested in trading and the fascination of speculating has followed him through life.

Mr. Richardson was still a mere youth when he secured employment with H. H. Staley in Franklin County, Kansas. He worked industriously

and the hours were long and the recompense twenty-five dollars per month. The other hands were receiving but fifteen dollars. Every other month he sent his wages home to his mother. His expenses during the first eight months were just one dollar each month. When he returned to Illinois he used the money which he had saved from his wages in Kansas to purchase his first team. He then began farming in Illinois. Later Mr. Richardson sold his team and returned to Kansas, where he was re-employed by H. H. Staley at thirty dollars per month.

In 1880 F. W. Richardson and Ella Frost, daughter of William Frost, of Illinois, were united in marriage and to this union was born one son, Earnest. Ella (Frost) Richardson departed this life in 1890. In 1892 Mr. Richardson married Rose Demoret, of Hutchinson, Kansas, and this union has also been blessed with one son, Worthy.

After Mr. Richardson's marriage in 1880 he returned to Kansas, where he was employed in breaking sod. He received two dollars per acre for his labor and usually broke two and a half acres per day. With his accumulated savings he purchased twenty-five acres of land in Illinois and for some time again made his home in that state. When Mr. Richardson sold his farm he became a speculator in horses. He and his brother lost three thousand dollars during the panic of 1893, which was one of the worst financial panics the United States has ever passed through. F. W. Richardson then turned his attention to furnishing ties for the railroad.

In 1891 F. W. Richardson came to Cass County, Missouri, and rented the Henry Conger farm, and for four years was engaged in general farming upon that place. At the close of that period he purchased one hundred sixty acres of land, upon which he lived one year. He sold out at a profit of ten dollars per acre and moved to Quincy, Illinois, where he purchased a livery stable. He had in his stable twenty-five work horses and twenty-five boarders. When he was furnishing ties for the railroad he usually loaded one car each day for a year and a half.

In 1900 F. W. Richardson returned to Cass County, Missouri, where he purchased two hundred eighty-two acres south of Freeman. He paid eight thousand dollars for this place, and in 1908, Charles Bird offered seventeen thousand dollars for it. For four years Mr. Richardson rented his place and moved to Jonesboro, Arkansas. He cleared a farm in Arkansas, comprising two hundred forty acres, and operated a rice plantation there. He planted from sixty to one hundred thirty acres in rice each year and gathered never less than fifty bushels per acre, which he

sold at an average price of one dollar per bushel. Mr. Richardson raised seven crops of rice.

In 1913 F. W. Richardson came to Cass County for the third time. Since his return he has erected one of the most beautiful homes in the state upon his fine farm here. He still owns two hundred forty acres of rice land besides six hundred acres of heavily forested land in Arkansas.

The story of Mr. Richardson's life, with all its various occupations and general unfolding and steady development from a farmer's boy with no advantages, to a man of great means and worth, might furnish material for a work of fiction. His career has been marked by constant industry, integrity, and energy from earliest youth, and positive genius for the successful promotion of a particular utility. Mr. Richardson's present prosperous condition has come as the result of earnest effort and determination.

Major James Armstrong.—The late Major James Armstrong was born in Walker County, Georgia, May 17, 1837. When he was ten years of age the family moved to Macon County, Alabama. He was educated at Mercer University, a famed Georgia college. He graduated at the Lebanon, Tennessee, Law School with the class of 1860.

Major Armstrong entered the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War as a private, and was discharged, at the expiration of the war, as a major, before he received his commission as a lieutenant-colonel. In 1865 he settled at Prestonsburg, Floyd County, Kentucky, where he practiced his profession until he moved to Harrisonville, Missouri, in 1869. He served as prosecuting attorney of Cass County, 1875-76. He continued the practice of law for some twenty years and retired to his farm, near Main City.

Major Armstrong was united in marriage at Prestonsburg, April 3, 1868, with Mary Margaret Martin, daughter of the Hon. John P. Martin, a member of Congress. The children of this union, now living, are: Nellie Armstrong, Notasulga, Alabama; Harvey Armstrong, Long Beach, California; Frank Armstrong, Harrisonville; and Breckenridge Armstrong, Chicago. His first wife's death occurred June 9, 1880, and he married Mary Hume Hume, of Rome, Georgia, who now resides at Rome. There were no children by this union. Major Armstrong died at his home November 16, 1897. The remains were interred in the family's burial lot,

Oakland Cemetery, Harrisonville. Major Armstrong was one of the most thoroughly educated citizens of Cass County. He was a polished orator, and a writer of much merit, who enriched the belles-letters of the county. He had many traits of character that distinguished him among men. He loved the companionship of young people and of books. He despised demagoguery. He made no pretentions of being perfect and had precious little use for those who did. He ever kept the flowers of mercy blooming within his heart. He hated naught but hypocrisy. With his wealth of learning he was easily capable of wrenching gold from the open hand of toil, of wielding the cudgel of power over man, but he scorned such things. He often said he hadn't the time to make money. His was an unselfish spirit that left an impress on his intimates, inspiring them to attempt to make the ways of man more beautiful.

Major Armstrong worshipped in the sanctuary of the world, under the spangled, and the splendor-shot skies. No other dome was high enough, no other church was broad enough for him. He was wont to wander in the cathedral of contemplation, withdraw into a recess, and with bowed head seek a solution of the great riddle, while knowing it could not be read; he would stop at the shrine of Intellect; he loitered at the fane of friendship; he laved his hands in the baptistry of brotherhood; he knelt at the chancel of constancy, and when he passed from the temple, for the last time, he smiled as he unravelled the riddle.

John Nelson Willett, a Cass County pioneer and successful man of affairs, died March 28, 1916. He was born September 16, 1822, in Roane County, Tennessee. His father, Enoch Willett, died when he was only nine years old, and as he was the eldest child, he did all he could to assist his widowed mother in the care of the family. Of that immediate family he was the last member. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Ford Willett, died when he was eighteen years old. That was in 1840, and he then went to Bledsoe County, Tennessee, to live with his grandfather, Ford, learning the tanners' trade. In the spring of 1841 he went to Rhea County, Tennessee, to follow his trade, and in 1842 he came to Van Buren County (now Cass), Missouri, in company with the late Robert A. Brown, at whose place he made his home until 1849. He followed the tanners' trade the greater part of the time while there, some of the vats that he used still being at the old Brown homestead.

Harrisonville and vicinity had been his home since 1842, and he had never cast a vote except in Harrisonville. In 1849 he decided to go to

the California gold fields. The route of the wagon train, with which he journeyed through, took him north of the great Salt Lake. After suffering many hardships, and being on the way for six months, he arrived in Sacramento, California, in the fall of 1849. In the gold mines of that vicinity he remained until 1851, when he started back to Harrisonville. At San Francisco he took a ship for Panama, from which place he walked across the Isthmus to Aspinwall, or Colon, to take a ship for Havana, Cuba. There he again shipped for New Orleans, changing boats for the trip up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri River to Arrow Rock, from which place he took the stage to Independence and completed the trip to Harrisonville, arriving here in the fall of 1851.

Later he opened a mercantile business in this town, conducting this general store for eighteen months. In 1853 he quit this business and followed the real estate, loan and collection business until 1861. In the spring of 1863 he left for Santa Fe, New Mexico, remaining there about seven months, and returning to Harrisonville in the fall of that year. Later he went to Denver, Colorado, and remained about two months, following the freighting business. From there he drove a team to Omaha, Nebraska, and there remained until the close of the Civil War.

He returned to Harrisonville and was married to Mrs. Mary E. Price on October 21, 1865, who survives him and resides at Harrisonville. To this union there was one child born, Vernon John Willett, of Harrisonville.

Dr. H. A. Brierly, a successful physician and surgeon of Peculiar, is a native of Cass County. He was born in Polk township, November 11, 1868, son of Henry Ambrose Brierly, a more complete history of whom appears in the sketch of James Brierly, in this volume.

Dr. Brierly was reared in Polk township and attended the public schools there. He was graduated from the Harrisonville High School, in the class of 1889. He then taught in the rural schools of Cass County for two years. In 1892 he entered the Medical University of Kansas City, Missouri. He graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895, and located at Peculiar, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Dr. Brierly has a large general practice, and he has been very successful.

September 30, 1896, Dr. H. A. Brierly and Miss Hattie Warner were married. Miss Hattie Warner was born February 12, 1872, in Bath County, Kentucky, daughter of John J. Warner, a sketch of whom ap-

pears in this volume. One child, Lucie Ailine, has been born to this union, February 27, 1910.

Dr. Brierly is a member of the Masonic lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He also holds membership in the County, State, and American Medical Associations. He and Mrs. Brierly are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Dr. Brierly has been superintendent of the local Sunday school for twenty years. He and Mrs. Brierly are active in the work of their congregation. Mrs. Brierly is also active in the club work of her home town. Dr. and Mrs. Brierly are well known and popular throughout a large section of western Missouri.

William E. Walton, who now resides at Butler, Bates County, Missouri, is much interested in the preservation of the western Missouri history, and is largely interested in Cass County. He is a descendant from old-time Missouri stock on both sides of his family. His mother's father, Samuel Turley, moved from Madison County, Kentucky, and settled near Boonville, Missouri, in 1813. They did not come by railway nor automobile, but by flatboat and ox wagon. His mother was born in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1824. His father, William P. Walton, settled in Missouri in 1837, coming from old Virginia. His parents were married in 1840, and the subject of this sketch was born in 1842. Thus he became a double Missourian and claims that he "must be shown."

Mr. Walton's first wife was Nellie Kincaid, a native of Cass County, who, with her parents, moved from Cass County by reason of Order No. 11. Mr. Walton has resided at Butler since 1870. He has been a successful business man and has amassed a fortune by his own thrift and energy. He largely owns and controls one of the largest and most substantial banks and trust companies in Missouri. These institutions are located at Butler, Missouri. Mr. Walton's high standing and character is well known throughout the business and social circles of Missouri, and profoundly respected and accepted throughout the country. Largely by his push and energy western Missouri is what it is today.

Edward Webber, a pioneer business man of Cass County, was born September 9, 1844, a native of England. In 1855 came with his father's family to America, settling in Livingston County, Illinois. He was educated in Will County, Illinois; came to Missouri in 1872, and spent two years in Bates County; returned to Illinois, where he spent ten months,

then back to Missouri, locating at Harrisonville, where he entered the restaurant business. Later he became the proprietor of the Blair House, then the leading hotel. In 1878 he added the livery business and established the first bus line.

Mr. Webber married Marietta Van Riper, January 29, 1872. He was a lay reader in the Episcopal church. He died in Harrisonville about 1885, survived by his widow and three children, all of whom are living. Mrs. Webber is highly beloved by a wide circle of acquaintances and is one of the grand old ladies of Cass County. She resides at Harrisonville. The children born to Edward Webber and wife, are: Cora May, married Charles L. Harris, prominent Republican of Harrisonville, and former newspaper man and postmaster of that place for many years. Arthur Leroy Webber, editor of "Cass County Leader" for the past fifteen years, married Mary Belle Doron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Doron, former residents of Harrisonville, now residing in Celina, Ohio; and Edward Earl Webber, assistant superintendent of shoe factory, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, married Virginia Christopher, daughter of W. C. Christopher, justice of the peace and formerly a prominent merchant of Harrisonville.

The Webbers are one of the prominent pioneer families of Cass County.

Rev. Abner H. Deane, who departed this life November 18, 1912, was one of the pioneer ministers of Cass County, and deserves due recognition in a work of this character. He was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, January 27, 1828, and was one of a family of seventeen children. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather, Michael Deane, having come to this country from the north of Ireland in 1774. The name of his father was John T. Deane, who for more than half a century preached the gospel in the state of Kentucky.

When Rev. Abner H. Deane was fourteen years old his parents moved to Breckenridge County, Kentucky. Here he was converted at the age of sixteen years and joined the Lost Run Baptist church. He removed to Woodard County, in the same state. While there he married Sarah A. Manning, in 1851. Five years after the marriage they left Kentucky and came to Missouri. They reached Independence on March 20, 1856. The following September they moved to Austin, Cass County.

When the war came on, and in June, 1861, he enlisted in the Union

Army, and was immediately commissioned major of his battalion. He served two years and was then mustered out. When he returned home in the summer of 1863, he found his children motherless, his wife having died a few months before his discharge. He soon took up again the work of the ministry. As in the beginning, his efforts were signally blessed. For fifty years he did the work of pastor and evangelist. In some of his pastorates he served as long as twenty years. During his long ministry he baptized in all three thousand, two hundred and eighty-two people, and married more than two thousand couples.

Maria McCowan became his wife in June, 1863. He left three sons, Edward W., Harrisonville; John M., Harrissonville; and George, resides in Kansas City.

Charles Bird, a prominent real estate and loan man of Harrisonville, Missouri, is a native of Ohio. He was born near Lancaster, Fairfield County, November 12, 1861, and is a son of David P. and Elizabeth (Young) Bird, both natives of Ohio, the former of Guernsey, and the latter of Fairfield County. The Bird family is of German descent, and was founded in America during Colonial times.

David Bird came to Cass County with his family in 1869. He bought a farm near Gunn City, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until his death, May 9, 1900. His wife died January 28, 1911. They were the parents of five children, three girls and two boys.

Charles Bird was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Cass County, and later attended the Fort Scott Normal School, at Fort Scott, Kansas. He began teaching in Cass County in 1887, and taught school until 1894, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Cass County, and re-elected to succeed himself in that office in 1898. At the expiration of his second term, Mr. Bird engaged in the hardware business at Harrisonville in partnership with Will Clemments. Three years later he sold his interest to his partner and engaged in the real estate and loan business, and is one of the leading real estate men in Cass County today. He handles both town and farm property and many important real estate transactions are handled through his agency.

Mr. Bird was married March 6, 1892, to Miss Ellis Hudson, a daughter of Dr. Hudson, of Olathe, Kansas. She was born near Gunn City, Missouri, October 19, 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Bird have been born the following children: Harry Hudson, private secretary of Frank Phillips,

a banker at Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Forest D., manager for the United States Tire Company, Louisville, Kentucky; and Charles Urless, resides at home with his parents.

Mr. Bird has been a Democrat all his life and a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of that party.

Ed. F. Kennedy, owner and proprietor of the New Method Laundry at Harrisonville, started the first steam laundry in this city, over twenty years ago, and, in fact, is the only man who ever has conducted a steam laundry here. Mr. Kennedy is a native of Cass County and was born five miles north of Harrisonville, December 17, 1875. He is a son of William and Nannie (Lowery) Kennedy, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Illinois, both of whom came to Missouri with their respective parents. William Kennedy, the father, was a farmer and was also interested in operating a threshing machine and saw-mill while he lived in Cass County. He now resides at Yellow Jacket, Colorado. He and his wife are the parents of four children, as follows: Ed. F., the subject of this sketch; Zed, lives at Kansas City, Missouri; Minnie, married C. L. Plain, agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Harrisonville; and J. W., who resides at Yellow Jacket, Colorado, with his parents.

Ed. F. Kennedy was educated in the public schools of Harrisonville, his parents having moved here when he was eight years old. When a boy he worked at various pursuits until he was twenty-one years old, when he and J. I. Long entered into partnership and organized the Harrisonville Steam Laundry. This was the first steam laundry in the town. It was located on Pearl street, three doors east of the postoffice. About a year later Mr. Kennedy took in another partner, G. M. Maupin, who succeeded Mr. Long in the business. This partner had been conducting a hand laundry and the partnership consolidated all the laundries in the town. Some time after this Mr. Kennedy bought his partners interest and since that time has been the individual owner of the business. His laundry was located in the Battie building for a time when he took a six year lease on a concrete building which was built specially for his occupancy. This lease expired in May, 1915, when Mr. Kennedy purchased the building where his laundry is now located. It is a two-story building with basement, with a frontage of twenty-five feet and fifty feet deep. He has one of the best equipped modern steam laundries to be found anywhere. One of Mr. Kennedy's hobbies is machinery and when anything new develops in the laundry business in the way of machinery he can't

resist the temptation of buying and installing one in his laundry and this accounts for his plant being up to the minute in every detail. He employs about nine people in his laundry and does an extensive business, not only in Harrisonville, but sends work out to a number of adjacent towns.

Mr. Kennedy was married in 1903 to Miss Ethel Woods, of Cass County, a daughter of J. J. Woods, who now resides at Pen Dennis, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have been born three children as follows: Edward Lyle, Don Woods and Claude Eldrid.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Knights and Ladies of Security and Mystic Workers of the World. He is a Democrat and takes a keen interest in political affairs and has served as city alderman for four years. He and his wife are members of the Christian church in which he is a deacon and superintendent of the Bible school.

Swimpfield Eidson, a Civil War veteran, and one of the honored pioneers of Cass County, is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Hancock County, in 1837, and is a son of John and Malinda (Kyle) Eidson, both natives of Tennessee, and of old southern stock.

Swimpfield Eidson was reared in his native state, receiving a good common school education and from early life had a natural liking for horses, of which he was an exceptionally good judge. He gradually became quite an extensive horse dealer and has probably bought and sold more horses than any other man in Cass County. He came to Cass County in 1870, and engaged in farming and stockraising, giving special attention to horses, and while engaged in farming his attention was also directed to dealing in horses. His farm which consisted of two hundred and fifty-three acres was located about six miles west of Harrisonville. After he disposed of his farm, he invested in a livery stable which he conducted for a number of years in Harrisonville. He also owned a farm south of Harrisonville. He was also superintendent of the county farm for a few years. He now owns business property in Harrisonville, where he has a splendid modern residence and is living in retirement after an active and successful business career.

When the Civil War broke out he was a man of decided southern convictions and in 1862 he enlisted in Company F. Sixteenth Tennessee Cavalry. He was commissioned lieutenant of his company and served throughout the war with distinction. He fought under General Morgan

and was under orders from that great Confederate leader at the time Morgan was killed.

Mr. Eidson was married in 1876 to Mrs. Sarah Ford Eidson, widow of his brother, John Eidson. Mrs. Eidson was a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Bevelry Ford, a prominent politician of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Eidson were the parents of seven children, two of whom are living as follows: Nelia, married Charles W. Hight; and Charles D. Eidson, of Harrisonville.

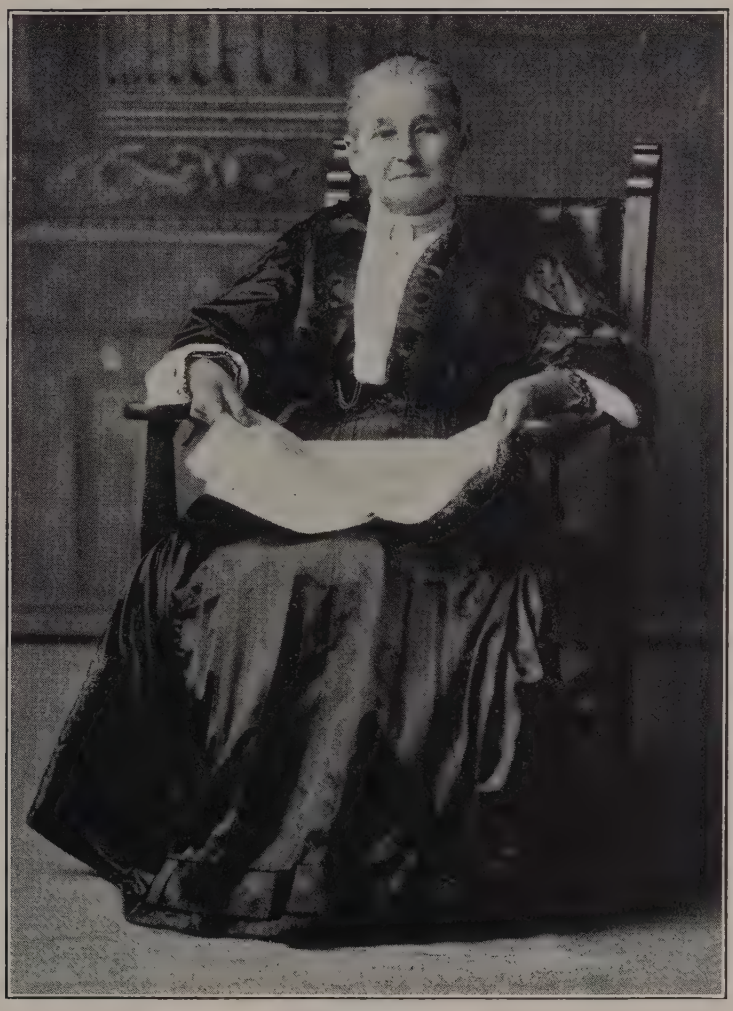
Mr. and Mrs. Eidson are members of the Baptist church and his political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party.

J. N. Hargis, now deceased, was the pioneer banker of Belton and a potent force in the early affairs of Cass County. He was a native of Missouri, born in 1820. The Hargis family is of French origin and was founded in Virginia at an early day. Later six brothers migrated from Virginia to Kentucky, one of whom was killed by the Indians and another one captured. One of these brothers, who later came to Howard County, Missouri, was the father of J. N. Hargis.

J. N. Hargis grew to manhood in Howard County, Missouri, and during his boyhood endured the many hardships incident to those early pioneer days. He related that he often went barefoot until Christmas before his father could spare the time to make a pair of shoes for him. He obtained a fair education, considering the times and conditions, and in early life became a school teacher. During the gold excitement in California in 1849, like thousands of others he went on the overland pilgrimage to the golden mecca of wealth. The trip proved disastrous to his health whereupon he returned with $500.00 in gold to Missouri and engaged in the mercantile business at Bunker Hill.

When Kansas was opened up to settlement, he went to Douglas County and took up government land which he later proved up. In 1857, he located at Lees Summit, Missouri, where he engaged in the banking business in partnership with William Colbern. This was the first bank at Lees Summit. Later he and one of his sons organized the J. N. Hargis & Sons Bank at Belton, which was the first banking institution of that town, and about the same time he bought four hundred acres of land north of Belton, which his other sons operated while he devoted his attention to his banking interests.

Mr. Hargis was united in marriage February 2, 1845, with Miss Mary Finley, a native of Alabama, born in December, 1829, and to this union



MRS. MARY HARGIS.

were born the following children: Mrs. Malinda J. Smith, Belton, Missouri; Mrs. Louisa Thompson, deceased; Benjamin F., Kansas City, Missouri; Andrew J., Wichita, Kansas; John C. B., Hazleton, Kansas; Mrs. Viola M. Connelly, Kansas City, Missouri; Josiah N., Woodward, Oklahoma; William J., Sacramento, California; Mrs. Mary C. Kenrick, Wichita, Kansas; and Mrs. Lillian Hargis Givens, Belton, Missouri.

J. N. Hargis was a successful business man and financier, and a man of a deep religious nature and broad human sympathy and it may be truly said of him that the world was better for his having lived in it, and the same is true of the memory of his noble Christian wife. He died at Belton, February 11, 1881, and his widow survived him a number of years and passed away July 11, 1914.

Mrs. Lillian Hargis Givens, daughter of J. N. Hargis, was married to George Givens in 1900. He died four years later. Mr. Givens was an extensive coal operator and opened up and developed a great deal of coal land during his business career. He was a native of Kentucky, having been born and educated at Danville. Mrs. Givens resides at Belton and is interested in coal property in Kentucky. She is a woman of unusual ability and is active and influential in every movement that tends to the betterment of the community. She takes a deep interest in the cause of temperance and possesses special talent for newspaper work and is active in that field of endeavor. She is an enthusiastic advocate of equal suffrage for women and is one of those women whose efforts are unceasing in advancing the great movement of universal suffrage. Mrs. Givens has the rocking chair used by Carrie Nation, who was buried at Belton, Missouri.

Francis M. Wooldridge, former sheriff of Cass County, is not only a conspicuous figure in the affairs of this county but is well known throughout the state, having held the responsible position of warden of the state penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, for four years and is recognized as one of the capable prison men of the country. Mr. Wooldridge is a native Missourian, born near Cold Camp, Benton County, Missouri, October 3, 1856. He is a son of Rev. J. B. H. and Sarah (Henry) Wooldridge, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina.

Rev. J. B. H. Wooldridge was a Methodist Episcopal minister and is properly entitled to classification among the pioneer preachers of that denomination in Missouri. He came to this state with his widowed mother in 1835. They settled in Saline County and when a young man he preached

the gospel throughout Miller, Morgan, Cooper and Maniteau counties. In 1854 he went to Benton County and was permanently located in that section for a few years and in 1860 he went to Tipton, Morgan County, and was in that locality when the Civil War broke out. He was taken prisoner by the Federal forces soon after the battle of Boonville and upon his refusal to take the prescribed oath he and four or five other preachers were taken to Jefferson City. In the meantime his wife with the children went to Saline County where they remained until the close of the war.

In the fall of 1865 Reverend Wooldridge came to Cass County and bought a farm nine miles southeast of Harrisonville and brought his family here in the spring of 1867. He continued in the ministry and was active in that work until the time of his death. He was prominent in the reorganization of the Methodist church, south and in that connection was active over a large section of the state. He was the first Methodist preacher in Cass County after the war. He was a hard working conscientious Christian gentleman and thoroughly devoted to his calling. He endured many hardships during the storm and stress period of the Civil War for his political convictions, but when he conscientiously believed that he was right he preferred to endure rather than to sacrifice. He died in 1885 and his wife departed this life in 1898.

Five children of Rev. J. B. H. and Sarah Wooldridge survive, they are as follows: Rev. R. A., a Methodist minister; Francis M., the subject of this sketch; John L., merchant, Waurika, Oklahoma; R. S., cashier of the Harrisonville State Bank; and Justina, the wife of C. E. Lancaster, Kansas City, Missouri.

Francis M. Wooldridge was about ten years old when his parents settled in Cass County. He spent his boyhood days on the home farm, after coming here, and was educated in the public schools of Cass County and Central College, Fayette, Missouri. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and in November, 1896, was elected sheriff of Cass County. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected and served in that capacity until 1900. That year he was appointed warden of the state penitentiary at Jefferson City and served in that capacity for four years and it is a recognized fact that that great penal institution of the state of Missouri was never more competently managed nor better conducted than it was during that period. After having served in that capacity four years Mr. Wooldridge engaged in farming. In December, 1913, he purchased what is known as the "Woodland Stock Farm" which

adjoins the city of Harrisonville on the south and here Mr. Wooldridge has since been engaged in general farming and stock raising.

In 1875 Mr. Wooldridge was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta B. Taylor of Johnson County, Missouri. To this union were born five children, one of whom is living, Mrs. George Gosch. The wife and mother died during Mr. Wooldridge's term as sheriff and he married for his second wife, Miss Ella Graham and three children were born to this union, one of whom is living, Alexander Graham. Mrs. Wooldridge died May 7, 1910, and on January 14, 1914, Mr. Wooldridge was married to Miss Mildred B. Collins of Cass County.

Mr. Wooldridge is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Knights of Pythias and belongs to the Methodist church, south. He is a life-long Democrat and is ever active in promoting the policies and principles of his party.

C. D. Eidson, secretary and treasurer of the Hight-Eidson Title Company of Harrisonville, is a native of Cass County. He was born about six miles west of Harrisonville, March 9, 1886, and is a son of Swimpfield and Sarah (Ford) Eidson, both natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Cass County. Swimpfield Eidson has been engaged in the horse business practically all his life. He began buying and selling horses when he was fourteen years old and for years made a very extensive business in that line but is now living retired at Harrisonville and is one of the honored pioneers of this section. There were two children in the Eidson family: Mrs. C. W. Hight of Harrisonville and C. D., the subject of this sketch.

C. D. Eidson was reared in Harrisonville, his parents removing here when he was about one year old. He attended the public schools of Harrisonville and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1905. He then entered the Central Business College at Sedalia, Missouri, and was graduated from that institution in the fall of 1906. After leaving college he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company as private secretary to the assistant freight traffic manager at Kansas City, Missouri. On March 16, 1908, he resigned from that position and entered the employ of C. W. Hight in the abstract business at Harrisonville and has been identified with this business ever since. In 1912 the Hight abstract business was incorporated with a capital stock of thirty-five thousand dollars and Mr. Eidson became secretary and treasurer of that company and has served in that capacity to the present time. This

is one of the leading abstract companies of Cass County and both Mr. Hight and Mr. Eidson are expert abstractors.

Mr. Eidson was united in marriage, November 25, 1908, to Miss Lucile Brown, a daughter of Samuel E. Brown, a Cass County pioneer whose family has been identified with this section for many years.

Mr. Eidson is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church. He is one of the progressive and enterprising young men of Cass County whose integrity has won the confidence of the business public.

W. B. F. Bullock, of Harrisonville, is a native of Cass County and belongs to a prominent pioneer family of this county. Mr. Bullock was born in Index township about two miles from the county line, February 1, 1853, a son of James M. C. and Frances (Bladen) Bullock, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The mother came to Missouri with her parents when she was a child and her people settled in Saline County and were among the early pioneers of that section of the state.

James M. C. Bullock was a Cass County pioneer and a very extensive farmer and stockman. He was successful in his business undertakings and at the zenith of his career was a very well-to-do man for his time. At one time he owned about two thousand acres of land and was very heavily invested in other industrial enterprises such as milling, etc. He was interested in the Garden City Flour Mill and also a flour mill at Harrisonville, and at the time of his death he owned eight hundred and forty acres of valuable land besides various other interests. He died at Harrisonville, May 28, 1909.

When Order No. 11 was issued the Bullock family removed to Pettis County and located about ten miles north of Sedalia, where the father was engaged in farming and remained about four years. W. B. F. Bullock was a boy about ten years old when the Civil War was being waged at its height and he recalls many instances of that great conflict which took place in the vicinity of his home. He and his father witnessed a battle between Quantrill's men and the militia which took place near his home and he saw a number of other skirmishes and clashes between the contending forces. He recalls one instance in which a Federal officer came to their house and was a little over-zealous and impudent in the performance of his duty and he aroused the ire of Mr. Bullock's aunt who announced to the officer that if he would take off his pistols she would give him a good walloping, herself.

W. B. F. Bullock's mother died in 1860 when he was about seven years old. W. B. F. and a sister, Susie, were the only children born to their parents. Susie married George Hudson who is now deceased and she resides at Garden City, Missouri.

Mr. Bullock was reared in Index township and educated in the public schools, including a high school course. He was associated with his father in farming and stock raising until 1875, known as grasshopper year, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Gunn City in partnership with George E. Hudson, under the firm name of Bullock and Hudson. They conducted a general store for four years and in 1879 Mr. Bullock returned to the farm. Eight years later he engaged in the general mercantile business at Index which he conducted until 1887. He then engaged in farming and stock feeding and was also interested in the milling business. In 1900 he came to Harrisonville continuing the milling business and supervising the operations on his farm in Index township, and for the last six years he has rented his farm property in Index township and has been living practically retired. His son occupies a part of his land and he rents the balance of it to other parties. His place is located three miles north of Garden City and is one of the rich productive farms of Cass County, well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Bullock was married, January 18, 1877, to Miss Clara Bird, a daughter of David Bird, an early settler of Cass County who came from near Lancaster, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Bullock have been born four children as follows: D. E., Sacramento, California; F. O., a dentist, Salina, Utah; W. I., who operates a part of the home farm and Zelah, a graduate of the Harrisonville High School who resides with her parents. Mr. Bullock has always been a staunch advocate and supporter of the policies and principals of the democratic party and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mrs. Bullock belongs to the Baptist church and her daughter attends there. He has had an active and successful career and has contributed his part towards making Cass County one of the foremost political subdivisions of the great state of Missouri.

W. E. Miller, a prominent farmer and stockman of Grand River township, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Johnson County, near Iowa City, November 15, 1854, and is a son of David and Lucy Ann (Statler) Miller, natives of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The father was engaged in the foundry business at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, in partnership with his father in early life and later read medicine. In 1852 David Miller and his wife went to Iowa from Pennsylvania. They made

the trip by boat from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi to Muscatine, Iowa, and drove from there to Johnson County, Iowa. They remained in Iowa until about 1876, when they went to Kansas, locating in Sedgwick County about eleven miles southwest of Wichita. That was a new and undeveloped country at that time and almost in its primitive state. Game was plentiful there and W. E. Miller remembers of having seen buffalo in the vicinity of their home. The father was engaged in farming and stock raising and also practiced medicine in Sedgwick County until 1889, when the family came to Missouri, locating in Grand River township, Cass County, on the place where W. E. now resides. The Millers bought this place from J. H. Haddock and this is one of the historic places of Cass County, from a breeder's standpoint. The celebrated trotting horse, "Edwin Forest" was foaled on this place April 14, 1871, and bred and raised by J. H. Haddock. On August 23, 1878, this horse trotted a mile in 2:14½ at Hartford, Connecticut, and later was sold to R. Bonner for sixteen thousand dollars. A monument to the memory of this great trotter was erected by J. H. Haddock and now stands in Mr. Miller's front yard.

David Miller died on his place in Grand River township March 22, 1900, and his wife passed away in the fall of 1890. He was a life-long Republican and at various times held local office, and he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of five children: Charles Wesley, Otis, Colorado; W. E., the subject of this sketch; Alice, deceased; Roanna and Carrie.

W. E. Miller was reared and educated in Iowa and came to Kansas with his parents and from there to Cass County, Missouri. He was associated with his father in farming and stock raising during the life time of the latter. He is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Grand River township and is a progressive and substantial citizen.

Mr. Miller was married September 14, 1892, to Miss Belle Harshbarger, daughter of John and Minerva (Gray) Harshbarger, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Mrs. Miller was the eldest. The others are as follows: Etta, married George Wolf, Cleveland, Missouri; Theodore, Boise City, Idaho; Henry, Buell, Idaho; Anna, married Thomas Wills, Peculiar, Missouri; Joseph, Filer, Idaho; and Dolly, resides in Cass County. The Harshbarger family came to Missouri in 1869 and in 1882 started to drive to Oregon and the father died while enroute, at Green River, Wyoming, and the mother now resides in Cass County.

To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born three children as follows: Clarence, deceased; Emery, deceased; and Earl, who resides at home with his parents. Mr. Miller is a republican and one of the substantial citizens of Cass County.

Judge John Lindsay Jackson, who departed this life January 20, 1916, was truly a Cass County pioneer and contributed his part nobly and well in laying the foundation of Cass County and her institutions. Judge Jackson was a native of Missouri, born in Saline County, May 21, 1830. He was a son of John and Kizziah (Kelley) Jackson, natives of Tennessee. John Jackson, the father of John Lindsay Jackson, was a son of John Jackson, a Virginian, who lived to be over a hundred years old.

Judge Jackson's parents were married in Tennessee and at an early day removed to Missouri, locating in Saline County, where he was born. His father died there when Judge Jackson was a child. In 1839, when he was nine years old he came to Cass County with his mother. For a short time they lived with one of her brothers on what is now the John K. Wirt farm, south of Harrisonville. While living here the mother was married a second time, becoming the wife of Rev. John Jackson. The family then moved on Grand river locating near Clark's bridge. Here the boy helped the stepfather who conducted a water mill at that place. As soon as he became of age he fed cattle on the Hugh Gibson Glenn place, just west of the old fair ground in the southwest part of town, and at the same time attended school in Harrisonville. He thus overcame the obstacles to an education in that early day and made opportunities where there seemed to be none. In so doing he laid deep and broad a good foundation upon which he built through a few more than a few score years a life building of more than ordinary strength.

In his thirtieth year Judge Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Martha Fudge, a member of a Cass County pioneer family, who at that time lived on the present O. A. Moudy farm five miles west of Harrisonville. The date of the wedding was October 23, 1860. The young couple located in Austin where they established a general store. Their business prospered until the Civil war came on when they went to northeast Missouri, stopping near Monroe City, Monroe County. After the close of the war they returned to Cass County, and for a few months made their home with Mrs. Jackson's parents. Soon afterwards Mr. Jackson purchased the farm six miles southwest of Harrisonville, where he and his

wife practically spent the remainder of their lives. For more than half a century the wedded life of this venerable couple remained unbroken and to them were born the following children: Mrs. J. W. Choate, of Butler; Mrs. O. A. Moudy, Grand River township; Mrs. John C. Brookhart; Mrs. Simon P. Ziegler; and Edward S., all of Harrisonville. Two children are deceased. The wife and mother departed this life January 23, 1911.

Judge Jackson had a vital interest in local education. For several years he was the only director in the Prospect school district. Finally the number was increased to three and he continued to serve as one of that number until a few years before his death. He was clerk of the school board even longer than director. It is said that he kept the records of this school for more than forty years. But it was as a public servant of Cass County that Judge Jackson came to be known most widely. On November 5, 1878, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county assessor and served one term. In 1881 township organization eliminated this office and Mr. Jackson was afterwards elected assessor of Grand River township as often as he would accept that office. At the regular election in 1900, he was chosen associate judge of the county court from the south district. In 1902 he was re-elected to that office, serving two terms. It was during his incumbency in this office that the title of "Judge" was given him and he carried the name with honor ever after. His four years as county judge were years of signal service. He regarded himself a public servant and his office a public trust. His behavior was always characterized by solid wisdom and unquestionable honesty. The record which he left behind as a county officer is a priceless legacy to the citizenship of Cass County. Judge Jackson was one of the most highly esteemed, widely known and greatly beloved citizens of Cass County. He united with the old Grand River Baptist church early in life and was a consistent member of that denomination to the time of his death. He for a number of years was a deacon.

W. F. Steplin, a progressive and well-to-do farmer of Grand River township, is a native of Maryland. He was born near Westminster, a town about thirty miles from Baltimore, June 14, 1871, and is a son of John and Susie (Bair) Steplin, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Hanover, Pennsylvania. The Steplin family are of German descent; Nicholas Steplin, grandfather of W. F., came from Germany with his family and settled in Maryland.

In 1872, John Steplin and his family removed from Maryland to

Decatur, Illinois. They remained there until 1879, when they came to Cass County, Missouri, and located in Grand River township, five miles southwest of Harrisonville. Here the father bought a farm and was successfully engaged in farming until the time of his death, June 3, 1904. His remains are buried in the Burford cemetery.

W. F. Steplin was one of a family of six children, only two of whom are now living: W. F., the subject of this sketch, and C. E., Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Steplin received his education in the public schools and has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation and his well kept place of two hundred and forty acres with its excellent stock bears mute testimony to the fact that he is one of the best farmers and stockmen in Cass County. He has a fine herd of Shorthorn and Jersey cattle and keeps a large number of high grade hogs. His place is well improved with its splendid residence and large barns, silos, etc., presents a farm picture worth remembering.

Mr. Steplin was married in 1905 to Miss Susie Hutchison, a daughter of D. R. Hutchison, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Two children have been born to this union, Wilma Frances and John Andrew. Mr. Steplin has one child by a former marriage, Edith, now the wife of Will Lynn, a prosperous farmer of Grand River township.

Mr. Steplin is a Republican and prominent in the councils of his party and in 1916 was the Republican candidate for sheriff of Cass County and his defeat is no reflection upon his personal popularity. It simply means that he was the candidate of the hopeless minority. He and Mrs. Steplin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are deservedly popular in Cass County.

Peter Lemmer, now deceased, was a prominent Cass County farmer and stockman whose industry was rewarded by success and at the time of his death, he was one of the well-to-do men of Grand River township. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 18, 1843, a son of George Lemmer. His parents spent their lives in Knox County, Ohio.

Peter Lemmer grew to manhood in his native state and was educated in the public schools. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout that conflict as a member of an Ohio regiment. A year or two after the close of the war he came to Missouri and located at Lees Summit, Jackson County, where he worked by the month about two years. In 1869 he went to Franklin County, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1889. He then

came to Cass County and bought a farm in Grand River township, where his widow now resides. This place consists of two hundred and twenty-four acres of land, under an excellent state of cultivation and is one of Cass County's best farms.

Mr. Lemmer was united in marriage April 2, 1876, to Miss Harriet Wilkerson, a daughter of John and Maria (Gettinger) Wilkerson, both natives of Baltimore, Maryland. The Wilkerson family went to Kansas in 1872 and settled in Franklin County where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising. The parents both spent their lives in that county.

To Peter Lemmer and wife were born the following children: Lillie, married George Cook and they reside in Lane County, Kansas; William lives in Grand River township; Ollie, married Howard Bybee, and is now a widow and resides with her brother William; George, lives in Grand River township; Robert, on the home place with his mother; John, Kansas City, Missouri; and Harriet May, married Charles Anderson, Grand River township.

Peter Lemmer was a Republican and belonged to the Christian church and Mrs. Lemmer holds membership in the Baptist church. Mrs. Lemmer is an estimable woman and she and her children are prominent in the community and of the best citizens of Cass County.

O. A. Moudy, a prominent farmer and stockman of Grand River township, who is also actively identified with the commercial interests of Harrisonville, belongs to a pioneer Cass County family. Mr. Moudy was born in Everett township, Cass County, in 1858, and is a son of Elias and Sarah (Bryant) Moudy. The father was a native of Indiana, born in Morgan County, January 8, 1821. He was a son of Henry and Matilda Moudy, natives of Virginia, who settled in Indiana in an early day. Henry Moudy was born April 24, 1791, and his wife, Matilda, was born January 11, 1791. Sarah Bryant, mother of O. A. Moudy, was born in Kentucky, February 25, 1820.

Elias Moudy and Sarah (Bryant) Moudy were married in Indiana and in the fall of 1856 came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled in Everett township, where the father was successfully engaged in farming throughout his life, with the exception of the period during the Civil War. He was a Union man and during that time lived in Kansas. He died October 26, 1887, and his wife departed this life April 20, 1901. They were the parents of five children as follows: W. B., Harrisonville, Mis-

souri; Percilla, widow of H. H. Parish, resides at Harrisonville; W. P., lives near Newkirk, Oklahoma; Rhoda Ann, the wife of Jerry Elder, Archie, Missouri; and O. A., the subject of this sketch.

O. A. Moudy received his education in the public schools of Cass County and made farming the principal occupation of his life until 1889. He then engaged in the grain, hay, coal and ice business at Harrisonville, in partnership with his brother, W. B., under the firm name of Moudy Brothers. Later J. H. Hatton became a member of the firm which is now known as Moudy Brothers and Hatton. In 1906, O. A. Moudy moved to his present place about five miles west of Harrisonville, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising, although he retains his interest in the business of Moudy Brothers and Hatton. He farms one hundred and fifty-six acres of land and makes a specialty of raising Duroc Jersey hogs.

Mr. Moudy was united in marriage September 7, 1887 with Miss Mary Elsie Jackson, a daughter of Judge John Lindsay and Martha Elizabeth (Fudge) Jackson, early settlers of Cass County. A sketch of John L. Jackson appears in this volume.

The Moudy home is one of the historic old landmarks of Cass County. It is constructed of stone and was built in 1856 by Jacob Fudge, Mrs. Moudy's grandfather. While it is one of the oldest houses in the county, it has been well cared for and presents every appearance of having been built only a few years. The house is twenty by forty-seven feet, two stories high with unusually high ceilings and has six large rooms. This place has a particular historic significance to Mrs. Moudy. She was born in this house, her parents were married here and also celebrated the anniversary of their golden wedding in the same house.

Mr. and Mrs. Moudy are members of the Harrisonville Baptist church and are both well known in the community and have many friends.

G. W. Thuro, of Peculiar township, is one of the large land owners of Cass County. Mr. Thuro was born in Germany in 1855 and in 1869 came to America with his parents, Ludwig and Carolina Thuro. They were the parents of ten children. After coming to this country the Thuro family settled in the Fox River valley near Plano, Illinois. The mother died in 1879 and the father survived her several years, departing this life in 1893.

G. W. Thuro went to Wyoming in 1881 and began life in the great west without capital. When he landed in Cheyenne, and after paying

for his breakfast, he did not have one cent in the world. He immediately went to work for a liveryman there for thirty dollars per month. Six months later he and another young man bought a ranch in partnership some distance from Cheyenne. Later Mr. Thuro sold out to his partner and went about forty miles south of Cheyenne into Colorado, near where Grover is now located and took up a half section of land. Here he cut hay, rode the range and worked at odd jobs for sixteen years. At that time that was a wild unbroken country and he saw much of frontier life in that practically uninhabited section of Colorado. He saw much trouble among frontiersmen but says most of it was caused by whisky and guns. In all his experience on the frontier he never carried a gun, neither did he ever have any trouble but on the contrary he made many friends among all classes of frontiersmen, the so called bad men as well as the good ones. In 1896 Mr. Thuro removed to Ottawa County, Kansas, and bought eight hundred acres of land near Minneapolis. He remained there until 1900 when he went to Junction City, Kansas, and bought sixteen hundred acres of land near Junction City. He remained there until 1902, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, and purchased six hundred and twenty acres of land in Peculiar township, adjoining the city limits of Harrisonville on the north. He also owns forty-five acres in Dayton township and two hundred and thirty-five acres in Platte County, Missouri, and thus he has a total of about nine hundred acres in Missouri.

Mr. Thuro was united in marriage at Van Wert, Iowa, September 9, 1891, to Miss Della Brown, a native of Clark County, Iowa, and a daughter of Billa F. and Almira (Holt) Brown. The father was born in Canada, while his parents were natives of New York and the mother is a native of Ohio. The Brown family went to Iowa in April, 1861 and settled near Van Wert, which was then a wild and unbroken plain. They were among the early settlers of that section and the parents now reside in that state. The father is eighty-two years old and the mother is seventy-six.

Mrs. Thuro is an unusual woman and has seen much of the frontier life on the plains of the west. Reared amidst the frontier surroundings of the early day in Iowa, she acquired an ambition to see more of frontier life and to experience life on the plains of the great west in its primitive conditions. She received a good education and began teaching school in Iowa when seventeen years old. In 1887 she went to Colorado and preempted a quarter section of land in the northeastern part of the state and later bought a quarter section. When she located on her

claim in Colorado, her nearest postoffice was Sterling, forty miles away. In the early days she had a variety of experience on her claim and elsewhere in Colorado. She lived in a dugout alone, although another young lady had taken a claim near by and they were considerable company for each other. Coyotes, antelope and a variety of other animals were plentiful in the vicinity of her claim and she has frequently shot at coyotes. She followed various occupations in the West, from cooking in a railroad camp to teaching school in Greely, Colorado, where she was one of the pioneer teachers. Mrs. Thuro still owns her land in Colorado, which has increased considerably in value since she left it. Her experience has been unusual and few women would have the courage to undertake or the fortitude to endure roughing it in the west as she did.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thuro has been born one child, Homer, who lives on one of his fathers places north of Harrisonville. He married Miss Jennie Sheilds of Platte County, Missouri, and they have one child, Ralph Flint.

G. W. Thuro and his wife are members of the Baptist church and he is a Republican and while he resided in Colorado took an active part in politics and held various local offices of trust. Mr. and Mrs. Thuro have both had unusual experiences in frontier life for this day and age and have contributed their part towards subduing the wild and unbroken west and "making two blades of grass grow, where but one grew before."

Ernest Lloyd Harrison, of Harrisonville, has been prominently identified with educational work in this state for a number of years. He was born near Warrensburg, Johnson County, December 27, 1879, and is a son of Harvey M. and Katie I. (Moore) Harrison. The father is a native of Johnson County, Missouri, and now resides near Blairstown.

The Harrison famliy were early settlers in northern Alabama, and were prominently identified with that section. The great-great-grandfather of Ernest L. Harrison, owned a large estate in that state at an early day. His name was Thomas Crage. He was the father of Harvey Crage who came to Missouri, in 1832, and settled where Warrensburg is now located, and was one of the founders of that town, spending the remainder of his life there. His son, William Harrison, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He spent his life in Johnson County. The Harrison family is of Scotch descent, the founders of the American branch of that family coming from the Highlands of Scotland and settled in North Carolina in Colonial times.

Katie R. Moore, mother of Ernest L. Harrison, was born in Kentucky near the West Virginia line and came to Missouri with her mother in 1855, her father having died before she was born.

Ernest Lloyd Harrison is one of a family of eight children as follows: Walter Scott, Englewood, Kansas; Mrs. Laura Shelton, Blairstown, Missouri; Ernest L., the subject of this sketch; Roy William, Liberal, Kansas; Annice, deceased; Mrs. Marie Belle Collins, Kansas City, Missouri; Emil B., Liberal, Kansas; and Forrest A., Warrensburg, Missouri.

Mr. Harrison was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, where he was graduated in the class of 1907, with a degree of Pd. B., and later took post-graduate work at that institution. Afterwards he attended the Missouri University at Columbia, Missouri. Mr. Harrison was a teacher for a number of years before he graduated from the Normal school, and in all was engaged in teaching for twelve years, during which time he taught in Johnson, Cass, Lafayette, and Jackson Counties. During the course of his career he was principal of the Columbia School at Independence, Missouri; superintendent of the schools at Golden City for two years, superintendent of the Belton schools two years, superintendent of the Odessa school one year, and principal of the Harrisonville school one year. In 1914, at the close of his first year of the Harrisonville schools he gave up school work on account of failing health, and since that time has devoted himself to farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, giving special attention to raising pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, of which he has a very fine herd. He also raises pure-blood Chester White hogs.

Mr. Harrison was united in marriage June 5, 1912, with Miss Georgia Esthel Williams, daughter of Thomas C. Williams, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Harrison is a member of the Baptist church, and is a member of the Civic Improvement Association. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Republican and was his party's candidate for county treasurer in 1916, but owing to the normal overwhelmingly Democratic majority in Cass County, he met with the common fate of other candidates on the Republican ticket.

J. H. Phillips, a prominent farmer and stockman of Peculiar township, is a native son of Cass County. He was born in Grand River township, March 18, 1851, and is a son of James H. and Mary (Bealer) Phillips.

The father was a native of North Carolina and when a boy went from his native state to Indiana. He was the son of Morticia Phillips. The Phillips family came from Indiana to Missouri and located in Cass County about 1840. They first settled northeast of Pleasant Hill.

James H. Phillips was one of a family of nine children all of whom are now deceased. During the Mexican War he enlisted for service in the United States. He also served in the home guards during the Civil War. He was a successful farmer and stockman in Grand River township and was known throughout this section of the state as a horseman. He made a specialty of raising coach and draft horses and was very successful in that enterprise. He died in 1908, aged eighty-four years, and his wife departed this life about a year later. They were the parents of nine children, six boys and three girls, all of whom are now living.

J. H. Phillips received his education in the public schools of Cass County, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-two, although he remained at home with his parents until he was about thirty years of age. In 1895 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and seventeen acres, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He specializes in Shorthorn cattle and also carries on dairying quite extensively.

Mr. Phillips was united in marriage in 1881 with Miss Minnie Laughlin, a native of Indiana, who came to Cass County with her mother when about a year old, her father having died when she was about nine months old. Mrs. Phillips' mother, Mrs. Moffett, is a daughter of Lomsan and Martha (Teague) Ground, natives of near Martinsville, Indiana. They came to Cass County in 1844 and Mrs. Moffett owns a part of the land which was pre-empted by her father. There were Indians here when they came and Mrs. Moffett remembers of having seen them. She also remembers of having seen deer from their old log house, also wild turkeys. They returned to Indiana before Order No. 11 was issued and in 1865 returned and they both died in Cass County, father in Harrisonville and mother in Camp Branch township. She was married in 1865, in Indiana, to Harvey Laughlin, a native of Indiana, and Mrs. Phillips is the only child born to that union. He died when she was eleven months old. She later married James Moffet, a native of Cass County, of pioneer parents. They were Kentuckians and had three children: Gus, Kansas City; Mrs. Mamie Hancock, Uniontown, Kansas, and Will, Grand River township. Mrs. Moffett is one of the grand old pioneer women of Cass County. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been born two children as follows: Vernie, a

graduate of the Harrisonville High School, class of 1914, and now a student in the Warrensburg Normal School, and Velma, a student in the Harrisonville High School.

Mr. Phillips has always been a Democrat and supported the policies and principals of that party. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Phillips family are members of the Christian church.

James McDonnell, an honored and successful citizen and a former county judge of Cass County, was born in Canada in 1849, son of Hamilton and Biddy (Blaney) McDonnell. Hamilton McDonnell was the son of John McDonnell, a distinguished officer in the British army. Biddy (Blaney) McDonnell was the daughter of James Blaney, a native of Ireland. In 1853 Hamilton McDonnell emigrated with his family from Canada to Ohio and in 1865 from Ohio to Illinois. When James McDonnell was a youth seventeen years of age, his parents came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1866 and settled upon a farm in Austin township. Hamilton McDonnell purchased two hundred acres of land in Austin township and engaged extensively in stockraising and general farming. In 1875 Mrs. McDonnell departed this life. She was a faithful, devoted wife and an ideal mother. Hamilton McDonnell spent his life upon the farm in Austin township. For nine years previous to his death in 1907 he was an invalid and was tenderly cared for by his son, James.

February 12, 1870, James McDonnell and Victoria J. McFerrin, daughter of Benton and Elizabeth McFerrin, were united in marriage. Victoria J. McFerrin was born in Cass County, Missouri, January 14, 1853. Of her five brothers and sisters only two brothers are now living, S. B., Butler, Missouri, and J. B., Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Benton McFerrin was the son of John McFerrin, who emigrated from Tennessee to Missouri about 1832, and was one of the early pioneers of western Missouri. Benton McFerrin and B. Y. Brown were killed on the McFerrin place during the Civil War. Elizabeth McFerrin, mother of Mrs. McDonnell, was a courageous woman of marvelous ingenuity. When Order No. 11 was issued she went horseback to St. Clair County, secured a yoke of cattle, returned to Cass County and loaded their farm wagon with the household goods and four children and escaped to St. Clair County. S. B. McFerrin, brother of Mrs. McDonnell, was forced into the army by Captain Price, when S. B. was but a mere boy of sixteen years. John B. McFerrin, an itinerant pioneer Meth-

JUDGE JAMES McDONNELL, WIFE AND FAMILY.
Left to right, standing, Mrs. Daisy Wallery, Mrs. Effie Houston. Sitting, James McDonnell, J. K. McDonnell, Mrs. James McDonnell.

odist minister, was an uncle of Mrs. McDonnell. Her maternal grandfather, Rev. Samuel G. Porter, came to Missouri from Tennessee about the same time the McFerrins came. He entered the land known as the Reid farm, south of Daugherty on which Reid Cemetery is now located.

James and Victoria J. (McFerrin) McDonnell were blessed with six children, three of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are: Mrs. Effie Houston, Archie, Missouri; Mrs. Daisy Woolery, Garden City, Missouri; and J. K., who is associated with his father in farming and stockraising upon the McDonnell farm near Archie, Missouri. January 1, 1910, J. K. McDonnell and Mary B. Vanzandt, daughter of Cassius L. and Millie Vanzandt were united in marriage and to this union have been born two children, Cecil and Georgia Zora. September 24, 1916, the beautiful soul of Victoria J. (McFerrin) McDonnell passed on to the Soul from whence it came. When she was thirteen years of age she united with the Methodist church of which she was long a loved and faithful member. Her life was one of saintly purity, an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact. Beside her loved ones who had crossed the bar she was laid to rest in Reid Cemetery.

In 1902 James McDonnell purchased the old home place from his father and has since been engaged in stockraising. He is one of the most successful stockmen in this part of the state. Recently he has given his attention almost exclusively to the raising of white face cattle and he and his son, J. K., are planning a large herd. They are also well-known breeders of Duroc Jersey hogs. Judge McDonnell's farm comprises three hundred twenty acres, which he is fencing into twenty and forty acre lots. The farm is well improved. Judge McDonnell also owns his residence in Archie, Missouri.

James McDonnell was elected county judge of the south district Cass County in 1913 and he served four years, his term expiring January 1, 1917. The following is an extract from an article which appeared in the Cass County "Democrat" relative to his retirement from office:

"The voters of the South District realized the mental caliber and sterling worth of Jim McDonnell, and elected him as a member of the county court. He took his office on January 1, 1913.

"He was faithful to the trust reposed in him. He sunk self into nothingness and sought only for the welfare of the people. By vote and voice he guarded their interests and fought for their good. His home township, Austin, was heavily bonded. He directed all of his tireless energies in extinguishing the debt to the last degree possible, and, aided

by the other members of the court, who were convinced of the soundness of the judgment of the one from the South District, Austin township's bonded debt was decreased $18,000. If an adherence is kept to his line of procedure, the township's entire bonded debt will be extinguished in 1922. One of the happiest moments of Judge McDonnell's life was when he assisted in burning some paid railroad bonds about two years ago.

"As an official, Judge McDonnell believed in progress, but by caution. His canny Scotch mind scouted any scheme of the 'get-rich-quick' kind, and his keen insight, expressed in droll sarcasm, sent the schemers scurrying. Such qualities steadied the finances of old Cass county through a period of crop failures.

"He was called the 'Judge of Peace'. When all of Harrisonville were at loggerheads and ready to crucify one another, financially and otherwise, over the hitch rack controversy, when neither side would yield, Judge McDonnell brought order out of chaos and reconciled all of the contenders by his plan of peace. Notwithstanding the excessive rainfall of the past two springs, Judge McDonnell greatly assisted in much valuable road work being done, and substantial bridges being built, without reaching out for future county funds.

"At the insistence of numerous petitioners and with a heartfelt desire to continue in the service of freeing his old home township from debt, Judge McDonnell made the race for his third term. His wife's frail health prohibited him from making any active campaign. Although she oftimes urged him to leave her side and canvass his district, he would not do so, preferring defeat, rather than retreat from his vigil, from his deathless, doglike devotion to the sick wife, whom he had promised to protect in sickness and distress. He did not campaign and this and the sentiment against the third term defeated him. But he went down with colors flying, victorious in defeat, and fell into the ranks of the privates of the Democratic party as proudly and patiently as when he had left to become a leader. All honor to grand, glorious Judge James McDonnell; the pages of the history of Cass County will always glow with his name."

Thomas C. Williams, now deceased, was prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Cass County during his life time and was one of the successful stockmen of this section. He was a descendant of pioneer parents and was born in Peculiar township, Cass County, April 9, 1853. His parents were John R. and Thursa Matilda (Carter) Williams, natives of North Carolina. In early life the father removed from his

native state to Virginia and after a brief period returned to North Carolina. In 1849 he and his wife came from North Carolina to Cass County, Missouri, driving the entire distance with a team and covered wagon. He pre-empted land in Union township where he engaged in farming and stock raising, and became very well-to-do. He owned a number of slaves but when the Civil War broke out he took them to Texas and after the outcome of that great struggle he resumed farming and stock raising in Union township, but his slaves never returned.

John R. Williams spent the remainder of his life on his home place in Union township. He was a man of strong character and firm in his convictions, a capable business man and known for his honesty and integrity and it may be truly said of him that his word was as good as his bond. He was a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. His wife who survived him for a number of years died in Harrisonville at the home of Thomas C. Williams, the subject of this sketch, May 26, 1900. They were the parents of the following children: Manwell, deceased; Henry D., Cleveland, Missouri; Mrs. Amanda J. Bailey, Belton Missouri; and Thomas C., the subject of this sketch.

Thomas C. Williams was reared in Cass County and was educated in the district schools and the Harrisonville High School. He began life as a farmer and a stock raiser and became a very extensive stockman. He fed cattle for the market and bought and sold cattle on an extensive scale, and became one of the prosperous men of Cass County. He inherited one hundred and sixty acres of land from his father to which he added from time to time and at the time of his death he owned seven hundred and twenty acres of well improved and valuable land in Cass County.

Mr. Williams was united in marriage December 8, 1881, with Miss Fannie R. Van Kirk. She was born in Union township, Cass County, and is a daughter of C. P. and Cassandra (Barrow) Van Kirk, both natives of Zanesville, Coshocton County, Ohio, the former of Holland descent and the latter of old Virginia stock. The Van Kirk family came to Missouri in 1857 and settled in Union township, Cass County. When the Civil War came on and Order No. 11 was issued they removed to Lawrence, Kansas. Later they returned to Cass County, where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising. He died at Belton, August 11, 1912, aged eighty-eight years. His wife preceded him in death a little over a year, having passed away May 11, 1911, at Belton. Their married

life was unusual in that it extended over a period of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary L. Crawford, Stafford, Kansas; Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan, Los Angeles, California; Fannie R., the wife of Thomas C. Williams, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Alena Powell, Belton, Missouri, and Mrs. Viola Jones, Belton, Missouri (twins); Charles resides near Louisburg, Kansas, and T. J., Woodson County, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams was born one child, Georgia Esthel. She was educated in the Harrisonville High School and Stephens College, specializing in vocal music. On June 5, 1912, she was united in marriage with Ernest Lloyd Harrison, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Thomas C. Williams, practically retired from the stock business in the fall of 1899 and moved with his family to Harrisonville in order that his daughter might have better educational advantages. Here he died the following spring, departing this life May 27, 1900. His mother who made her home with him died the preceding day. Mr. Williams possessed many of his fathers characteristics. He was a successful business man and a valued member of the community, and during his business career won the confidence and respect of the business world for his honesty and integrity. Mrs. Williams resides in one of the most beautiful homes in Cass County, on the Kansas City road a short distance north of Harrisonville.

T. D. Blevins, better known as "Dug" Blevins, is one of Cass County's most successful farmers and stockmen. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Macoupin County, March 16, 1856, a son of J. W. and Mary J. (Kinder) Blevins, both natives of Illinois, and descendants of pioneer settlers of that state.

The Blevins family came to Missouri in 1870, when T. D., the subject of this sketch, was fourteen years old. They settled on a farm southwest of Freeman, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. The father died in 1907, and the mother died in 1916. There were three children born to J. W. and Mary J. Blevins: Lewis N., deceased; T. D., the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. John Duvall, of Grand River township.

"Dug" Blevins was educated in the public schools of Illinois and Missouri, and has made farming the chief occupation of his life and ranks among the successful farmers and stockmen of Cass County. He has a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres, located seven miles south-

west of Freeman, where he carries on general farming and raises grade cattle and mules quite extensively. Mr. Blevins employs a man to operate the place while he directs or personally supervises it himself, and resides in Freeman, where he has a splendid modern home.

Mr. Blevins was united in marriage in 1881 to Miss Fannie Harrison, of Dolan township, and a native of Missouri. They have no children.

Mr. Blevins is a member of the Masonic lodge, and a number of other fraternal societies. Politically, he has always been affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a man of genial disposition and is kindly and sympathetically disposed. He and his wife are well known in Cass County and have many friends. He is public spirited and any movement for the betterment of his town or the county receives a ready response from him and meets with his hearty co-operation.

George W. Wyatt, a prominent farmer and stockman of Dolan township, is a native of Missouri. He was born near Grandview, Jackson County, in 1881, and is a son of Wyley and Sarah (Maxwell) Wyatt, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Illinois. Wyley Wyatt came to Missouri with his parents in 1852 when he was twelve years old. The family located near old Santa Fe, near the line of Missouri and Kansas, and made their home there until the Civil War, and the grandfather of George W. Wyatt died a few years after the war closed.

Wyley Wyatt served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He was a brave soldier and saw much hard service, participating in many hard-fought battles. After the close of the war he settled in Jackson County, one and a half miles south of Grandview, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until the time of his death, in 1915, at the age of seventy-five. His widow now resides on the home place, near Grandview. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living, as follows: W. J., Lawrence, Kansas; Mrs. S. D. Slaughter, Waldo, Missouri; Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Lees Summit, Missouri; Mrs. C. A. Bryant, Kansas City, Missouri; Lettie, resides with her mother on the home place; Joseph, also resides on the home place; George W., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Charles Creiger, Crook, Colorado.

George W. Wyatt was reared on his father's farm in Jackson County, and received his education in the public schools and Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City. When he was eighteen years old he became associated with his father in raising pure-blood cattle. Three years later

he engaged in business for himself, which he continued for four or five years in Jackson County. He then came to Cass County, engaging in the same business here, at the same time retaining his interest with his father in Jackson County. Later he became interested in raising mules, which he found to be very profitable in connection with the cattle business. In 1912 he bought his present place of four hundred and eighty-one acres, in Dolan township, one mile south of Freeman. Since coming here he has devoted himself principally to raising mules and pure-blood Shorthorn cattle. He disposes of his saleable stock once each year by public sale, which he has found to be the most satisfactory method of marketing his stock. In addition to his other stock, he keeps about forty head of cows. The Wyatt place is well improved and well watered, being particularly adapted to stock raising.

Mr. Wyatt is a well-informed stockman, having had a vast experience in that line of industry, in which he started at an early age, and to which he has devoted a number of years. When he purchased his place in Dolan township he discovered that he had a full-grown apple orchard of thirty acres, and being a stockman and not a horticulturist, he was unable to determine just exactly what to do with the orchard. He finally decided to cut the trees down, and went so far as to hire some men to do the work. However, some friend of his persuaded him to "spare the tree," which he consented to do, and the result has been that his orchard produces from forty-five hundred to fifty-five hundred bushels of apples annually, which nets the owner about two thousand dollars each year.

Mr. Wyatt was married in 1905 to Miss Ona Wallingford, a daughter of P. I. Wallingford, of Grandview, Missouri. Two children have been born to this union, George W., Jr., and Margaret Elizabeth, aged nine and four years respectively. Mr. Wyatt is a Democrat, as was the political faith of his father and grandfather before him.

H. A. Hart, a well-known merchant at Freeman, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Floyd County, six miles from New Albany, in 1858, and is a son of George N. and Mary (McCafferty) Hart, natives of Indiana. The Hart family came west in 1858, with a view of locating in Nebraska territory. However, when they reached Leavenworth, Kansas, the government had stopped all immigration west of that point on account of Indian troubles, and the Hart family settled at Tonganoxie, Kansas. The father was a brick and stone mason, and worked at his

trade in that vicinity. He built the first school house in Tonganoxie, which was also the first brick building in that settlement. He also built a number of other buildings in Tonganoxie and vicinity.

In 1872 George N. Hart came to Cass County, Missouri, with his family, and settled on a farm in Dolan township, just north of the old Newton place, about one mile west of the Grand River township line. He continued to work at his trade for a number of years, and later removed to Freeman. He was appointed postmaster of Freeman by President Harrison, and served in that capacity until his death, in May, 1911, with the exception of Cleveland's administrations. He was a Republican, a member of the Masonic lodge, Knights of Phythias, and the Christian church. His wife died in 1906. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Alber, deceased; H. A., whose name introduces this sketch; Addie, married John S. Johnson, Freeman; Carrie, married Frank Barber, and is now deceased; Edward, Kansas City, Missouri; Newton, deceased, and Ella May, deceased.

H. A. Hart received most of his education in the old Wolf school house, and spent his boyhood days on the home farm. When he was about seventeen years of age he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, which at that time operated the branch of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which passes through Freeman. He served in the capacity of track foreman for eighteen years, making his headquarters at different times at Somerset, Westphalia, and Freeman.

In 1901 Mr. Hart engaged in the mercantile business at Freeman, in partnership with John Gregg, under the firm name of Hart and Gregg. They began in the confectionary business in a small way in a little building on the south side of Main street, opposite the Bank of Freeman. Eight years later Mr. Hart became the sole proprietor, and in 1911 he erected a substantial brick store building, 24x100 feet, on the corner, east of the Bank of Freeman, where he engaged in the grocery business. He also handles flour and feed and buys farm produce. His grocery store is modern and he carries a line of goods that would be a credit to a much larger town than Freeman, although he has an extensive trade in Freeman and surrounding country.

Mr. Hart was married January 12, 1883, to Miss Callie Milson, of Cass County, and three children were born to this union, Ernest, a clerk in his father's store; Beaumont, manager for the Hope Lumber Company at Freeman; and Ula, married Thomas Van Meter, Freeman. The

mother of these children died in 1899, and on January 6, 1902, Mr. Hart was united in marriage with Miss Malva Latell, of Dolan township.

Mr. Hart is a member of the Masonic lodge, A. F. & A. M., Grand River Lodge, No. 276, Freeman, and he and Mrs. Hart are members of the Eastern Star. He has been a life-long Republican and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

James C. Knorpp, a prominent stockman in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, was born in Jefferson County, Missouri, in 1844. He is a son of Christian G. and Mary Teresa (Norwine) Knorpp. The father was a native of Germany and came to America at the age of eighteen, settling in Jefferson County, Missouri, where he died in 1853. Christian G. Knorpp and his wife were the parents of the following children: John C., Kansas City, Missouri; Henry, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; James C., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Maria Tamm, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Mary M. Spencer, East Lynne, Missouri; Mrs. Barbara Henley, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; and William Shires, Pleasant Hill, Missouri. The Knorpp family held a reunion October 1, 1916, at the home of Henry Knorpp, in Pleasant Hill, and of the three brothers and three sisters present, all were past sixty years of age.

James C. Knorpp was educated in the public schools of Jefferson County, Missouri, and at the age of twenty-one came to Cass County, where he was employed in a store about a year. He then rented a farm and for two years followed farming. In 1869 he purchased eighty acres of land in the southern part of Jackson County. He added a thousand acres to his original purchase, but has recently given four hundred acres to his children. Mr. Knorpp has made a specialty of the stock business and has been an extensive feeder since 1878, which has proven very profitable. He has also dealt quite extensively in mules, as well as cattle and hogs.

Mr. Knorpp was married December 19, 1871, to Miss Laura A., daughter of J. J. Thalman, and the following children were born to this union: Mrs. Allie Bronaugh, Pleasant Hill; Cora E., resides at home; J. R., Colorado Springs, Colorado; Clark, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Dean T., Pleasant Hill, Missouri; and Harry, at home. Mrs. Knorpp died January 15, 1905. On April 30, 1908, Mr. Knorpp was married to Miss Mary M., daughter of Joshua and Macinda Talbot, of Pleasant Hill, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina.

Joshua Talbot came to Cass County, Missouri, with his parents when

he was twelve years old. He was engaged in farming and stock raising two and a half miles east of Pleasant Hill when the Civil War broke out, and when Order No. 11 was issued the family moved to Pleasant Hill, and during the progress of the war everything that could be moved on their place was carried away, and what couldn't be moved was practically destroyed by the bands of marauders and soldiers that infested the country. Jesse James and Cole Younger were well known to the Talbots and were frequently in this vicinity during the days of the war. Mrs. Talbot remembers Cole Younger well as being a very gentlemanly fellow. Dr. Patrick Talbot, the father of Joshua Talbot, was a pioneer doctor of Pleasant Hill, and often rode on horseback as far as thirty miles to see his patients. He died at Pleasant Hill about 1859, and is buried in Sloan Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Knorpp are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Pleasant Hill.

Asa Storms, a prominent farmer and stockman of Polk township, was born in this township January 22, 1862. He is the son of John A. and Cynthia (Sloan) Storms. The father was a native of Kentucky, born in 1831, and came to Missouri with his father in 1849. He was a son of Asa Storms, also a native of Kentucky. John A. Storms died in Cass County in 1909. Cynthia Sloan, the mother, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1830, and came to Cass County, Missouri, with her parents when she was about two years of age. Jerry X. Sloan and his wife came to Jackson County, Missouri, from Indiana, riding all the way on horseback. John A. and Cynthia (Sloan) Storms were the parents of the following children: X. S., resides in Jackson County, Missouri; Asa, the subject of this sketch; Henry, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mrs. Carrie Lancaster, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; and George, Pleasant Hill township. The Storms family left their farm in Polk township during the Civil War when Order No. 11 was issued. The father had worked at the blacksmith trade in Polk township prior to that time, and after removing to Pleasant Hill continued to work at his trade and remained there for a year or two after the war closed, when he returned to his farm and followed blacksmithing for several years.

Asa Storms was educated in the public schools of Polk township and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-nine years of age, although he began working for himself at the age of twenty-one, and has always been engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1891 he

bought one hundred and forty acres of land in Polk township, which he later sold, and in 1898 bought one hundred and four acres, the same being a part of the Jesse Rowland place. Mr. Storms has added to this place, and now owns one hundred and eighty-two acres of well-improved and valuable land in Polk township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising, and is meeting with success, and is one of the progressive farmers of Cass County.

Mr. Storms remembers that when he was a boy most of the land south of his present home for a considerable distance was covered with timber, and there were scarcely any fences with the exception of the few rail fences, and the cattle pastured in and about the woods.

In 1892 Asa Storms was united in marriage in Polk township with Miss Lula Taylor, daughter of David Taylor. Her father died in 1914 and is buried at Reed Cemetery, and the mother now resides with Mrs. Storms. To Mr. and Mrs. Storms have been born two children, Harold A., aged twelve; a daughter, Lucille May, born January 20, 1904, and died that day.

David Taylor, father of Mrs. Storms, was born October 24, 1836. His father, Rev. David Taylor, was a Baptist minister. He died October 22, 1881, and is buried in Reed cemetery. He was eighty-five years of age at time of his death. David Taylor was married to Mary J. Roberts, May 4, 1865. They settled in Polk township in 1868.

Mr. Storms is a member of the Central Protective Association at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and both he and Mrs. Storms have an extensive acquaintance and many friends in the community.

Xenophon S. Storms is a descendant of one of the real pioneer families of Cass County. He was born in Polk township in 1858, and is a son of John A. and Cynthia A. (Sloan) Storms. The father was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1831. He was a son of Asa Storms and came to Cass County with his parents from Kentucky in 1849. There were several members of the family. He died in 1910, and his wife, Cynthia A. Sloan, who was born in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1830, died in 1904. Their remains rest side by side in the Sloan Cemetery. They were the parents of six children, as follows: X. S., the subject of this sketch; Asa, Polk township; Henry, Pleasant Hill; Mrs. Carrie B. Lancaster, Pleasant Hill; George, Pleasant Hill township; and Ella, who died at the age of twelve years.

X. S. Storms was educated in the Pleasant Grove schools, known as

the Storm school house. He began farming for himself at the age of twenty-one, although he made his home with his parents for several years. He bought his first place, which consisted of eighty-five acres, about 1887. He sold this in January, 1900, and purchased his present farm of one hundred twenty acres, located just across the county line, in Van Buren township, Jackson County. He paid thirty-six dollars and fifty cents per acre for this place, which was very slightly improved at the time. He has made of it one of the finest farms in that vicinity, and has won the reputation of being one of the best farmers in his neighborhood. In 1908 he built a cozy, seven-room, modern residence. His place is well equipped with barns, sheds, and a garage. The place has a splendid supply of water, which is considered an indispensable adjunct for a convenient and profitable stock farm. Mr. Storms specializes in high-grade Shorthorn cattle and registered Poland China hogs.

Mr. Storms was united in marriage in 1900 with Miss Sallie J. Thompson, daughter of George and Elizabeth Thompson, of Pleasant Hill. The Thompson family are natives of Garrett County, Kentucky. They came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1881. Elizabeth Thompson, mother of Mrs. Storms, died in September, 1888, lacking but a few days of having lived fifty-one years. George Thompson died in March, 1906. He is buried near Mahomet, Illinois, in Riverside Cemetery, and Mrs. Thompson in the Wills Cemetery at Peculiar, Missouri. Mrs. Storms has three brothers, as follows: Archie, Mahomet, Illinois; Lannie, Urbana, Illinois; and Lopez, Lonejack, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Storms has been born one daughter, Ione, a student at Hazel Dell School.

Mr. Storms is one of the successful and prosperous farmers of the vicinity of Pleasant Hill. He is a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Pleasant Hill, and widely known as a substantial man of affairs.

Henry K. McClintock, well known as a successful farmer and stock raiser of Cass County, was born October 21, 1873, on the place where he now resides, in Polk township. He is a descendant from Kentucky ancestors, his parents being Joseph S. and Sallie W. (Kimbrough) McClintock, natives of Kentucky. Joseph S. McClintock was a son of Thomas McClintock and Rachel Corbin, natives of Bourbon County, Kentucky, the former being of Scotch decent. Joseph S. McClintock came to Missouri some time prior to the Civil War, and settled at Marshall. When the war broke out he returned to his native state. In 1871 he came back to Missouri, and at first located near Lees Summit. Later he came

to Cass County and purchased the old Berry Clay farm of one hundred sixty acres, in Polk township, from Jack Edmondson. He died in 1883. His wife passed away in 1881. Their remains are buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Henry K., the subject of this sketch; Thomas C., who was drowned in Big Creek in 1915, at the age of forty years; Minnie Rachel, married Harry Davis, Norwich, Kansas; Nellie B., married Monte Cloud, Spivey, Kansas; and Joshua C., who resides in Big Creek township.

When Henry K. McClintock was ten years of age his father died. Henry went to live with his uncle, Joshua C. McClintock, with whom he remained until he was eighteen years old. He then worked as a farm laborer for five years. In 1896 he rented the old home place in Polk township, and in 1900 bought the interests of the other heirs, and since that time has owned and operated the old home farm. Mr. McClintock carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with success.

Mr. McClintock was united in marriage in 1896 to Miss Sallie G. Poyntz, a daughter of John A. and Hattie (Caldwell) Poyntz. Mr. Poyntz was at one time presiding judge of Cass County. He died in September, 1903, his wife having preceded him in death a number of years. Their remains rest in Pleasant Hill Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Will McClean, Ettiwanda, California; Cyrus C., who is now deceased; and his widow and one daughter, Catherine, reside at North Yakima, Washington; Mrs. Edgar Wilson, Amarillo, Texas; Jim A., Kaslo, British Columbia; Sallie G., the wife of Henry K. McClintock; Mrs. Robert Wallingford, Amarillo, Texas; and Mrs. Charles Polk, Sanford, Florida.

To Mr. and Mrs. McClintock have been born two children, as follows: Annettie, who was born in 1900, a member of the junior class of the Pleasant Hill High School; and Joseph A., who was born in 1903, also a student in the Pleasant Hill school.

Robert Noland, a successful farmer and stockman of Cass County, is a native of Jackson County, and a descendant of a Missouri pioneer family. He was born November 26, 1861, and is a son of Collin and Delila (Stover) Nolan, both natives of Missouri. Collin Noland was probably born in Jackson County. In 1870 he came from Lees Summit to Polk township and located on one hundred forty acres of land, having traded one hundred twenty acres at Lees Summit for this place. He made his home here for forty-five years. He died December 18, 1915.

His wife died in 1874. Their remains are buried in Reed Cemetery. This is one of the oldest cemeteries in Cass County and was once a part of the Noland farm.

Collin Noland lived in Jackson County when the Civil War broke out. He met with considerable financial loss, which was the common lot of many during this great conflict in which life and the property of the residents of this section were so insecure. Mr. Noland lost all his stock, which included many good horses. Even his hogs were stolen and carried away. He experienced much of the pioneer life of the early days. Collin Noland was one of the first mail carriers between Independence and Harrisonville, making the trip with the mail between these points once or twice a week. For a time he was engaged in freighting, between Kansas City and St. Louis, before the railroads were built. In 1849 he made a trip across the plains.

Robert Noland was one of a family of five children born to his parents. The others are as follows: Mrs. Maggie Roupe, Polk township; Mrs. Angelina Martin, Polk township; Mrs. Nannie Widders, Johnson County, Missouri; and Mrs. Minnie Seaton, deceased. Robert received his early education in the public schools, attending Scrub Oak School in Polk township. Later he attended the Warrensburg State Normal School. He also took a business course in Kansas City, Missouri. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-five as a farmer and stock raiser in Polk township. He first bought forty acres of land, which are a part of his present fine farm of two hundred forty acres, which is located three miles northwest of Strasburg. Two hundred acres of his land are as fine a body of bottom land as can be found in Cass County. Mr. Noland's place is well improved, the result of his own industry and persistent toil. He built his residence in 1895, and in 1904 he erected a large barn, well adapted for his purposes. He carries on farming and stock raising and makes a specialty of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc hogs.

Mr. Noland was married in 1891 to Miss Sallie Roupe, daughter of Martin and Martha (Aldridge) Roupe. Martin Roupe was an early settler, who came from Tennessee, his native state, to Missouri with his father prior to the Civil War. His wife was a native of Alabama. Martin and Martha (Aldridge) Roupe were the parents of the following children: John, who was born in 1863, and lives in Polk township; Sallie, the wife of Robert Noland, who was born in 1864; Thomas, who was born in 1867, resides in Big Creek township; James, who was born in 1869, deceased; Mrs. Laura E. Garrett, who was born in 1872, and lives in

Nebraska; and Mary Funk, who was born in 1877, and lives on the old home place. Mr. Roupe makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Funk. He is seventy-seven years of age. His wife died in September, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Noland are the parents of eight children, four of whom died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Collins, at home with his parents; Martha, who married Irvin Curtis, Polk township; Ethel and Harry, at home. Mr. Noland is a progressive, enterprising, substantial citizen.

Col. Nimrod T. Lancaster, of Pleasant Hill, is well known throughout Cass and and adjoining counties as a successful auctioneer. Mr. Lancaster was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1860. He is a son of J. E. and Mary F. (Miller) Lancaster, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Luella Williamson, Greenwood, Missouri; Nimrod T., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Tilla Eddy, Strasburg, Missouri; H. G., Polk township; E. B., an extensive stock buyer and shipper, Pleasant Hill; Albert Lewis, Polk township; F. C., Polk township, and Ruth, married Berry Parker, Polk township. She died in 1906.

Nimrod T. Lancaster received his education in the public schools of Ohio, and came to Missouri in December, 1884, and first settled at Lonejack. He was practically penniless when he came to this state and the success which he has attained is due to his own industry and unaided efforts. He began his career in Missouri as a farm laborer in Jackson County, and for two years and eight months worked for Jacob Yankee, near Lonejack. He then went to Holden, Johnson County, in the employ of R. L. Jackson, and while there met with an accident which probably changed his whole career. He split his knee with an ax, and was unable to do any work for thirteen months. He then tried farming again, but found that he was considerably handicapped as a result of the accident to his knee. He had always wanted to be an auctioneer, and now, more than ever, determined upon that course, although many of his acquaintances tried to discourage him. Notwithstanding that, he had his cards printed and attended sales and assisted other auctioneers for a time. He finally succeeded in getting his first sale from Lee Phillips in Polk township, about 1898, and this was the beginning of an active career in that line of work. He does an extensive business throughout four counties in Missouri, and is frequently called to other states in his

professional capacity. He is considered one of the best auctioneers in western Missouri. He has his office at his home in Polk township, where he owns a fine farm of ninety-three acres, which he purchased from H. V. Hurst of Harrisonville.

Colonel Lancaster was married in 1883 to Miss Sophia Elizabeth Williamson, daughter of Lorenzo Dow and Honor (Grubbs) Williamson, of Logan township, Dearborn County, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster have been born the following children: Ora, married Anna Talbot, of Pleasant Hill, and lives in Polk township; Archie, married Viola Kennedy, and lives in Jackson County; Ida Honor, resides at home; Ruth May, married Wayne Kennedy and lives in Polk township, and one son died in infancy. Mrs. Lancaster died October 1, 1916, and her remains are buried in Sloan Cemetery in Polk township.

Colonel Lancaster has succeeded in spite of adversity and accident, and ranks as one of Cass County's leading and influential citizens.

Henry Stewart, president of the Farmers National Bank of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and a prosperous farmer and stockman, is a native son of Cass County. Mr. Stewart was born in Polk township in 1862, a son of Solomon and Nancy A. (Tull) Stewart. The father was a native of Kentucky, born in 1818, and the mother was a native of Missouri. Solomon Stewart was a very early settler in Missouri, locating in Polk township, Cass County, about three miles from Lonejack, in the early thirties. He was a prosperous farmer and stockman prior to the Civil War, but like many others in this vicinity was a victim to the devastation of war and met with financial losses from which he never recovered. In 1861 he met with an accident. A horse fell on him which resulted in the breaking of one of Mr. Stewart's legs. Owing to inability to get a doctor to set the broken bone properly, he was a cripple for the remainder of his life. He died in Polk township June 1, 1888. His wife departed this life May 8, 1866. They were the parents of the following children: Charles, who was accidentally burned to death at the age of seven; Martha A., who married W. D. Smith and resides at Lonejack, Missouri; Henry, the subject of this sketch, and James, twins, the latter of whom died in Polk township in 1911 and his remains were buried in Reed cemetery; and Sarah J., who died at the age of fourteen.

Henry Stewart was reared in Polk township and educated at the Judge Hooper School. From his earliest boyhood he earned his own livelihood as did his other brothers. He has made farming and stock raising

his chief occupation and has met with well merited success. He bought his first eighty acres of land in 1887 which he sold later and bought the Nixon farm of one hundred twenty-eight acres, forty-eight acres of which are in Polk township and eighty in Jackson County. He still owns this place and his residence is on the Jackson County side where he has resided since 1903. In addition to this farm he also owns eighty acres, formerly the Reader farm in Van Buren township, Jackson County. Mr. Stewart has been president of the Farmers National Bank of Pleasant Hill since 1914. This is one of the substantial banks of Cass County. It has a paid up capital stock of thirty-five thousand dollars and a surplus of five thousand. Some of the most substantial men of that section are identified with this institution.

Mr. Stewart was united in marriage August 7, 1896 with Miss Mary L. Williams, a native of Polk township, daughter of Leonodus L. and Sarah Frances (Jones) Williams, both of whom are now deceased. Their remains are buried in the Lonejack cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been born the following children: Henry McLee, who was drowned June 4, 1916, aged nineteen; Claude S.; Cammie K.; and J. C. The Stewart family are well known and prominent in their community.

Gilbert Dean, president of the Bank of Drexel, and an early pioneer of this section of Missouri, is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1840, and is a son of John and Rachel Dean. John Dean was a son of Richard Dean, a native of New York City, and of Scotch Irish descent. Two brothers of Richard Dean, John and Joseph, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Richard was a sea captain for thirty years. He began his seafaring life on the great lakes and later became a salt water sailor. John Dean, father of Gilbert, was born in 1813, and in 1816, removed to Ohio with his parents. He came to Cass County in 1868, and later removed to Jackson County where he died.

Gilbert Dean was reared in Ohio and educated in the public schools and was living the peaceful life of the average boy of his time, when the great Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the First Ohio Cavalry and served in the Union army for four years. His command was attached to the army of the Cumberland, and he participated in many important and hard fought battles as well as numerous skirmishes. At the close of the war, after being mustered out of the service and honorably discharged he returned to Ohio. Here he remained about a year and in 1866 came to

GILBERT DEAN.

Cass County and bought a farm near the Bates County line, where he has since resided. Here Mr. Dean owns one hundred and eighty acres of valuable land, and for a number of years has been successfully engaged in farming and stockraising. However, in recent years, he has not been so actively engaged in farming operations, and much of his land is devoted to grass. He has invested in other commercial enterprises and is one of the largest stockholders in the Bank of Drexel, and has been president of that well known financial institution since 1913. This is one of the substantial and progressive banks of Cass County and was organized with a paid up capital of fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Dean was married in 1866 to Miss Ann Edmondson, daughter of James Edmondson, of Indiana, and the following children have been born to this union: Mrs. Camellia Scott, Aurora, Missouri; John, Drexel, Missouri; Mrs. Lulu Porter, Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Roscoe, Louisburg, Kansas.

Mr. Dean takes an active interest in local affairs and has served as justice of the peace for twelve months. He is active and vigorous and takes a keen interest in all progressive movements for the betterment of the community. He is public spirited and one of Cass County's foremost citizens. Mr. Dean has seen much of the pioneer life of western Missouri, and contributed his part towards the opening up and developing of the west. In the early days he broke the prairie with ox teams and for a number of years after coming here lived in a log house, until he hauled lumber from Pleasant Hill, with which to build a frame residence.

Although Mr. Dean makes no claims to literary distinction, he wrote the following lines while in a reminiscent mood at the age of seventy-four:

Our pioneer fathers, where are they?
And the faithful horse that brought them over?
They have gone to decay, the pioneers way,
No more to be known till the judgment day.
It was they who blazed the way,
That their children might stay.
Faults they had, like people today;
Forgive them now, and don't delay,
For soon all will follow their way.

There has never been a proposed public improvement for the building up or betterment of the community, but what has received Mr. Dean's

unqualified support, and he has always aided with his time and money any worthy enterprise. He has seen this county develop from an unbroken plain to its present progressive state and he is one of the pioneers who has done his full share toward building up this county and its institutions.

S. E. Martin, of Polk township, is a member of a representative family of western Missouri. He was born in Jackson County, about one mile east of Lonejack, in 1850. He is a son of James C. and Sallie (Thompson) Martin, both natives of North Carolina. The father was born in 1812 and died in Polk township in 1866. The mother was born in 1830 and died in 1909. Their remains are buried at Lonejack. They were the parents of the following children: S. E., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Jennie Cravens, Polk township; Mrs. Camelia Stockton, Warrensburg, Missouri; K. W., Lees Summit; Mrs. Blanche Dryden, Lees Summit; Cora, a teacher in the Kansas City, Missouri public schools; and R. J., lives in Kansas City, Missouri. James C. Martin was the father of five children by a former marriage: Mrs. Diana Turpin, Mrs. Mary Blackwell, Carrollton, Missouri; Mrs. James Franklin, deceased; Mrs. Rufus Estes, deceased; and John H.

S. E. Martin was educated in the Polk township public schools, and the Lonejack High School. His father died when S. E. was about thirteen years old. Mr. Martin thus had to make his own way in the world at an early age. When he was eighteen years old he left home. He bought his first land in 1872, which was an unimproved forty-acre farm in Polk township, for which he paid five hundred dollars. In 1886 he bought another forty for six hundred dollars. In 1893 he sold his land and removed to Warrensburg, where he remained for five years. He purchased his present place in Polk township in 1897 and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising in Polk township.

Mr. Martin was here when the Civil War broke out and has a vivid recollection of much of the devastation of that period in this section of the country. He was at Lonejack the next day after the battle, which was fought there. When Order No. 11 was issued the Martin family went to Carroll County and remained there nearly two years. During that time their home place was stripped of everything of value except the house, and an attempt was made to burn that. Uncle James Aldridge happened to be there and prevailed upon the parties not to burn the house, and induced them to extinguish the fire after it had been started. When the war closed Mr. Martin was living in Polk township.

In 1876 S. E. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Estes. She died in 1891. In 1901 Mr. Martin was married to Miss Angeline Noland, a daughter of Collins Noland, a very early settler in this section of Missouri, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin have an extensive acquaintance in northeastern Cass County and have many friends.

Howard C. Rowe, a well-known farmer and stockman of Pleasant Hill township, was born in Michigan in 1866. He came to Cass County with his parents when he was one year old. He is the son of Henry W. and Susan J. (Jacobs) Rowe. Henry W. Rowe was born near Utica, New York. He was married to Susan J. Jacobs in Michigan. He was one of a family of six children, all of whom are now deceased, as follows: Henry W., Gilbert, Rodney, David, Mattie, who married Eugene Carey, Chicago, Illinois; and Jennie, who married Dr. Allen, Adrian, Michigan.

Henry W. Rowe came to Cass County in 1867 and settled in Pleasant Hill township, where he bought two hundred fifty acres of land, located about one and one-half miles south of Pleasant Hill. He paid twenty-five dollars per acre for this land. Mr. Rowe was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising here until the time of his death. He died in 1881 and his wife died in 1879. Their remains are buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

Howard C. Rowe was educated in the public schools of Pleasant Hill. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources and forced to make his own way. His father died when Howard C. was fifteen years old. For a time Howard lived with his brother, E. E. Rowe. In 1892 Howard C. Rowe was married to Miss Josie Hauk, daughter of J. H. R. and Charlotte Hauk, of Pleasant Hill township. The Hauk family came from Germany to Illinois, and from there to Pleasant Hill, in 1867.

To Howard C. Rowe and wife have been born four children, as follows: F. H., who married Mable Campbell, and lives on a part of the Rowe farm in Pleasant Hill township; a son died in infancy; Ernest, who died at the age of seven years; and Allen R., who is at home with his parents.

Mr. Rowe has a fine farm of one hundred sixty acres in Pleasant Hill township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. He is also extensively interested in the dairy business. His place is well watered and there is much excellent grass land. The Rowe farm is an ideal place for stock raising and dairying. Mr. Rowe, during the past

season, has become greatly interested in the bee industry. He has demonstrated to his satisfaction in one season that bee-keeping, when properly carried on, is a profitable enterprise. He started the season of 1916 with four stands of bees, which have increased to thirteen stands during the season, besides producing seven hundred pounds of honey. Heretofore Mr. Rowe has given bees very little attention, but this demonstration of one season will probably induce him to enlarge and continue that department.

Although a young man, Mr. Rowe well remembers many of the old pioneer conditions and institutions of Cass County. He recalls the early stage-coach days. The stage coach passed through the Rowe farm with its four galloping steeds, the driver on the box, Mr. Rowe frequently hung on the trunk straps, on the rear of the stage, and rode to the Lone Star school house, about one and one-fourth miles from his home, where he attended school.

A. D. Harbison, who for a number of years has been one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of Big Creek township, was born in Kentucky in 1849. He is a son of David and Eliza (Craig) Harbison, natives of Kentucky. The Harbison family came to Ray County, Missouri, in 1858, when A. D. was nine years old. They later moved to Jackson County. David Harbison spent the latter part of his life in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, where he died in 1891. His wife died there in 1899. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living, as follows: Dwight, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Alice E. Moore, Independence, Missouri; A. D., whose name introduces this sketch; Sallie, who married George W. Evarts, a former county judge; and Ed., Elk City, Idaho.

A. D. Harbison was educated in the public schools of Richmond, Ray County, Missouri. He lived there during the Civil War. He conducted the home place during the period that his father went to California. The Harbison family lost considerable property, which was stolen and otherwise destroyed by the semi-military organizations which infested the country at that time. James A. Davis, who was an old neighbor of the Harbisons, now seventy-nine years old, also remained on his place, because of his wife's ill health, during the Civil War. He was one of the few in that vicinity who were not molested during the days of marauders and free-booters.

Mr. Harbison came to Cass County in the spring of 1883 and located

four miles north of Pleasant Hill. In 1904 he sold out there and bought the Grimes place, one and one-half miles south of Greenwood, which he still owns. This place contains two hundred thirty acres and is one of the fine farms in this section of the state. Most of the improvements have been made by Mr. Harbison since he bought it. Mr. Harbison has carried on farming and stock raising. He raises cattle, hogs, and mules. His son, Frank, now occupies the place and operates it in conjunction with his father. He makes a specialty of registered Shorthorn cattle and Chester White hogs.

Mr. Harbison was first married in 1874 to Miss Susie Goldbar, of Carrollton, Missouri. Four children were born to this union, as follows: Myrtle, married Walter Waddell, died in 1905, leaving one child, Myrtle Elizabeth, who makes her home with her grandparents Harbison, who reared her; Edwin Perry, farmer near Raymore, Missouri; Frank, on the home place; and Nellie, married J. B. Jennings, who resides near Raymore. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Harbison was married, in 1892, to Miss Susie Goode, of Pleasant Hill, a daughter of Michael and Mary Ann Goode. Michael Goode was a native of Virginia, who came to Cass County when he was nineteen years old. He settled at Pleasant Hill, where he died in 1896. His wife died in 1895, and their remains rest in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: S. O. Goode, Greenwood, Missouri; Walter Goode, Bunceton, Cooper County, Missouri; Mrs. Ida Chastain, Cleo, Oklahoma; and Susie, the wife of A. D. Harbison.

Mr. and Mrs. Harbison reside in Greenwood, Missouri. Their son, Frank, occupies the home place as above stated. A grandchild, Myrtle Waddell, makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Harbison and attends school.

Dr. T. H. Gregg, a well-known veterinary surgeon of Pleasant Hill, is a native of Cass County. He was born in Pleasant Hill May 8, 1861, and is a son of James W. and Serilda (Thomas) Gregg. James W. Gregg was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 10, 1829, and died at Pleasant Hill in 1879. His wife was born October 7, 1839, and died in March, 1910. Their remains are buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. She was a daughter of Captain Thomas, well known in the early history of Cass County. They were the parents of the following children: Mary F., who was born May 31, 1863, and died March 9, 1864; Laura W., who was born September 9, 1866, married J. C. Butler, Sedalia, Missouri; Anna L., who was born October 7, 1868, married E. N. Davis, and now

resides at Pasadena, California; Lutie, who was born July 31, 1873, and died October 7, 1874; and T. H., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Gregg received his education in the public schools of Pleasant Hill. When seventeen years of age he began learning the blacksmiths' trade, with his father, which he followed until 1909, at Pleasant Hill. In early life he also took up the study of veterinary surgery and practiced that profession. At the same time he conducted a blacksmith shop until 1909. Since that time Dr. Gregg has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He covers a large scope of territory in his professional work, including parts of Cass, Jackson, and Johnson Counties. Dr. Gregg is well known as a leading veterinary of the state, and with the exception of one, has attended every veterinary surgeons' convention held at Kansas City for the past ten years.

In 1885 Dr. Gregg was united in marriage with Miss Minnie E. Lane, daughter of Archie and Sallie E. Lane. The father was a Christian minister. He died while attending college at Lexington, Kentucky, when he was twenty-nine years old. His widow married Rev. J. A. Lord, a minister who at one time was located at Pleasant Hill, and later at Holden and Warrensburg. For a time Rev. J. A. Lord was editor of the "Christian Standard" at Cincinnati, Ohio. He is now an instructor in Spokane University, at Spokane, Washington. To Dr. and Mrs. Gregg have been born three children, as follows: Nina C., who was born June 14, 1886, married Felix Keller, a musician of Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Annie Laurie, who was born June 23, 1888, married E. W. Pearson, and they reside at Woodcliff on the Hudson, New York; and Rubie, who was born July 12, 1896, married R. L. Manicke, Pleasant Hill.

The Gregg family were early settlers in Cass County, and lived here during the turbulent days of the Civil War. Many incidences which demonstrated the insecurity of life and property happened in the immediate Gregg family. Dr. Gregg relates many circumstances that took place during those days in which his father figured conspicuously. James W. Gregg came here about 1857, and in 1862 returned to Kentucky, where he remained until the close of the war. When this conflict was closed as a national affair it still continued in a desultory way for a few years in Cass County and vicinity. When Mr. Gregg returned to Pleasant Hill, Judge Copeland was judge of the court here and registration was necessary in order to vote. Mr. Gregg registered a few days before voting time and Copeland, being a strong Union man and having no love for a southern man, challenged Gregg's vote. This started an argument,

in which Gregg knocked Copeland down, and when the latter got up he had his pistol in his hand. Gregg jumped behind Copeland's father and pushed him toward his irate son, and when near enough Gregg grabbed Copeland's revolver, reaching over the old gentleman's shoulder, and struck Copeland on the head with the gun, knocking him down again. Later Copeland determined to get revenge and hired a negro, who was working for Gregg, to waylay or kill Gregg. A few nights afterward the negro came home late and concealed a club in the shop. While Mr. Gregg's attention was called to a noise in the barn the negro struck him on the head with the club, but Gregg recovered and ran into the house to get his revolver. Then it was the negro's move and he took to the woods with Gregg in pursuit. The negro, however, escaped. The third day after this transaction, while Mr. Gregg was still in bed suffering from his injury, Mrs. Gregg noticed some men congregating at Copeland's, who lived but a short distance away. She called her husband's attention to it and he notified his friends, John Walker, Fleming, Jenkins, Stevens, and others, to come over to his place, as he was expecting a surprise party. After dark a number of the Copeland men advanced to the house just north of Gregg's, and Fleming went out to ascertain their purpose. He asked the leader of the gang what they proposed to do, and he answered: "We came over here to kill that G—— d—— Gregg." Fleming invited them to get busy if that was what they came for. Then the negro, who was with the Copeland gang, opened fire. Fleming took a shot at him, striking him on the knee. Gregg's friends, who were concealed behind the fences, and the Copeland party opened fire on each other. Quite a battle ensued, in which a Copeland negro was wounded, and in which the Copeland gang were worsted. They beat a hasty retreat.

On another occasion a gang of "Red Legs" came into town, killed two men and burned their houses. They came to Gregg's place about midnight. Gregg and his wife were asleep when they rapped at the door. Mrs. Gregg unbarred the door and admitted the "Red Legs" before she realized who they were. They immediately covered Mr. Gregg with their guns and ordered him to dress and come with them. He tried several excuses in order to get an opportunity to get to his gun, but his captors anticipated his wish and were insistent. He said he wanted to get his shoes himself as his wife could not reach them for him, and one of the "Red Legs" answered: "You can go barefooted, as you will not need shoes very long in this world." The captain of the "Red Legs" asked the man who was guarding the door where they would

take the d—— rebel to kill him, and they answered: "Just across the street on the commons, away from his wife." While preparations were being made, Gregg whispered to his wife to open the back door leading out from the kitchen, which she did. Gregg made a dash for liberty, and the door being open he lost no time in getting outside. The "Red Legs" fired fully forty shots at the fleeing man, but none took effect. One bullet, however, grazed the right side of his face just as he cleared the rock fence, about fifty yards away. He went to Fleming's place and tried to borrow a gun, but Fleming, fearing that it was the "Red Legs" trying to get in, refused him admittance. Gregg returned to his home an hour or so after, and thus armed went to Copeland's in search of "Red Legs". After searching around the town for some time, unable to find any of the party, he returned home. These are but two of the many instances of the dangers of life on the border at a time "that tried men's souls".

Sam Yankee, an enterprising and influential farmer and stockman, is a representative of one of the early families of this section of Missouri. He was born in Polk township, Cass County, Missouri, in 1846, a son of Wesley and Sarah (Underwood) Yankee. Wesley Yankee, a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1836, with his father, Samuel Yankee, Sr. Samuel Yankee, Sr., remained in Pettis County one year, then came to Jackson County in 1837, locating two miles east of Lonejack. Here he died in 1883. His son, Wesley Yankee, moved to Cass County, locating two miles east of Pleasant Hill. He remained upon this place until 1868, when he sold out to Mr. Willis. Wesley Yankee then located in Jackson County, two miles south and one mile east of Lonejack. He died in January, 1912, and is buried in the Underwood cemetery. Sarah (Underwood) Yankee, the first wife of Wesley Yankee and mother of the subject of this review, died in 1853, and is buried in Underwood cemetery. Wesley and Sarah (Underwood) Yankee were the parents of five children, all of whom were born in Cass County, namely: J. A., deceased; Sam, subject of this sketch; Joel K., who died in 1872; Permelia, who married S. C. McGlathery, now deceased, and resides in Odessa, Missouri; and Eliza D., who married W. H. Maxwell and resides in Lees Summit, Missouri. J. A., the older brother of Sam Yankee, died in 1910 in Polk township and is buried in Underwood cemetery. He was the father of twelve children, all of whom are still living.

In 1881 Sam Yankee was united in marriage with Adelia Boswell, of Pleasant Hill, a daughter of J. W. Boswell of that place. Mr. and Mrs.

Yankee have reared three orphan children, two of whom were relatives of Mrs. Yankee, a half-brother and a half-sister, J. A. Boswell and his sister, Maggie. The third was Georgie Cash. She married T. W. Yankee, a son of Frank Yankee and they live on the home place.

Sam Yankee received his education in the country schools of Cass County. The Civil War broke out when he was young and educational facilities were then very meager. Mr. Yankee has increased his knowledge wonderfully however in the school of experience. He learned the blacksmiths' trade after the war and for six years worked at his trade at Lonejack. He then followed farming in Cass County for two years. In 1872 he bought from Tom Bradley his present home place of one hundred twenty acres. Land was at that time worth thirty dollars per acre. Mr. Yankee bought this farm in partnership with his brother, J. A., and later bought him out.

Mr. Yankee has a fund of exceedingly interesting reminiscences. When Order No. 11 was issued in 1863, the Yankee family moved to Lafayette County. The father had already gone there. Mr. Yankee lived two miles east of Pleasant Hill, when the order to move was received. He and his brother were in the field stacking oats the day the order came and they saw fifteen houses burning. Mr. Yankee recalls an amusing picture of haste under difficulties which was vividly impressed upon his memory at that time. A neighbor, Mr. Bradshaw, had for a team a two-year-old bull and a cow with a blind mare in front, hitched to a two-horse wagon, having only running gears. All his household goods were piled upon the running gears and upon the household goods sat Mr. Bradshaw, glaring at the mare, who apparently was not well pleased with the company forced upon her and was objecting strenuously.

Six men are buried three-fourths of a mile east of Mr. Yankee's present home on the John Phillips place, men who were killed when Order No. 11 was issued. They were: Uncle Bennie Potter, aged seventy-five years, John Cave, John Tate, David Hunter, John Hunter and Andrew Owsley. These men were all buried in one grave by their wives and children.

Sam Yankee has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits and now has two hundred twenty-one acres of fine land under a good state of cultivation and his improvements are among the best in the county. He has a beautiful home, comfortable and commodious and he and his family are surrounded with all the comforts of life. The house of ten rooms contains a large, cheery fire-place and is heated throughout by steam.

His barns are large and conveniently arranged for his stock and grain. The dimensions of the four barns are respectively: Thirty-six by fifty-one feet, fifty by fifty-two feet, forty by forty feet and forty by forty feet. Mr. Yankee raises some alfalfa and is a successful stockman, raising cattle and mules. He is also engaged in general farming. In short, he is in every way an active and enterprising agriculturist.

The old settlers will too soon be gone. We feel particularly fortunate in finding such a gentleman as the subject of this sketch still among us to aid in commemorating the experiences of our forefathers who laid so well the foundations of the county's prosperity.

Mr. Yankee is a genial man, honorable and fair in all his dealings and is one of the highly esteemed citizens of the township where he has made his home for so many years. Mr. and Mrs. Yankee will long be remembered for their many excellencies.

Nettie Shuttleworth Preston, of Pleasant Hill, widow of the late Wm. B. Preston, is one of the pioneer women of Cass County. She was born at Campbellsville, Kentucky, in 1841 and is a daughter of James Allen and Mary Ann (Lewis) Shuttleworth, natives of Kentucky. They were the parents of five children, two of whom are living, as follows: Nettie, the subject of this sketch; and James A., who resides in Louisville, Kentucky, and is well known in Pleasant Hill through his generous contribution toward the building of a new Baptist church there. When the building of the church at Pleasant Hill was contemplated in 1895, Mr. Shuttleworth made the proposition that he would contribute one thousand five hundred dollars toward the erection of the church edifice provided the congregation at Pleasant Hill would raise a like amount. The money was raised and Mr. Shuttleworth contributed his share. The result is that the Baptist congregation at Pleasant Hill has a new church.

Mrs. Preston was educated in the public schools of Campbellsville, Kentucky, and in the Marion County Catholic Seminary. January 10, 1871 she was united in marriage with William B. Preston in the Baptist church at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Mr. Preston was a native of Maysville, Kentucky, where he was reared and educated. He was a son of Benjamin and Ann Preston. William B. Preston came to Cass County with his father in 1869. The father settled in Pleasant Hill township where he followed farming. He and his wife are now deceased. His wife died in Kentucky before Mr. Preston came west. The remains of Benja-

min Preston are buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery. William B. Preston died in 1874.

Mrs. Preston united with the Baptist church in Lebanon, Kentucky, when she was a girl. She has always taken an active interest in furthering the teachings of that denomination. She is a refined woman of unusual intellectual qualifications, well posted, and an interesting conversationalist. She is active in church work and takes a special pride in devoting her best energy to carrying out the various needs of the church. Mrs. Preston invariably attends the conferences and other important meetings of the church and although now seventy-six years of age she is still as active as the average person of fifty. She has a handsome home on Randolph street between Cedar and Oak streets in Pleasant Hill. Mrs. Preston has an extensive acquaintance and many loyal friends.

William L. Schmoll, a well-known young agriculturist of Pleasant Hill township, is one of Cass County's native sons. He was born in Polk township in 1887, son of Tobias and Johanna (Schilling) Schmoll. Tobias Schmoll, a native of Germany, born in 1841, immigrated to America in 1866. In 1872 he came to Cass County, settling near Gunn City, and in 1880 he moved to Pleasant Hill township, on the place now owned by William L. Schmoll. On March 28, 1915, Tobias Schmoll died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Conrad Heid, in Pleasant Hill township. His wife had preceded him nearly twenty years, her death occurring November 26, 1896. She was at that time aged fifty-three years, ten months and twenty-nine days. Both parents are interred at Staley Mound.

Tobias and Johanna (Bracher) Schmoll were the parents of eight children: One child died in infancy; Henry died at the age of sixteen; John, of Polk township; Katie, wife of Charles Kircher, of Pleasant Hill township; George, of Pleasant Hill township; Jacob, of Pleasant Hill township; Minnie, wife of Conrad Heid, of Pleasant Hill township, and William L., subject of this review.

William L. Schmoll was reared on the home place, where he laid the foundations for a robust manhood and learned many lessons which are helping to mould his career. He received his education in the Germantown school in Camp Branch township.

In 1910 William L. Schmoll and Mildred Austin, daughter of R. W. and Hester (Peak) Austin, of Camp Branch township, were united in marriage. Mrs. Schmoll's grandfather, Preston Peak, came to Cass County in an early day from Ohio, and her grandfather Austin was killed

in the war. Mr. and Mrs. Schmoll have one child, a daughter, Ona Ruth, four years of age.

In 1916 Mr. Schmoll purchased the home place of one hundred sixty acres, the place upon which his father had settled thirty-six years before. This place is an excellent stock farm, well supplied with water. Mr. Schmoll follows stock raising on an extensive scale, raising cattle, hogs and mules. The land slopes to the south and Willow branch runs through the center of the farm. The place is well improved. The comfortable residence was erected in 1887, and is one of the pleasant rural homes in Cass County. A commodious barn was built in 1903. Mr. Schmoll's farm, buildings and general improvements are among the best and show his energy and taste as an up-to-date farmer and stockman. His splendid business qualifications as well as sterling qualities of head and heart, qualities that win, he has inherited from good, sturdy German ancestors. In the years to come William L. Schmoll will unquestionably be one of the most conspicuous figures connected with the business interests of Cass County.

W. H. Peck, a leading man of Cass County, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in 1856, a son of Daniel and Mary Jane (Ledford) Peck. Daniel Peck was a native of Kentucky, who came to Cass County in 1869 and located in Big Creek township on the old John Hon farm. For several years he lived near East Lynne. In 1902, at the time of his death, Daniel Peck was residing on the farm now owned by his son, W. H. Peck. He is buried in Reed cemetery. Mary Jane (Ledford) Peck has also passed into the Great Beyond, preceding her husband fourteen years. She died in 1888 and is buried in Reed cemetery. Daniel and Mary Jane (Ledford) Peck were the parents of two children: D. A. Peck, Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and W. H., subject of this review.

As W. H. Peck grew to manhood, he assisted his father in the work of the farm, forming industrious habits which have proven such an asset in later life. He received his education in the schools of Cass County and began life for himself at the age of twenty-three years. W. H. Peck early manifested the remarkable business ability, foresight and judgment that has characterized his later career.

In 1880 W. H. Peck and Lucinda Foster, daughter of T. J. and Harriet (Utz) Foster of Big Creek township, were united in marriage. The parents of Mrs. W. H. Peck owned one hundred sixty acres in Big Creek

township. The mother departed this life in 1879, and the father died in 1901 at Pleasant Hill. To W. H. and Lucinda (Foster) Peck have been born five children: George L., Kansas City, Missouri, who has been with the Taylor Dry Goods Company for the past fifteen years; Ina Frances, married Charles Collins, Strasburg, Missouri; James, died at the age of two years; Harvey Clay, died at the age of two years; and Leonard, at home with his parents.

W. H. Peck began his career with a span of mules, six hundred fifty dollars in money and a genius for the successful promotion of his purpose. In 1882 he bought one hundred acres from Amanda Cease, who was the first owner, for which he paid one thousand two hundred fifty dollars. Later he purchased eighty acres at five dollars per acre, one hundred acres from Charles Carey at twenty dollars per acre, eighty acres from Alex Atkinson at twenty-three dollars per acre, ten acres from Moss and Benjamin Hume, paying Moss twenty dollars per acre and Benjamin twenty-five dollars. John Furnoy sold him twelve and a half acres at twenty-five dollars an acre, Eliza Cook and Mattie Crayton, fifteen acres at twenty dollars an acre and recently Mr. Peck purchased from Millard Hobbs twenty acres in 1912 for ninety-six dollars. Thus he has increased his holdings until at the present time he owns four hundred twenty-five acres of well improved and valuable land comprising the "Valley Stock Farm". Mr. Peck has two hundred acres in blue grass, which has never been plowed. From the beginning Mr. Peck has wisely bought mostly steers, bought at home and fed out. He has fed as many as two hundred eighty head of cattle at one time, feeding twenty-one thousand bushels of corn. It will be readily seen that Mr. Peck has been engaged in the stock business on no small scale.

All the splendid improvements upon his place W. H. Peck himself has added. His handsome residence is a house of ten rooms, modern in every respect, composed of two stories and a basement This was erected in 1914. The barns and other farm buildings alike bespeak the progressiveness and thrift of the owner. He erected in 1900 a fine stock barn 48 x 60 feet and a horse barn in 1907, 48 x 60 feet. Both barns are supplied with water and are lighted by electricity. Concrete walks from barn to barn are an unusual feature of the barnyard.

W. H. Peck has made a success not only as a stockman and agriculturist but as a business man as well. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers Bank at Strasburg and for fourteen years has been its president. The success of this bank has attracted the attention of many

financiers over the state. Its prosperity and increasing business is the highest testimonial to the abilities and virtues of its president. In 1901 the bank was organized with Mr. Peck, president; T. J. McConnell, vice-president; Harley Dallas, cashier; Sam Yankee and Collins Noland, directors; and with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. The bank now has a surplus of thirty thousand dollars.

This brief review of a career packed to the brim with multiplied activities and interests gives but a hint of a most interesting life story. W. H. Peck has won an enviable reputation for ability, honesty, and a comprehensive grasp of affairs. In this county of self-made men, where titles are unknown and where a man is judged solely upon his merits, we venture the opinion that the loftiest ideal is the man who surmounts all difficulties, who stands true and unshaken by the storms of life is able to lift up both himself and those about him. Such a man is W. H. Peck.

Thomas Roupe, a well-known and highly respected farmer of Polk township, is a representative of the pioneer element that is passing away. Mr. Roupe belongs to that class of men who naturally became pioneers. He was born in Blount County, Tennessee, in December, 1835, a son of John and Isabell (Davis) Roupe. The father was a native of South Carolina. John and Isabell (Davis) Roupe were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are now living: Thomas, subject of this review; Mrs. Sarah Page, Slater, Missouri; Martin, Polk township; Mrs. Mary Aldridge, Polk township; Mrs. Elizabeth Hastings; Mrs. Jane Landers, died in Kansas in 1910; Mrs. Emily Allen, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Henry, lives near Raymore, Missouri; William, died in Bates County, about 1884; James, Polk township; Mrs. Julia Morgan, Bonner Springs, Kansas; Mrs. Anna Steele, Polk township.

Seventy-three years ago Thomas Roupe came with his parents to Cass County. This was in the fall of 1844, and at this time the country was in its natural state. Shortly after the family located here John Roupe pre-empted eighty acres in Polk township. He later bought one hundred twenty acres in Jackson County and there made the home. As a youth Thomas Roupe aided in the work of the farm. Upon reaching manhood he followed for a time the trade of blacksmithing, working for travelers. He moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained but a short time. When he moved again it was to Van Buren township, Jackson County. For four years Thomas Roupe served in the enrolled militia of Missouri. In 1863 he worked for the government as "bull whacker" on

the plains, serving for seven months. Following this he went to Salt Lake City, Utah.

In 1865 Thomas Roupe purchased his present home of one hundred sixty acres. He added to that twenty acres adjoining his place and eighty acres on Big Creek in Polk township.

At Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in 1879, the most important event in Thomas Roupe's life occurred. Here he and Mary Susan Martin, daughter of John and Jemima Martin, were married. To this union were born three children: John G., who is living at home with his father; Mrs. Flora Shindorff, of Polk township; and E. E. Roupe, married Julia Lunnam and they live at home with the father. Mr. and Mrs. Roupe have one daughter, Beatrice.

The greatest affliction that has ever befallen Mr. Roupe was the death of his faithful wife, who had shared with him the vicissitudes of life for nearly forty years. Mrs. Roupe died November 24, 1910, and is buried in Strasburg cemetery.

By industry and good management Thomas Roupe has been very successful in life and is now owner of two hundred sixty acres of good farm land, well improved. All the improvements upon his place he himself has put there. The first residence was destroyed by fire about 1889 and his present home was built soon after. This home is well located, four and one-half miles southeast of Lonejack. Mr. Roupe deals largely in stock and grain.

During Mr. Roupe's long residence in the county he has always borne a reputation for integrity and unimpeachable honor. A pioneer, he has by untiring, well-directed efforts risen, step by step, to his present prosperous condition. He has lived a good life and will leave a name of which his descendants may well be proud.

John J. Warner, a well-known citizen of Strasburg, Missouri, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, February 29, 1836. He therefore has seen only one-fourth as many birthdays as the average person of his age. He is a son of William and Mary (Triplett) Warner, natives of Kentucky, who were the parents of twelve children, of whom John J. is the only survivor.

John J. Warner was reared and educated in his native county in Kentucky, and was engaged in farming and stock raising in that state until 1881, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. Here he bought one hundred thirty acres of land and has been successfully engaged in

farming and stock raising. He increased his acreage from time to time as the opportunity presented itself, and now owns a valuable, well-improved farm of three hundred seventeen acres. In 1899 he rented his place and removed to Holden, where he remained two years. In May, 1901, he returned to Strasburg, when he purchased the Carbaugh property, where he has since resided.

Mr. Warner was united in marriage September 11, 1866, to Miss Alice G. Scott, a native of Harrison County, Kentucky, who was born December 14, 1847. She was a daughter of Robert and Hannah (Van Hook) Scott, both natives of the same place. The mother died when Mrs. Warner was eleven years old. October, 1866, the father came to Cass County, locating in Polk township, where he purchased three hundred twenty acres of land, two and one-half miles southwest of Strasburg. Here he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years, but during the latter part of his life spent a part of his time in Pleasant Hill, with one of his daughters, Mrs. Irene Bailey. He was a successful man of affairs, a kind father, and a valuable citizen. He died in February, 1897, and his remains were buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Warner departed this life February 8, 1917, at her home in Strasburg, and her remains are buried in the Strasburg Cemetery.

To Mr. and Mrs. Warner have been born three children, as follows: Robert, a successful farmer and stockman, residing near Wingate, Missouri, and he has eight children: Hazel Irene, John Paul, Minnie Lorene, William Eugene, Alice Frances, Hattie May, Lillian and Lolita; Hattie V., now the wife of Dr. H. A. Brierly, of Peculiar, Missouri, and one child has been born to this union, Lucie Ailine; Irene M., who married E. M. Southern, and resides near Kingsville, Missouri, and they have four children: Mary Alice, Elizabeth Scott, Ella Edwin, and Louise.

Mr. Warner is one of Cass County's substantial citizens. The Warners are one of the representative families of Cass County.

O. A. Carpenter, now residing at Freeman, has for a number of years been sucessfully engaged in farming and stockraising in Dolan township. Mr. Carpenter is a native Missourian, having been born in Independence, Jackson County, August 15, 1844. His parents were J. C. and Ann (Overton) Carpenter. The father was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and came to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1839. He was a carpenter and contractor and for a number of years conducted business at Independence

O. A. CARPENTER AND FAMILY.
Left to right, sitting: James W. Carpenter, Mrs. O. A. Carpenter, O. A. Carpenter.
Standing: Mrs. Elizabeth Kimsey, Mrs. Anna Gillispie, Mrs. Pearl Beaver.

and was the largest contractor in that locality. At that time Independence was a thriving business town and did an extensive business in supplying the wagon trains as they started out on their trip across the plains over the old Santa Fe trail. Ann Overton, mother of O. A. Carpenter, was born in Independence, Missouri, in 1827. She was a daughter of Aaron and Rachel (Cameron) Overton, and of Scotch descent. Aaron Overton was a very early settler in the vicinity of where Sibley, Missouri, now stands. At an early day Fort Osage was located at that point and Mr. Overton settled within the six mile limits of the fort at a time when very few white settlers were in that section of the State. The Overton family later removed to Dallas, Texas, and Mr. Overton acquired a section of land on the present site of Oak Cliff, a suburb of Dallas, and here spent the remainder of his life.

O. A. Carpenter was reared in Jackson County and during the Civil War served in the Confederate army. When a young man he learned the brick layer's trade and worked at it for five years in the vicinity of Kansas City and Independence, Missouri. In 1872 he came to Dolan township, Cass County, and leased a farm from the estate of his uncle, E. H. Burke, who had entered this land from the government, in 1840. Mr. Carpenter later bought this farm and still owns it. He carried on general farming and stock raising and met with success and has built up a reputation of being one of the progressive agriculturists of Dolan township. In 1916, he rented his farm and moved to Freeman, where he has a comfortable home and is taking life easy.

Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage in 1872 with Miss Sarah Ellen Chiles. She was born in Napa Valley, California, a daughter of James and Jane (Kinsley) Chiles, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Carpenter's parents were married in Jackson County, Missouri, in the spring of 1853, and shortly afterwards went to California, driving the entire distance across the plains and over the mountains. After a residence of about seventeen years in California the mother died and shortly afterwards the father with the other members of the family returned to Missouri. Mrs. Carpenter was about sixteen years of age when she came to Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have been born four children as follows: Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Kimsey, Buckner, Missouri; J. W., Pueblo, Colorado; Mrs. Anna Gillispie, Dolan township; and Mrs. Pearl Beaver, Colby, Kansas.

Mr. Carpenter was one of the first to recognize the necessity of a bank at Freeman and was active in the organization of the Bank of Freeman of which he was one of the incorporators. He became secretary of

that institution at its organization and held that position for a number of years and at present is serving in the capacity of vice-president. He is a Democrat and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. A. Lyon, a successful and prominent agriculturist of Polk township, is one of Cass County's most promising young men. He was born in Polk township in 1881, son of William T. and Mary (Paxton) Lyon. William T. Lyon was born in Virginia in 1843. He entered the Confederate army in Virginia when very young, perhaps eighteen years of age and courageously fought for the principles upheld by his native state. Mr. Lyon was a man of firm purpose, strong in his convictions of right and wrong, fair and honorable in all his dealings, a true Southerner. He came west in 1866. He died in Bates County, December 28, 1906 and is buried in Ottawa, Kansas. Mary (Paxton) Lyon, mother of the subject of this review, is living in Saline County, Missouri, with her sister, Mrs. Davis. William T. and Mary (Paxton) Lyon were the parents of three children: William H., Ottawa, Kansas; J. A., subject of this review; and Charles M., farmer of Polk township.

William T. Lyon, father of the subject of this review, located near Pleasant Hill on the Duncan Branch, on a part of the L. C. Smith farm, when he came west in 1866. A few years later he purchased eighty acres two and one-fourth miles northeast of Strasburg. He constantly increased his holdings until, at the time of his death, he was owner of nine hundred forty acres, three hundred twenty acres of which were in Texas, eighty in Kansas and the balance in Bates and Cass Counties. Mr. Lyon followed the vocation of stock raising on an extensive scale, feeding all the grain and hay he raised to the cattle. Besides attending to the manifold duties of his large farm he took an active interest in the welfare of his township and county and for many years served faithfully and well as school director.

William H., brother of the subject of this review, resides in Ottawa, Kansas. He is the father of eight children: Ruby Brown, Jesse a son, Vera, Hazel, Acie a son, Letha, Ula and Edna. The younger brother of J. A. Lyon is following the vocation of farming in Polk township and is the father of three children: Grace A., Ralph E., and Gertrude Bess.

J. A. Lyon began farming for himself at the age of twenty years. He inherited one hundred sixty acres from his father's estate in Polk

township and a legacy in Texas land, besides a good share of his father's stock of brains and force of character. Mr. Lyon, as his father before him, follows general stock farming, feeding the grain and hay he raises. He has seventy-five acres of rich bottom land. He usually keeps from sixteen to twenty cows and hogs.

In 1906 J. A. Lyon and Mildred Clawson, daughter of R. M. and Mary Lee (Hunt) Clawson of Polk township, were united in marriage. R. M. Clarwson, father of Mrs. J. A. Lyon, came to Cass County in 1902 and still lives on the home place. His wife, mother of Mrs. Lyon, departed this life October 18, 1906. To Mr. and Mrs. Lyon has been born one son, Robert Rochelle, who was born April 29, 1908.

Mr. Lyon has added all the improvements on his place and his farm is now considered one of the best in the county. His home, a beautiful cottage of six rooms, was built in 1911. Since locating upon the place he has built two barns, one built in 1906, the other in 1914. These barns are 32 x 30 feet and 40 x 44 feet respectively, and are very substantial and up-to-date in character, among the best in the township. Everything about the farm bespeaks the care and thrift of the owner.

Mr. Lyon has always taken a deep and keen interest in everything which concerns the best interests of the community and all worthy enterprises have his encouragement and support. He was one of the boosters for the consolidated school at Strasburg and was a member of the school board at the time election was won. This school is now one of the best small town schools in the county. He has the advantages of a good education, attending school in Strasburg, is among friends for he has always lived in Polk township and has back of him a good ancestry. His career, though brief, has been a successful and useful one and it is easy to predict that he will be one of the county's leading men of tomorrow.

Nicholas Amos, one of the best known farmers in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is a native of Kentucky, that grand, old commonwealth, the home of so many noble pioneers. He was born in 1838 in Bourbon County, the son of Abram and Julia A. (Metheny) Amos, who were the parents of three children: Granville, who died in Boone County, Missouri, in 1855; Nicholas, the subject of this sketch; and Sarah, who married Washington Kennedy, of Polk township.

Abram Amos, father of Nicholas Amos, came to Missouri in 1855. After one year in Boone County, he removed to Jackson County, locating

on the farm now owned by the son, Nicholas, a place full of interesting, historic associations.

Nicholas Amos was in his seventeenth year when he came to this state with his father in 1855, and well remembers the condition of the county more than sixty years ago. He has witnessed the many changes which have occurred in that time, the wonderful transforming process of a half century.

The first house built in Van Buren township was built on the Amos farm. It was a double log cabin having a stone chimney between. One of the particularly interesting objects of historic significance is a noble, old apple tree, fourteen feet in circumference, which grows on the Amos place. This tree is undoubtedly the oldest apple tree in the state of Missouri and the largest perhaps in the United States. It is of the Vandiver species and was bearing apples in 1837. It has never yet failed to bear fruit. Another historic feature of this splendid farm is the old road bed of the Lexington Lake and Gulf Railroad which runs through the farm. It was graded shortly after the Civil War, but the rails were never laid on it.

With the exception of fourteen years, Nicholas Amos has lived in Jackson County since 1855, when he came to Missouri with his father. For fourteen years Mr. Amos was engaged in the grocery business at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. By his efficiency, honesty and square dealings, he won the entire confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In 1898 he moved from Pleasant Hill back to the old home place. His mercantile career had substantially ended.

In December, 1870, Nicholas Amos was united in marriage with Mollie Davis, a lady of intelligence and refinement, daughter of John and Sarah (Kersey) Davis, natives of North Carolina. Both parents have gone into the Great Beyond. The father died in Cass County in 1856, the mother in 1913, and both are at rest in Lonejack cemetery. A brother of Mrs. Amos, Drury Davis, lives in Van Buren township. Sarah (Kersey) Davis, the mother of Mrs. Amos, came to Missouri in 1837 with her father, Drury Kersey.

To Mr. and Mrs. Amos were born two children: Granville, born in 1878, who died in 1902, leaving a widow and one daughter, Granvillene; and Bessie, who married Hal Jerard of Pleasant Hill and is now residing in Manhattan, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Jerard have two daughters, Helen and June, who are receiving superior educational advantages, both being students in the college at Manhattan.

Nicholas Amos has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits. His fine farm is well improved and is considered one of the best in the township. Very valuable walnut timber grows on his place. In 1916 he sold one hundred walnut trees for $1,000. The trees grew on a few acres near the house and barn. Mr. Amos is one of the prominent citizens of Jackson County and no one is more deserving than he of notice in a work like this. His life story is a very interesting one and he comes of an ancestry which has helped make history in more than one section of the United States. Benjamin Amos, a great-uncle of Nicholas Amos was one of the brave, old pioneers of Cole County, Missouri. He came to Cole County in 1814. During his long residence in Jackson County, Nicholas Amos has borne an enviable reputation. He and Mrs. Amos are honored and respected members of the community in which they have so long made their home.

B. F. Keyton, a highly-respected farmer and stockman of Cass County, has been a resident of Polk township for forty years. He was born in Virginia in 1847, son of James and Betsey (Powell) Keyton, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio. James and Betsey (Powell) Keyton were the parents of three children, two of whom are living: James, of Seattle; and B. F., subject of this review.

In 1861 Mr. Keyton enlisted in a drum corps in the Confederate service at Charlottesville, Virginia. He was then but a mere lad of fourteen. In 1864 he re-enlisted. For some time he was a guard on Bell Island. At the time Richmond was vacated he was driving a six-mule team. Mr. Keyton was with General Lee when he surrendered at the McLean house in Appomattox village, April 9, 1865, but was ten miles in advance of the army. His wagon was loaded with bacon. When he received the word that General Lee had surrendered he mounted one of the mules and made for Charlottesville. He arrived home safely, and no one ever called for the mule.

After the war Mr. Keyton came to Missouri, in 1867. He was the : but twenty years of age. He remained in Marshall, Saline County, until 1870, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri. From Kansas City he went to Kansas, thence to Westport, Missouri, where, in 1874, B. F. Keyton and Lottie Ann Singleton, daughter of Manoah and Nancy Singleton, were united in marriage. Mrs. Keyton was born in Linn County, Missouri. Her parents have passed on to the Great Beyond. To B. F. and

Lottie Ann (Singleton) Keyton have been born six children, all of whom are living: Manoah, of Polk township, married May Henley; Lena, wife of Thomas Ketteman, Greenville, Texas; Amy, wife of Everett Dillon, Polk township; Cora, at home with her parents; Russell, Kansas City, Missouri; and Proctor, in charge of the home place.

J. H. Davis, a neighbor of Mr. Keyton, residing one-half mile west of the Keyton farm, is the only "old-timer" near him remaining of the noble clan of pioneers who were here when he, Mr. Keyton, came a half-century ago.

In 1876 B. F. Keyton purchased seventy acres in Polk township. In the early eighties he bought forty acres of land from James Francisco through Judge Allen Glenn, of Harrisonville, paying but two hundred dollars for all. This land is now worth one hundred dollars per acre and is owned by Mr. Shreve. It lies just east of the W. W. White farm. Mr. Keyton has at different times increased his holdings until he now owns one hundred seventy acres. He follows general farming and stock raising. At first he raised hogs and corn, and made money. In 1876 this now splendidly improved farm was raw land. All the improvements on the place have been placed there by Mr. Keyton and he may well be proud of it. In 1898 the home, a fine country residence, was erected. In addition to the other improvements, Mr. Keyton planted the large orchard of one hundred trees, an asset of inestimable value to his place. One of his well-built barns was erected in the eighties, and is 36x16 feet, with a twelve-foot shed. Another barn is 40x16 feet in dimensions with a 14-foot shed on two sides.

B. F. Keyton is numbered among those men whose untiring energy has made Cass County prosperous. Having lived in Missouri for half a century he is prominently identified with the growth of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Keyton have been long and favorably known and the Keyton family will long be remembered as a family of worth.

Mrs. Gabriella (Rowland) Collins, one of Cass County's noblest women. is a highly esteemed resident of Polk township, where she was born nearly seventy-three years ago. She belongs to one of the honored, old pioneer families of this section and was born in 1844, daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Blackburn) Rowland. Both parents of Mrs. Collins were natives of Simpson County, Kentucky. In early manhood Jesse Rowland came to Missouri from Kentucky. This was in the thirties. He and his family were in Carroll County Missouri at the time of his death in 1865. There

they had removed when Order No. 11 was issued. Rebecca (Blackburn) Rowland, mother of Mrs. Collins, preceded her husband into the Unknown, her death occurring in 1857 in Polk township. She is buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery.

Jesse and Rebecca (Blackburn) Rowland were the parents of ten children, only two of whom are now living: Mrs. Melinda Underwood, wife of James Underwood, died about 1890 and is buried in Lonejack cemetery; Bluford, died at the age of eighty-four years in Lonejack, his widow surviving; Medford, died in Polk township and is buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery; Henry, died in California; William, died in Polk township and is buried in Reed cemetery; Mrs. Lucinda Cave, who was accidentally shot during the battle of Lonejack, dying about three weeks later; Robert, died at the age of seventeen and is buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery; Mrs. Isabell Parker, who resides at Pleasant Hill; Mrs. Gabriella Collins, subject of this sketch; and Luther, who died at the age of seventeen years, during the war.

January 28, 1866, Dr. Robert Willis Collins a promising young physician of Pleasant Hill, and Gabriella Rowland were united in marriage. Dr. Collins was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1837. He graduated from the St. Louis Medical College and began the practice of medicine in Cass County in 1860. He enlisted in the Confederate Army as surgeon with "Fighting Joe Shelby" and served throughout the war. Dr. Collins was a close student, a careful, steady-handed surgeon, and rendered valuable service on many battlefields, during which time he performed every operation known to military surgery. He proved himself to be one of the best in the army. Dr. Collins was present at the surrender of Vicksburg. After the war he returned to Cass County to again resume his profession of medicine. For one year he was at Pleasant Hill. In 1868 he and Mrs. Collins moved to a farm in Polk township, where they resided for four years. This farm is two miles east of Mrs. Collins' present farm home. There is no man more highly esteemed in a community than the family medical practitioner and in his day there was not among all the physicians one held higher in public favor than Dr. Collins. For forty years he followed his profession. At one time he was proprietor of the Dr. Buckner Drug Store in Strasburg. A number of years previous to his death, Dr. Collins lived in retirement. Throughout a long and useful life Dr. Collins retained the love and confidence of all, and when, July 26, 1914, he departed this life, great sorrow was felt throughout the entire community.

To Dr. and Mrs. Collins were born ten children, eight of whom are now living: Laura, deceased; Mrs. Lulu Belle Rowland, residing in Colorado; Jessie, at home; William, Wichita, Kansas; Robert, deceased; Mrs. May Brierly, of Jackson County, Missouri; Charlie, manager of the lumber yard at Strasburg, Missouri; Luther, at home; Mrs. Grace Glover, residing in Salina, Kansas; and Mary, at home.

Mrs. Collins is living in her new eight-room house at Strasburg, just completed, having removed from the farm February 28, 1917. She lived on the old home place forty-five years of her life. Although past the threescore years and ten, she enjoys the best of health, which in itself is sufficient evidence of a past well lived. Mrs. Collins unquestionably deserves the high esteem she enjoys, for her life has been one of continuous, unselfish usefulness. That she has won an enviable standing was inevitable. When the Master calls and Mrs. Collins joins the doctor, whose noble helpmeet she was for forty-eight years, she will leave as a precious inheritance a good name, "which is rather to be chosen than great riches", a monument more enduring than marble.

John William Seaton, an enterprising and prosperous merchant of Strasburg, Missouri, was born in Polk township, Cass County, in 1869, the son of Hiram and Sarah A. (Kinnison) Seaton. Hiram Seaton, a Virginian, was born in 1840. From Virginia he went to Pennsylvania, where he and Sarah A. Kinnison were united in marriage. Sarah A. (Kinnison) Seaton was born near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in 1845. Hiram and Sarah Seaton immigrated to Missouri shortly after their marriage. After a few months' stay in Jackson County they came to Cass County, in the spring of 1868. Both parents have passed on, the father departing this life in February, 1873, and the mother in January, 1902. To Hiram and Sarah (Kinnison) Seaton were born three children: Elizabeth, who died in infancy; John William, subject of this sketch; and Absolom Ward, who was born in 1871 and was killed by lightning on the Long farm in 1901.

Sarah (Kinnison) Seaton, widow of Hiram Seaton, married a second time, becoming the wife of James F. Seaton, a brother of Hiram Seaton. To this union were born six children, three of whom are living: Mrs. May Lancaster, of Polk township; Mrs. Mary L. Sechrest, of Johnson County; Charles, deceased; and Pearl Bailey, deceased.

John William Seaton received his elementary education in the common schools of Cass County. He attended the State Normal School at

Warrensburg during the presidency of Professor Osborn, from 1888 until 1890. Mr. Seaton started in life as a teacher, which profession he has followed most of the time for three years. When he returned home from the State Normal he taught in the home schools. For sixteen months he worked in the Aldridge district and at the time of his appointment as postmaster, Mr. Seaton was again teaching in the home schools. He was an earnest worker, seeking faithfully to stimulate honest endeavor. It was a great loss to the teaching profession when he resigned in 1893 to become the efficient postmaster of Strasburg. He received this appointment during Cleveland's administration and served four years. In connection with the postoffice Mr. Seaton engaged in general mercantile business. For fourteen years he so ably conducted this business as to become one of the leading merchants of Cass County. In 1907, his eyes failing him, he sold out to E. M. Hurst, retaining only the implement and vehicle business. He then traveled in various states for the Emigration Department of the Rock Island Railroad. Having retained the implement and vehicle business, Mr. Seaton has been connected with the business world continuously for twenty-four years, thus making him the pioneer business man of Strasburg. His long experience has taught him the demands of the trade and he has among his customers some of the most critical and fastidious buyers in the county. The first merchant in Strasburg whom Mr. Seaton remembers, was Henry A. Stack. V. B. Cave and Charles Easly, partners, were other early pioneers in the mercantile field.

November 25, 1893, John William Seaton and Minnie Noland were married, and to this union was born one child, a daughter, Delila. Mrs. Minnie (Noland) Seaton departed this life in March, 1897. The daughter, Miss Delila, is following in the footsteps of her father, having been engaged in the teaching profession for the past three years in Cass County, and at present in Johnson County.

Mr. Seaton's second wife, Myrtle E. Williams, is a daughter of J. B. and Mollie J. Williams, of Polk township. To Mr. and Mrs. Seaton have been born three children: Crystal, who is attending high school; Milea, and John William, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Seaton have a beautiful home in Strasburg, which was erected in 1894.

In his political relations John William Seaton is a Democrat. He has long taken an active interest in the party's affairs, and has been an important factor in each campaign. To have held the office of township trustee for twenty years and to have served as township committeeman for twenty years, is conclusive evidence as to how substantial and gen-

uine his life has been, and how well founded the universal confidence reposed in him. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and through life he has had a good citizen's interest in them and has worked for their advancement. Since 1896 Mr. Seaton has served as a member of the school board almost continuously.

Mr. Seaton has been very closely allied with civic improvements in Strasburg. He has erected five brick, and two frame business buildings, which he still owns, besides several residences. He is also a stockholder of the Farmers National Bank of Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

Mr. Seaton recalls much of the early history of Strasburg. The first postoffice was established on the old stage-coach line between Warrensburg and Pleasant Hill, with James Wilmott as postmaster. The postoffice was named for him, Wilmott. The stage horses were changed at a barn on the present Rouch farm. Later the name of the office was changed to Lucas, then to Strasburg.

Mr. Seaton relates that when the railroad came and the town of Strasburg was laid out by John Flournoy, the main street was named Gamble Avenue, because gambling was the principal occupation along the street.

As this record abundantly discloses John William Seaton is pre-eminently a self-made man. He has by the force of his character and habitual practice of honesty, industry and economy attained business success. He is a man of action as well as of ability, and that he has discharged worthily the various important trusts with which he has been honored is fully demonstrated by his present position of influence.

J. H. Davis, an early settler and prominent farmer and stockman of Polk township, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Hardin County in 1845, a son of Elijah and Mary (Hastings) Davis, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents. The mother came to this country with her parents when she was thirteen years old. The Davis family came to Missouri, settling in Cass County in 1868, and in 1869 the father located on a farm, part of which was in Pleasant Hill and a part in Polk township. Here he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until his death, in 1892. Elijiah Davis and wife are the parents of the following children: William, Hardin County, Ohio; John, Phoenix, Arizona; Lydia, Hannah, Rosa, and Spear, all four of whom are deceased; and J. H., the subject of this sketch.

J. H. Davis received a good public school education and in early life taught school in Ohio. He came to Cass County in 1869, and in the winter of 1871-72 taught the Willow Branch school, now District Number 44. He recalls among his pupils who attended his school, the children of T. J. Lynch, Robert Mahaffey, Mrs. Austin, Noah Warrenstaff, Dan Ingram, and a Mr. Weldon. This was considered a good school district at that time and considerably in advance of many other districts for the reason that it had a frame school house. Mr. Davis farmed rented land here for about two years, and in 1874 bought one hundred sixty acres of land from Henry Cordell at ten dollars per acre, and since that time has been negaged in farming and stock raising. His place is now well improved, with a good orchard and substantial farm buildings. He is also a successful bee-keeper, and now has on hand fifty-six stands, from which he took four thousand pounds of honey during the past season. Mr. Davis is an expert bee man and knows all about the various raw materials from which bees make honey. He is a recognized authority on the quality and flavor of honey.

In 1871 Mr. Davis was married to Cornelia Myers, of Pleasant Hill. She is a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Myers, who came to Cass County from Ohio in 1867. Both are now deceased. The mother died in 1871 and the father passed away in 1883. Their remains are buried in the Staley Cemetery.

To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born six children, as follows: Harry, a farmer, who is an extensive wheat grower at Kingman County Kansas; James Addison, who was educated for the law, and after being admitted to the bar enlisted in the United States Army during the Spanish-American War, and died, after returning home, at the age of twenty-five years; Daisy, who married William Sloan, and resides in Polk township; Charles S., real estate dealer, Kansas City, Missouri; Roy O., assistant cashier of the Farmers Bank of Strasburg, Missouri; and Ora C., a farmer, Kingman County, Kansas. There are eight grandchildren in the Davis family.

Mr. Davis has always had a liking for the cattle business and has met with unusual success in that field of endeavor. Although now seventy-one years old, he takes care of fifty-five head of cattle. Mrs. Davis is also active for one of her years, and does her own household work unassisted.

Mr. Davis is a great reader and has ever been a close student of men and events. Speaking of the progress of the times he observes that

the progress of the last century may be classified according to the stages of the development of the mode of transportation, and he divides that development into six epochs ranging from the old Lynch-pin wagon, of years ago, to the automobile of today. He is a level-headed business man and one of the substantial citizens of this county.

Horace K. Templeton, a worthy member of a widely known southern family, and a representative of a fine, old clan of pioneers, was born in Johnson County in 1857, son of W. E. and Kitty E (Alexander) Templeton, natives of Alabama. W. E. Templeton was born in Alabama in 1832, and Kitty E. Alexander in 1835. They immigrated to Johnson County, Missouri, in 1853, and settled on the Alexander farm. W. E. and Kitty (Alexander) Templeton were the parents of three children: Silas A., of Polk township; Horace K., subject of this review; and Mary E., who died at the age of nineteen. W. E. Templeton and wife, parents of Horace K., resided in Johnson County throughout the war. They moved to the David Revis farm when Mr. Revis left Johnson County because of Order No. 11. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton lost at this time all the stock they had. In 1868 the Templetons moved to the farm now owned by the son, Horace K., which has ever since been the "old home place". W. E. Templeton purchased this place for eleven dollars per acre. Here he died, in 1881. His widow was later married to James Chinn. After Mr. Chinn's demise, Mrs. Chinn and M. L. McCaslin were united in marriage. Mrs. McCaslin is now eighty-one years of age. She recalls the battle of Lonejack, in 1862, the guns of which she plainly heard. She and her parents lived in a log cabin until 1862. They did their trading at Old Rose Hill, the one merchant of the place being a Mr. Baker. There was another store, just east of Hadsell, operated by Brakely Hornsby. Those were "times that tried men's souls".

Horace K. Templeton received his education in the Liberty School of Cass County. He was reared a farmer and since becoming of age has followed that occupation in Polk township, his present home. He owns the farm which his father bought in 1868.

In 1883 Horace K. Templeton and Sarah J. Atchison were united in marriage. Mrs. Templeton is the daughter of Thomas and Minerva Atchison, of Johnson County. Mr. and Mrs. Atchison came to Johnson County in 1881, and both have gone into the Great Hereafter. Both are at rest in Kingsville Cemetery, Johnson County. To Horace K. and Sarah (Atchison) Templeton have been born the following children: Harvey H., who

married Nannie Morris, and resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Anna L., at home; and Ralph C., at home.

The Templeton place is well located on the county line, between Johnson and Cass Counties. Mr. Templeton is interested in general farming and stock raising, but at present particularly in the dairy business. His excellent dairy barn was built in 1913, 32x24 feet in dimension, having a shed, concrete floor and room for eighteen dairy cows. He erected a concrete silo, 14x30 feet, in 1914, and in every way is well equipped to handle business on an extensive scale. Mr. Templeton keeps only Jersey cattle, which breed he considers by far the best for his purposes. The milk is separated in the Templeton dairy, which is a model for neatness and cleanliness, and the cream shipped.

Mr. and Mrs. Templeton are highly esteemed throughout the community where they have lived for so many years. Mr. Templeton is a man of genial disposition, fair and honorable in all his dealings and is numbered among Cass County's best citizens.

James A. Roush, one of Cass County's best citizens and a progressive agriculturist, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, in 1867, son of Henry M. and Martha E. (Foutz) Roush. Henry M. Roush was a native of Ohio. From Ohio he migrated into Illinois, and in 1869 settled in Vernon County. Here he remained until 1880, when he came to Strasburg, Cass County, locating upon a farm. In 1901 Henry M. Roush was called home. At the time of his death he was residing in Strasburg. Martha E. (Foutz) Roush is a native of Illinois, and at present a highly-respected resident of Strasburg. Henry M. and Martha E. (Foutz) Roush were the parents of four children: Calvin, who died in Vernon County; Mrs. Carrie M. Powell, of Strasburg, Missouri; Charles W., Wingate, Missouri; and James A., subject of this review.

James A. Roush received a good education in the common schools of Cass County, and upon attaining manhood, attended the State Normal at Warrensburg from 1883 until 1885. Mr. Roush was reared on a farm and has always followed the vocation of farming, becoming a thorough, practical agriculturist. Early in life he developed a fondness for study and has ever been a diligent student and almost constant reader.

December 5, 1888, James A. Roush and Rachel Ada West were united in marriage in Strasburg. This union has been blessed with five children: H. H., motorman, with the Metropolitan Railway of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Jessie Henley, a daughter, Nevada; H. M., conductor,

with the Metropolitan Railway, Kansas City, Missouri; Ward, who is farming on the home place; and B. A., who is also farming the home place. All four sons are not only fine types of physical manhood, but capable, alert, young men of great promise. All have received exceptional educational advantages, each having attended the Warrensburg State Normal, of which institution Mrs. Jessie Henley is also a graduate. At college the boys took active parts in all student affairs and manifested a great interest in all forms of athletics. They were all members of football teams, of the orchestra, and of the college band. Warrensburg has never forgotten that Polk township, Cass County, has produced some real "live wires".

By industry and good management Mr. Roush has been very successful in life, and is now owner of one hundred sixty acres of good land in Cass County, the home farm, which he purchased from Dr. Buckner, in 1880. Mr. Roush has lived upon this place practically all his life. Mrs. Roush has kept abreast of the times in every way and has been unusually successful in the poultry business. About 1906 she began raising exclusively pure-bred poultry, starting with Brown Leghorns and changing gradually to Single Comb White Leghorns. At the time of this writing she has about five hundred cockerels and hens. For the past five years Mrs. Roush has been showing exhibits of her fine stock at the various county shows, showing at Warrensburg, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915; Lamar, 1914; Lees Summit, 1914; Columbia, 1915, 1916; Harrisonville, 1915, 1916; Windsor, 1916; Odessa, 1915; Concordia, 1916; Nevada, Missouri, 1916; and Butler, 1916. Her fowls have taken many first prizes. In 1916, at Concordia, she received twenty-four out of the twenty-six ribbons offered, an unusual record, and she has yet to lose the blue ribbon on eggs. She has equipped herself with good, scientific training, taking a course in poultry breeding. Mrs. Roush holds a diploma from the American School of Poultry Husbandry of Moutain Grove, Missouri. This school is now located in Leavenworth, Kansas. From this it will be observed that Mrs. Roush is not an iota behind her husband and sons in energy, ability and progressiveness, and Mr. Roush feels a just pride in his wife's attainments.

James Roush and sons have but recently commenced raising registered, big bone, spotted Poland China hogs. They have just received the first two sows from E. J. Yoder. Although a new undertaking, there is no reason why, apparently, that it should not be a successful one. If it

can be made so the Roush family will do it, and add another venture to their already long list of successes.

Mrs. Roush has in her possession a most interesting heirloom, a work of art of more than a century ago. It is a nine-pound bedspread, handwoven in blue and white, with embroidered Masonic emblems. Mrs. Roush inherited this priceless relic of the long ago, the careful work of a grandmother in days long past, from her mother.

William H. West, father of Mrs. Roush, makes his home with his daughter. He was born in Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, September 24, 1839, son of Samuel and Rachel (Crawford) West. Samuel West, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, was born in 1808. Rachel (Crawford) West was a native of Pennsylvania.

In the fall of '61 Mr. West enlisted in Ohio, Company G, Forty-third Infantry, and re-enlisted in the fall of '63. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. West took an active part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, and Corinth, and was with General Sherman at Vicksburg and on his famous march to the sea. Three times he, Mr. West, was wounded in battle—in Tennessee, in a skirmish in South Carolina, and at Corinth, Mississippi. Twice in battle was his canteen shot off. As a soldier, William West acted his part nobly and well, and aided mightily in upholding the cause of the government.

Mr. West first came to Missouri in the spring of 1862, but it was not until after the close of the war, in 1868, that he came to Cass County to make his home. Just after the war he had married Amanda Reynolds, in 1866. Mr. West purchased eighty acres of prairie land, two miles northeast of Strasburg, paying ten dollars per acre, later adding twenty acres more. This was the West home until 1894. In 1896 his faithful wife and the loving mother of all his children, was called away. To William H. and Amanda (Reynolds) West were born eleven children: one babe died in infancy; Elizabeth, died at the age of two years; Mollie, died in 1915; Ora, died in December, 1914; Mrs. Rachel R. Roush, wife of the subject of this review; Samuel, of Polk township; Mrs. Rose Croke, of Polk township; James, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Ella Kennedy, Kansas City, Missouri; Ben, Pasadena, California; and Mrs. Jennie Croke, of Strasburg, Missouri. Amanda (Reynolds) West is at rest in Strasburg Cemetery. In February, 1898, William H. West and Mrs. Eliza Cook, a widow, were united in marriage. Mrs. West departed this life in August, 1915.

Having been a resident of the county so many years, Mr. West has

observed the many changes connected with its growth. He recalls that for many years prior to the war a post office by the name of Crawford Forks was in the house now owned by James A. Roush, with Mr. Crawford as postmaster. This was prior to the establishment of the Lucas post office, now Strasburg. The Roush home was built in 1836, the frame work from trees which grew on the place. It originally had two fireplaces, but has recently been remodeled. During the Civil War a trench was made by the soldiers across one corner of the yard, traces of which can still be seen. The first building upon the place was erected in 1834, 16x16 feet in dimensions. It is still standing and is used as a corncrib. The frame and siding are of walnut and oak. Twenty years ago the clapboard roof was removed and shingles put on.

Mr. and Mrs. Roush have always taken an active interest in the advancement of Cass County, and any enterprise having that object in view has their heartiest support. They have reared their children to honorable and respectable stations in life, and their sons are worthy young men. Mrs. Roush is a lady of fine intellect and great energy, and never fails in anything she undertakes. Her splendid family is ample proof of her success as a homemaker. No family is held in higher esteem in Cass County than the Roush family.

A. J. Sharp, owner and proprietor of the A. J. Sharp & Company's foundry and machine shop, is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of Harrisonville. He conducts a well equipped general foundry and machine shop which is one of the important industrial institutions of the city. This business was established in 1883 under the firm name of A. J. Sharp & Bro., and various members of the Sharp family have been interested in the business since its organization and A. J. has been identified with it from the beginning and since 1911 has been the sole owner and proprietor.

A. J. Sharp was born in McLean County, Illinois, in 1853 and is a son of David and Susanna (Joder) Sharp, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. In 1867 the Sharp family came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled on a farm southwest of East Lynne. The father was engaged in farming most of his life. He died April 15, 1916, age ninety years and six months. His wife died in 1894. They were the parents of the following children: I. M. Sharp; A. J., the subject of this sketch; Emma Gertrude; and Iddo.

Mr. Sharp attended the public schools of Illinois and Missouri and after receiving a good common school education entered the University of

A. J. SHARP AND FAMILY.
Left to right: Mary M. Sharp, A. J. Sharp, A. Morris Sharp, Elizabeth J. Sharp.

Illinois at Champaign, Illinois, where he took the civil and mechanical engineering course and was graduated in the class of 1882. He then entered the employ of the Memphis Railroad Company at Kansas City as draftsman. One year later he resigned from that position to become a member of the firm of A. J. Sharp & Bro. at Harrisonville as above stated.

On October 4, 1888, Mr. Sharp was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Jane Wright, a native of Ohio, who came from that state to Cass County, Missouri, with her parents and located in Index township. She died in 1892. In 1905 Mr. Sharp was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Wright, a sister of his first wife, and three children were born to this union as follows: A. Morris graduated from the Harrisonville High School in the class of 1914, now resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Elizabeth Josephine and Mary, students in the Harrisonville High School, the former a member of the junior and the latter of the sophomore class.

Mr. Sharp is a republican and since attaining his majority he has taken a keen interest in political affairs. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and belongs to the Christian Church. He is an enterprising and public spirited citizen and also stands ready and willing to support any worthy enterprise which has for its object the betterment of the community.

T. A. Washington, the well-known pharmacist of the Garden City Drug Company, comes of Revolutionary stock. He was born in 1856 in Virginia, the oldest state in the Union, the home of so many of our presidents, and has inherited all the patriotic pride of that splendid commonwealth. He is the son of Daniel B. and Lucy Anna Washington, both natives of Virginia. Daniel B. Washington was born in 1816 and died in January, 1887. Lucy Anna Washington was born in 1813 and died in 1883. Both parents were residents of Index, at the time of their death and are there buried. Daniel B. and Lucy Anna Washington were the parents of the following children, who are living: Thornton A., subject of this review; Kate T., Garden City, Missouri; Marian W., Garden City, Missouri; and Mrs. Betty W. Craig, of Buffalo, West Virginia.

T. A. Washington came to Missouri in 1858 with his father who settled in Johnson County. In 1874 Daniel B. Washington, father of the subject of this review, moved to Cass County, locating near Index. At this time T. A. Washington was eighteen years of age. Since 1874 he has made his home either near or in Garden City. For several years Mr. Washington operated a general store with a drug department at Index.

By strict integrity in all business transactions and kind, genial manners, the young druggist favorably impressed the community and his mercantile venture was a marked success. For five years Mr. Washington was the efficient postmaster of Index. In 1903 he left Index to take charge of a drug store in Garden City for Doctor Ellis. In 1914 he worked as clerk for J. F. Suffecool and Doctor Ellis. Mr. Suffecool later purchased Doctor Ellis' interest and was in turn bought out by Mr. Macrae. Since 1880, T. A. Washington has been engaged in the drug business and for thirty-four years has been a registered pharmacist. In 1883 he was first examined by the State Pharmacy Board, of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1914 Mr. Washington again went before the board, the examination being made necessary by a change in the law.

No one in the state of Missouri can boast of better antecedents than Thornton A. Washington. He is a direct descendant of Samuel Washington, an own brother of the celebrated General George Washington. The genealogy of the family is as follows: Thornton was the first son of Samuel; John T. A., the first son of Thornton; Daniel B., the first son of John T. A.; and Thornton A., the first son of Daniel B. Had George Washington been crowned king, Thornton A. would have been in line for a crown. But George Washington wasn't crowned king—such is the irony of fate. However, we doubt very much if the noted general himself could have made as splendid a pharmacist as Thornton A. Washington. There is none better in the state.

George A. Dunn, of the firm of Dunn and Bailey, leading grocers of Harrisonville, is a former county clerk of Cass County. He belongs to a pioneer family of this section. Mr. Dunn was born in Brown County, Illinois, where his parents were residing after having left Cass County when Order No. 11 was issued. He is a son of Absalom and Nannie (Powell) Dunn, both natives of Madison County, Kentucky. The father was born in 1828 and came to Cass County in 1856, settling near Pleasant Hill. In 1869 the family located in Index township about a mile from Gunn City. He was a juror at the coroner's inquest when members of the county court were killed at that place. He died in 1904 in Index township at the home of his son, John A. Dunn.

George A. Dunn is one of a family of five children born to his parents as follows: Mrs. Mary Keys, deceased; James L., Higgins, Texas; John A., farmer, near Harrisonville; Mrs. Nannie B. McDonald, Liscomb, Texas; and George A., the subject of this sketch. George A. Dunn was

reared in Cass County and educated in the public schools. He was engaged in farming in Index township until he was elected county clerk in 1898. January 1, 1899 he moved to Harrisonville and assumed the duties of that office. He was re-elected in 1902, serving eight years in all. At the expiration of his term of service he engaged in the grocery business in partnership with Perry Bailey, under the firm name of Dunn & Bailey. Since that time they have conducted a first class grocery store in Harrisonville.

Mr. Dunn was married September 2, 1889, to Miss Mattie V. Hunter, a daughter of H. A. Hunter, formerly of Gunn City and now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have no children. Mr. Dunn is a member of the Masonic Lodge, The Modern Woodmen of America and Woodmen of the World, and one of Cass County's representative business men. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the M. E. Church, South, of Harrisonville, Missouri.

George Wildeboor, who has been prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of Cass County for over half a century, is a native of the Netherlands. He was born in 1835, a son of Klaas and Rickelty Wildeboor, both natives of the Netherlands. They were the parents of the following children: Klaas, who resides at Pueblo, Colorado, where he has been prominent in a political way for several years, having served as mayor of that city and sheriff of the county, and has also been a member of the Colorado Legislature; George, the subject of this sketch; Marinus, who died at Garden City; Jacob, who also died at Garden City; Ellen, who married Peter Vyn, and died at the age of twenty-four, two daughters, who died in Michigan; and Mary, who married Frederick Erdman, and is now deceased. The father died in his native land, and the mother came to America with her family of children when George, the subject of this sketch, was seven years old. They located in Michigan, where George Wildeboor received his education. When seventeen years old he began teaching school. From Michigan he went to Illinois, where he was when the Civil War broke out. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Seventieth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service at Springfield, Illinois. He served as first lieutenant of his company and frequently commanded the company during his military career. At the close of his term of service he was mustered out at Alton, Illinois.

In 1866 Mr. Wildeboor came to Missouri and first located at Pleasant

Hill. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar and is the oldest member of the Cass County bar. Mr. Wildeboor was engaged in contracting and building in Harrisonville for a number of years, when he went to East Lynne and engaged in the lumber business. Later he sold out his East Lynne business and returned to Harrisonville, where he again engaged in contracting and building. During the course of his career he erected some of the most important buildings of Harrisonville, among which are the Hotel Harrisonville, the Kunze building, Deacon Brothers' building, Schnell building, Bank of Harrisonville building, Wooldridge building, and a great many of the best residences in Harrisonville. He also superintended the construction of the new County Home.

Mr. Wildeboor owns two valuable farms in Index township and considerable property in Garden City. He has done considerable building at that place. Mr. Wildeboor is one of Cass County's most substantial citizens. By his industry, honesty, and integrity he has won a place among the best citizens of Cass County, and for these virtues will long be remembered.

Charles S. Stevens, cashier of the Farmers Bank of Garden City, is a native of Ohio. He was born at Solon in 1867, son of Alfred and Amelia C. (Smith) Stevens, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of New York.

Alfred Stevens came with his family to Cass County in 1872. He had purchased one hundred sixty acres of land two years before bringing his family here. He engaged in farming and stock raising and for a number of years was extensively engaged in the manufacture of sorghum. Mr. Stevens has had a very successful career and still resides on his old place in Dayton township at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife died in 1913. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are living, as follows: W. A., farmer and stockman, near Garden City; A. M., a merchant at Clinton, Missouri, and an extensive land owner in Cass County; and Charles S., the subject of this sketch.

Charles S. Stevens was educated in the public schools of Cass County and spent his boyhood days on the home farm. He followed farming as his occupation until he was twenty-seven years old, when he became manager of the Garden City Creamery. Later he engaged in farming again, which vocation he followed until May 1902, when he accepted the cashiership of the Farmers Bank of Garden City, a position which he has

since held. This bank is one of the substantial banking institutions of Cass County and has done business for a quarter of a century. It was organized in June 1892, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars, and its first officers were: Alfred Stevens, president; George W. Main, vice president; J. C. Flook, cashier; D. T. Clements, assistant cashier; R. O'Bannon, secretary; and the first board of directors were: D. T. Clements, E. Decker, J. H. McCulloh, R. O'Bannon, George W. Main, Alfred Stevens, and J. C. Flook. The present capital stock of the bank remains the same and they now have a certified surplus of fifteen thousand dollars and carry deposits of about eighty thousand dollars.

The present officers are A. W. Wilhite, president; W. A. Stevens, vice president; Charles S. Stevens, cashier; George S. Breed, assistant cashier; T. G. Wilhite, secretary; and in addition to the above named officers, D. L. Clark and Jesse Elliott are members of the board of directors.

Mr. Stevens was married in 1892 to Miss Jessie C. Logue, of Adrian, Missouri. She is a daughter of Joseph and Safronia (Kincaid) Logue, who now reside in Garden City. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have been born two children: Earl A., Kansas City, Missouri, in the employ of the New England National Bank, married Mildred McDonough, of that city; Charles Ernest, married Gladys Ellis, of Garden City, and is in the employ of Swift and Company at Kansas City.

Mr. Stevens has had an extensive experience in the intricate field of finance, and is considered one of the best business men in Cass County on the subject of banking. He is conservative enough to safe-guard the various interests for which he is responsible, and at the same time progressive enough to keep pace with the rapidly-developing commercial world.

George N. Powell, a prominent farmer of Polk township, is a native of Illinois. He was born about sixteen miles north of Galesburg. He is a son of Warner T. and Annie A. (Wightman) Powell, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Canada. The Powell family came to Missouri in 1866, locating in Vernon County, near Moundville, where the parents still reside. The father is eighty-seven years old and the mother is eighty-three. George N. Powell's grandmother, Annie Wightman, died in Carroll County at the age of one hundred two years.

George N. Powell was one of a family of five children, as follows:

Josephine F., who married Henry F. Jones, and died at Hartshorn, Oklahoma, December 24, 1915; George N., whose name introduces this sketch; Charles W., Hartshorn, Oklahoma; Henry H., Kansas City, Missouri; and Ora E., married Dr. Bolten, Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Powell was reared to manhood and educated in Moundville, Missouri. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years old, when he began farming in Vernon County, and two years later, or in 1883, came to Cass County, reaching here January 20th. He bought eighty acres of land, three-fourths of a mile south of Strasburg, which were unimproved, paying twenty-five dollars an acre. He has added to his original purchase as opportunities have presented themselves, and now owns a fine farm of two hundred forty acres. His place is well improved, with a splendid residence and two conveniently-arranged and substantially-built barns. His place presents an attractive and well-kept appearance, which furnishes mute testimony of the thrift and enterprise of Mr. Powell.

April 13, 1881, Mr. Powell was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Roush, of Strasburg. She is a daughter of H. M. and M. E. Roush, of Strasburg. The Roush family came to Strasburg in 1880 from Vernon County, Missouri. The father died in 1900 and the mother now resides in Strasburg. Mrs. Powell was one of the family of three children born to her parents, the other two being as follows: Charles W., who lives near Wingate, Missouri; and J. A., who occupies the old Roush homestead in Polk township. To Mr. and Mrs. Powell have been born four children, as follows. A. W., who married Lydia Hurt, and lives one mile south of Strasburg; Mabel, who married Dr. Beckman, Strasburg; Mamie, who married Samuel Thompson, Kansas City, Missouri, who was accidentally killed by a falling scaffold at that place, February 6, 1917, leaving his widow and one son and daughter, Frances Powell Thompson and Marion Yankee Thompson; and Lela, who married Charles Gibson, Kingsville, Missouri.

The Powell family were very early settlers in Vernon County. That section of the state was sparsely settled at that time. There were only three houses in the vicinity of Nevada, Missouri. Colonel Pitcher conducted a small store there. Most of the settlements in Vernon County were along the streams, keeping close to the timber, as was the custom in the early days for many good and sufficient reasons. The settlers in that locality hauled most of their supplies from Pleasant Hill, and a trip there and back usually required about five days. Flour was fifteen dol-

lars per hundred and other necessities in proportion, but in a short time a mill was built at Ft. Scott, Kansas, which was more accessible to the early settlers of Vernon County.

Mr. Powell is not only a successful farmer, but is also interested in the Farmers National Bank of Pleasant Hill. He is a member of the board of directors of that institution. He takes a commendable interest in local affairs, and in 1891 was elected assessor of Polk township. After having served one year, Mr. Powell resigned that office. He is one of Cass County's representative citizens.

F. J. Brooker, manager of the Farmers Lumber and Supply Company of Garden City, is one of Cass County's most efficient business men. He was born in Iowa in 1854, son of Jacob F. Brooker, a native of Germany. When Jacob F. Brooker was four years of age he immigrated with his father Jacob F. Brooker, Sr., to America. The Brookers located temporarily in Ohio. In 1846 they moved to Iowa.

In 1877, when F. J. Brooker was twenty-three years of age, he and his parents migrated from Iowa to Butler county, Kansas. In Butler county F. J. Brooker and Miss N. F. Brooks of Leon, Kansas, were married. Mr. and Mrs. Brooker are the parents of five children: two babes died in infancy; Marvin, at home; Blanche, at home; and John, clerk in the Claude Smith store of Dayton.

F. J. Brooker moved to Vernon County, Missouri, in 1888, from Butler County, Kansas, locating near Walker, Missouri. Thence he came in 1909 to Cass County. Mr. Brooker was one of the first stockholders of the Farmers Lumber and Supply Company, which was organized in November, 1911. Ira Whitman, manager of the Farmers Supply Company of Adrian, was organizer. The Farmers Lumber and Supply Company started with about one hundred members and a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. The business of the company is conducted under the skillful management of F. J. Brooker, the company's first and only manager. The first officers of the Farmers Lumber and Supply Company were: A. J. Hayden, president; Martin Ziegler, secretary; D. H. Kirk, treasurer; Jacob Smith and Joe Schertz, directors. The present officers are: A. J. Hayden, president; George Walker, secretary; D. H. Kirk, treasurer; Jacob Smith and William Blair, directors.

The ground occupied by the company is 150 x 125 feet, near the depot and they carry a stock of lumber, brick, cement and some hardware. From the first the company has been a great success, a regulator of prices. Much

of this success has been undoubtedly due to the careful, economical management of F. J. Brooker. Although Mr. Brooker has not long been a resident of Cass County he has established an enviable reputation for being honorable and upright in all his dealings and is classed among the county's best men.

J. L. Kauffman, the capable proprietor of the City Light plant at Garden City, has long been recognized as one of Cass County's leading citizens. Mr. Kauffman was born in Pennsylvania in 1864, son of Stephen and Mary (King) Kauffman. Stephen Kauffman was a native of Pennsylvania. When J. L. Kauffman was three years of age he came to Cass County with his parents, who located upon a farm six miles northwest of what is now Garden City. To Stephen and Mary (King) Kauffman were born eight children, six of whom are now living: Frank, who resides one mile east and one mile south of Daugherty; David, Minot, North Dakota; Sarah, wife of I. Z. Yoder, residing near Daugherty; Ida, wife of Ben Martin, Minot, North Dakota; Mollie, wife of Jonah King, Garden City; and J. L., subject of this review. Both Stephen and Mary Kauffman have been called home. When the last call came, they were on the farm which had been their home since coming to Cass County.

J. L. Kauffman received a good education in the schools of Cass County, and early evinced a fondness for study, which in later years has proven a boon to him. He is a persistent reader and keen observer and in a great measure has been his own teacher. Mr. Kauffman lived the life of the average lad on the farm, remaining at home assisting his father in the various farm duties until he was twenty-three years of age. At that time he entered the business world, assisting A. J. Sharp and Brothers, of Harrisonville. He remained with this firm for three years. Mr. Kauffman has always been a worker, and the industrious habits and persevering energy of the young man aroused much interest and respect. When twenty-six years of age J. L. Kauffman came to Garden City and opened a general repair shop, later adding a foundry. Here, too, he was married.

In 1890 J. L. Kauffman and Emma Helmuth, daughter of J. S. and Katy (Oesch) Helmuth, of Garden City, were united in marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman have been born five children: Mrs. Pearl Schrock, residing northeast of Garden City; Roy, who married Amanda Miller, and resides in Garden City; Sadie, at home; Clarence, at home;

and Beulah, at home. The Kauffman home is a beautiful residence, pleasantly located in the suburbs of Garden City.

Mr. Kauffman had long been very much interested in electrical work and in the evenings after his labor for the day was ended, he read constantly and studied persistently. As the result of his assiduous labors he gave Garden City her first and only electric light plant, in 1913. The building, which is 25x70 feet in dimensions, was not erected until July, 1915. The plant consists of two twenty-five and one fifteen horse-power coal-oil engines, one thirty-five kilowatt and twenty kilowatt Westinghouse dynamos. Mr. Kauffman has a twenty-year franchise and a ten-year street lighting contract. His plant has always given good service. It has been shut down but one hour and a half in service at one time since starting, and Mr. Kauffman at the present writing has one hundred forty-five well pleased customers. In addition to the plant at Garden City, he sells and installs electric light plants for farms. This work he began two years ago.

For twenty-seven years J. L. Kauffman has been actively identified with the business interests of Garden City. He is widely known in this section of the country, and universally respected. He is a genial, upright, industrious man, and has gained the confidence and esteem of all.

J. Richard Macrae, the popular, young proprietor of the Garden City Drug Company, is a representative of a fine old Scotch family. He was born near Garden City, Missouri, in 1894, son of James R. and Susan Amelia Macrae. James R. Macrae, son of John and Hannah (Tomlin) Macrae, the former a native of Fairfax County, Virginia, was born on his father's farm in 1856 amid the picturesque scenery of Virginia, in Fauquier County, twenty-five miles east of the Blue Ridge mountains. John and Hannah (Tomlin) Macrae were the parents of seven children: Mrs. Amelia Westwood, deceased; Stephen Tomlin, residing on the home place in Virginia; Mrs. Ann Edwenes, deceased; J. R., father of the subject of this review; Sarah, died at the age of five years; Mary Eliza, Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. Susan Blackmore, Washington, D. C.

J. R. Macrae received his early education in the common schools of Virginia. He remembers, as a lad, hearing the cannon of the battle of Bull Run. Until he was eighteen years of age Mr. Macrae remained with his parents, aiding in the labor of the farm. In 1884 Mr. Macrae came from Virginia to Cass County, Missouri, and spent his first season in the west working for Jacob Flook. The second season he rented a farm near

Dayton of Mrs. Terrett, upon which he lived for eight years. From the Terrett farm he moved to the Jene Nilson place where he remained four years and thence to the Thad Hutton farm upon which he lived three years. In May, 1899, Mr. Macrae purchased forty acres adjoining Garden City and later added forty acres on the east, his present home.

All the improvements on his farm J. R. Macrae himself has placed there. In 1899 his handsome two-story residence was erected and two well built, commodious barns, one for stock and hay, 35 x 50 feet, the other for grain, hay and stock, 50 x 76 feet. There are many other buildings on this well-kept place including a corn crib and implement building 44 x 16 feet, and a hen house, 10 x 60 feet, with a capacity of one hundred twenty-five hens. Mr. Macrae is interested both in farming and stock raising. He is a firm believer in Red Durocs, but does have some registered stock. He varies his stock. For several years he fed a large number of cattle. Mr. Macrae feeds all the grain and hay he raises.

In 1899 J. R. Macrae showed that his good Scotch ingenuity was not dormant by literally constructing a pond from which he can pipe water to any part of his farm. Mr. Macrae made this pond on a rise between the house and barn at a depth of ten to twelve feet. The excavation was scraped out 60 x 100 feet, thirty-five to forty feet from bank to bank. He has piped the water to the feed lots. The pond is fenced so no stock can get into it. It has proven a great success, has never been dry but holds water like a jug. In bee culture Mr. Macrae also takes a keen interest. At the time of this writing he has fifteen stands of bees. Last years, with eleven, twelve hundred pounds of honey were produced. William Cox, of Dayton, has charge of the bees and to him is given the credit for the big production.

The Macrae farm is inclósed by a four foot web fence having two barbs on top. The cross fences are of like material. The stock lots are fenced with shellbark hickory boards and hedge posts. All are strong and secure and greatly add to the appearance of the place. There is not a better kept, neater farm in Cass County, than that of J. R. Macrae.

In September, 1889, J. R. Macrae and Susan Amelia Macrae, of Sedalia, Missouri, were united in marriage. Susan Amelia Macrae is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and there spent her girlhood and was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Macrae are the parents of two children: J. Richard, druggist, of Garden City, Missouri; and Hannah Sheldema, a teacher in the schools of Garden City.

J. Richard Macrae has had exceptional educational opportunities. He

attended the schools of Garden City and is a graduate of high school. He spent more than a year in Central College, Fayette, Missouri. The young man's first venture in the business world was operating a cafe in Fayette. Six months later he purchased in August, 1914, the drug store in Garden City then owned by J. F. Suffecool. At that time the store was located in the Suffecool building but in January, 1917, it was moved to the present location on upper Main street. This drug store is one of the finest in the county. It carries an attractive, up-to-date and complete line of drugs and medicines and does a large prescription business. T. A. Washington, a registered pharmacist with a record of over forty years and one of the best informed men in his line in the state, has charge of the prescription business. The trade has been constantly increasing, and deservedly for young Macrae, like his father before him, possesses all the many excellencies of Scotch character, is honorable and upright in all his dealings and most worthy of confidence and esteem.

George B. Anderson, the present efficient postmaster of Garden City, has been identified with the development of that town since its beginning. He is a native of Michigan, born in Jackson County, February 20, 1863, a son of John S. and Rose A. (Boals) Anderson, natives of New York. They were the parents of six children of whom George B., the subject of this sketch, is the oldest. The others are as follows: William R., Glendora, California; John F. Skagway, Alaska; Mrs. Louisa H. Conover, Seattle, Washington; Sam B., Wichita, Kansas; and Hamilton S., who was accidentally killed in 1888 by the discharge of an anvil at a ratification celebration, at Garden City, Missouri.

George B. Anderson received his education in the public schools of Jackson County, Michigan. In 1881 he came to Cass County with his parents. His father bought three hundred twenty acres of land from James M. Allison, where Garden City now stands. Four years after coming here John S. Anderson and George Nettleton laid out the town site of Garden City. This was in the fall of 1884. The original town site contained one hundred twenty acres. B. R. Tompkins opened the first store on the town site which was followed shortly afterwards by the grocery store of Kelley and Hutton. Dr. Dempsey had the first drug store. J. S. Halcomb later opened a drug store. L. W. Burdett had the first furniture store. McBride Brothers later opened a grocery store and Ferrell and Kimberlin had the first hardware store.

Mr. Anderson is a Democrat and has taken an active part in the

political affairs of Cass County and the state. He has been assessor of Index township, city clerk of Garden City and for five years was a guard at the state prison at Jefferson City. July 21, 1916 he was appointed postmaster of Garden City.

Mr. Anderson was married May 3, 1885, to Miss Mary F. Wildeboor, a daughter of M. Wildeboor, who is now deceased. Mrs. Anderson was born in Green County, Illinois, October 29, 1865. Her parents came to Cass County when she was one year old. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson was the first marriage ceremony to take place in the new town of Garden City. They have an adopted daughter, Lydia, a junior in the Garden City High School.

Mr. Anderson is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Anderson has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, south, for the past seven years and also a member of the board of trustees. Mrs. Anderson has been a teacher of a Sunday school class for the years past and both have been members of this church for the past thirty years. John S. Anderson was a member of the board of trustees of this church when it was first organized here.

William J. Boals, a prominent farmer and stockman and early settler in Cass County, is a native of New York, born in 1843. He is a son of William C. and Agnes (Geddes) Boals. The father was a native of County Down, Ireland. He was a descendant of an ancient and honorable family that was driven out of Scotland to the north of Ireland over six hundred years ago on account of religious persecutions. They were Presbyterians. A great-great-great-uncle of William Boals, Thomas Boals, emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary War and his descendants are scattered through Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Boalstown, Pennsylvania, was named in his honor. William C. Boals died in Cass County, November 7, 1869, and his wife died here in February, 1888. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Robert, deceased; John G., deceased; Mrs. Mary Ann Madison, died at El Dorado Springs, Missouri, in 1916; Mrs. Nancy Hoag died in Springfield, Illinois; Samuel C., whose address is unknown; Jane I., Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Rose Anderson, Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Louisa Wright, deceased; and William J., the subject of this sketch.

William J. Boals removed with his parents from New York to Jackson County, Michigan, in 1845, when he was about two years old. The

family remained in that state until 1869, when they came to Cass County, Missouri. William J. and John G. bought one hundred sixty acres of raw prairie land for twelve dollars and fifty cents per acre. William still resides on this place. He has added more land and now owns two hundred eighty-five acres. He has successfully carried on farming and stock raising. He is a successful farmer and for years has carried out the scheme of systematic rotation of crops which he contends is the most logical method of soil conservation. The results which he has obtained bear out the correctness of his theory. He is a successful wheat grower and has been equally successful in raising other grain. The Boals home on the farm presents a well kept and prosperous appearance. The farm residence was built in 1904, and the place is well equipped with suitable barns and sheds. In fact the Boals farm is equipped with three distinct sets of improvements.

Mr. Boals was married in 1883 to Miss Lucy Stair of Eight Mile, a daughter of Alfred and Rebecca Stair, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Boals have been born the following children: Agnes, who resides at home; Ina, who departed this life at the age of eleven years; Pet May, attending school; Frank B. and Zarah, students in the high school; John S., who was accidentally killed at the age of nineteen by falling on a pitchfork handle; and William J. John S. was a brilliant young man and his untimely death was sadly felt not only by his immediate family but by a broad circle of acquaintances. He was graduated from the Garden City High School at the age of seventeen and was also a graduate of the State Normal School at Warrensburg. He received distinction as a student during his educational career. John S. Boals was the leader in the interstate debate between Missouri and Kansas in May, 1914, in which Missouri won. Another son, William J., met with an untimely death about three months after the death of his brother, John S., to whom he was very much attached.

Mr. Boals is one of the substantial men of Cass County and has always measured up to the requirements of good citizenship.

James William Sexton, the capable, efficient young editor of the Garden City "Views", was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1889. He is one of three sons born to Middleton and Ida Lee (Matthews) Sexton, both natives of Boone County, Missouri. Middleton Sexton was a son of John T. Sexton, who in early manhood came to Missouri from Kentucky. The father of Ida Lee (Matthews) Sexton was a Virginian. All three sons

of Middleton and Ida Sexton are engaged in journalistic work: John C., editor of the "Courier", Hickman, Kentucky; James W., subject of this sketch; and Charles, editor of the "Tribune", Freeburg, Illinois.

In May, 1910, James William Sexton came to Cass County. Prior to his coming he had been for five years foreman of the "Leader" newspaper office at Sturgeon, Missouri. In 1910 he purchased from J. Cartwright the Garden City "Views" and immediately took control. Under his management the paper has prospered to a remarkable degree, covering the territory completely. Mr. Sexton has a fine, literary mind. His editorials are written in a unique, original style, and are widely read.

In 1912 James W. Sexton and Elizabeth Katherine Kimberlin, the lovely daughter of W. A. and Sarah L. Kimberlin of Garden City, were united in marriage.

Mr. Sexton keeps in close touch with the world at large and is one of the best informed men of his community.

Dr. Frank B. Ellis, a well known and successful physician and surgeon of Garden City is a native son of Cass County. He was born in Index township in 1872 and is a son of Dr. Dyas C. Ellis and Sallie Bedinger, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Lexington, Kentucky.

Dr. Dyas C. Ellis was born in Aberdeen, Ohio, in 1832. After receiving a good preparatory education he took a medical course in the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He was graduated from that institution with a degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Ellis was engaged in the practice of his profession in Ohio when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry in 1861 and served throughout the war with the rank of captain. He was with his regiment in many important battles and hard fought engagements, receiving his baptism of fire at the first battle of Bull Run. At the close of the war and after being mustered out of the service he resumed the practice of medicine. In 1870 Doctor Ellis came to Cass County, locating at Index where he practiced medicine for several years and also engaged in farming. In 1906 he retired and removed to Garden City, where he spent his last days with his son. He died in 1911. His wife died in 1893.

Dr. Frank B. Ellis attended the public schools of Cass County. He later attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, and the Ft. Scott Normal School at Ft. Scott, Kansas. He also took a course in Oklahoma University, and in 1894 matriculated in the University Medical College at Kansas City, where he was graduated with the degree of Doc-

tor of Medicine in 1897. Later Doctor Ellis took a post graduate course in the Post Graduate Medical School of New York City. In 1897 he engaged in the practice of his profession at Garden City where he has built up a large practice. Doctor Ellis is a close student of the science of medicine and has earned the well merited reputation of being a painstaking and successful physician.

In 1896 Dr. Frank B. Ellis was united in marriage with Miss Addie Hudson, a daughter of George E. and Susie Hudson, of Kansas City, Missouri. The father is now deceased and the mother makes her home with her daughter in Garden City. To Doctor and Mrs. Ellis have been born three children as follows: Mrs. C. E. Stevens, Kansas City, Missouri; Bernice and Coburn, at home.

Doctor Ellis is not only prominent in his professional work but takes a keen interest in all matters tending to the betterment of his town and county and is ever ready to support any worthy enterprise with his time and money.

J. W. Remington, an enterprising business man of Garden City, Missouri, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Park County, Indiana, in 1860, son of Elisha and Samantha (Denman) Remington, the latter a native of Park County, Indiana. Elisha Remington was born near Coshocton, Ohio. To Elisha and Samantha (Denman) Remington were born eight children: Mrs. Ruth A. Gilkerson, Garden City, Missouri; Isaac, Park County, Indiana; J. W., subject of this review; Mrs. Laura Crooks, Topeka, Kansas; Fred, Park County, Indiana; and two babes died in infancy. By a second marriage of Elisha Remington to Mary Cahill, two children were born: Mrs. Lydia Green and Benjamin Remington. Both live in Park County, Indiana.

J. W. Remington received his education in the common schools of Indiana, but when but a youth of nineteen came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1879. Mr. Remington located in Camp Branch township where he engaged in farming.

In 1883 J. W. Remington and Rosa E. Crooks, daughter of Rev. J. M. and Sarah (Thompson) Crooke were united in marriage. Rev. J. M. Crooke is one of the brave, old pioneers of Cass County. He located three miles west of the present site of Garden City in Camp Branch township and here Sarah (Thompson) Crooks was called away in 1884. Rev. Crooks resides at present in Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Remington are the parents of three living children: C. C., resident of Garden City, Missouri, and mail carrier on Rural Route No. 2, succeeding his father; C. F., jeweler of Garden City, Missouri; and Geneva, wife of A. L. Spry, of Garden City, Missouri.

Until 1902, Mr. Remington continued his agricultural pursuits in Camp Branch township. At that time he was appointed mail carrier on Rural Route No. 2, out of Garden City. Since 1910 he has been engaged in Garden City in the grain, feed and ice business. In 1911 Mr. Remington was elected assessor for Index township, a position of trust which he has very ably filled for the past six years, his term expiring in March, 1917. At the present writing Mr. Remington is also the tax collector for Garden City.

Mr. and Mrs. Remington have made their home in Garden City for the past fourteen years. The present site of this city was but a short time ago fields of waving wheat. Mr. Remington has threshed wheat in those fields and many times drank water from a well located upon the lot now owned by himself. He has a fund of interesting reminiscences of those days gone by. Dozens of trips he made hauling coal from Rich Hill, the trip requiring two days and a night. He recalls that one night the men had encamped on Deer Creek. A sheet, thrown over the tongue of the wagon was their only cover. In the early morning they were awakened by a feeling of bitter cold. A four-inch snow had fallen during the night.

J. W. Remington is a man of courtly manners and splendid mental attainments. During their residence in the county he and Mrs. Remington have gained the respect and esteem of all, making countless friends. J. W. Remington has been true to every trust reposed in him. Public-spirited and noble hearted, he is a power for good in his community.

D. R. Hutchison, a prominent farmer and stockman of Grand River township, is a native of Virginia. He was born in Nicholas County (now West Virginia), April 8, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hannah) Hutchison, both of whom were born and reared in Nicholas County. Joseph Hutchison was the son of Jacob Hutchison, a native of Ireland, who came to America, a stowaway on a sailing vessel, when he was sixteen years old. When a young man he settled on the farm in Virginia where D. R., the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. He died in 1862, at the age of ninety-six years. The old Hutchison homestead where he settled has been in the Hutchison family since that time.

D. R. HUTCHISON AND FAMILY.
Left to right, back row: Reid Hutchison, Mrs. W. F. Steplin, W. F. Steplin, Mrs. Andrew J. Hutchison, Mrs. Lawrence Martin, Andrew J. Hutchison, Mrs. Otto Hutchison, Otto Hutchison, B. F. Knox. Front row, Mrs. Reid Hutchison, holding her baby, Ralph; D. R. Hutchison, Mrs. D. R. Hutchison, Mrs. B. F. Knox and daughter, Edith Knox.

When Jacob Hutchison settled in Nicholas County, Virginia, that was a wild and sparsely settled section of the state and the buffalo was still to be found in that vicinity.

Joseph Hutchison, father of D. R., was a farmer and Methodist preacher. The Hutchison family endured a great many inconveniences and hardships and suffered considerable financial loss on account of the devastation of the Civil War. The father died in 1871 at the age of sixty-seven years and the mother survived him a number of years, passing away June 9, 1909. They were the parents of twelve children, two of whom are now living: Anthony, who occupies the old homestead in Nicholas County, West Virginia, and D. R., the subject of this sketch.

D. R. Hutchison was educated in the public schools of his native state and attended school in Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1868, he came to Cass County, Missouri, and worked as a farm laborer for two years. He was then married and worked rented land for five or six years and in 1878 bought a part of his present place, which he has since made his home. His first purchase consisted of one hundred and fifty-five acres and he now has four hundred and forty acres, which is one of the finest farms in Cass County. He carries on general farming and stock raising and also dairying. He has one of the finest herds of Jersey cows to be found anywhere. He is a thoroughly progressive dairyman. His stable is a model of sanitary arrangement and is equipped with all modern dairying methods.

Mr. Hutchison was married October 15, 1871, to Miss Rebecca Jane Vandeventer. She was born in Stevenson County, Illinois, in 1850, and is a daughter of James and Jane (Sprowles) Vandeventer, Cass County pioneers who settled here in 1866. James Vandeventer was born in Tennessee May 1, 1819, and died in Cass County March 6, 1888. He was a prominent farmer and a highly respected citizen of this county. He was married to Jane Sprowles May 23, 1841. She was a native of Monroe County, Ohio, and when a child removed to Illinois with her parents, making the trip down the Ohio River in a flat boat. Mrs. Hutchison is one of the following children born to her parents: James S., Lincoln County, Kansas; Rebecca Jane, the wife of D. R. Hutchison; and John R., Harrisonville.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison have been born the following children: Andrew James, an employee of the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Missouri; Agnes, married Byron Knox and lives near Doherty, Missouri; Reed, Osborne County, Kansas; Susan, married William S. Steplen, Grand

River township; Otto, farmer, Grand River township; and Mary, married Lawrence Martin and lives near Doherty, Missouri. Mrs. Hutchison departed this life February 12, 1917, after a brief illness. She was a high type of Christian womanhood and will long be remembered for her many excellencies by all who knew her.

Mr. Hutchison is a republican and is inclined to vote independently concerning local matters. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge. While Mr. Hutchison's early opportunities to obtain an education were limited, he has always been a close student of men and affairs and is a great reader and is one of the best posted men to be found in Cass County. He has done a great deal of study by himself and possessed particular ability along mathematical lines and matters of measurement and computing dimensions and such kindred problems are second nature to him. Mr. Hutchison has an extensive acquaintance in Cass County and his genial manner and generous disposition has made hosts of friends for him.

Rodney D. Ramey, M. D., one of the prominent and widely known professional men of Cass County, was born in Pettis County, Missouri, on November 4, 1855, son of David Stout and Eliza Guinn (Rice) Ramey. David Stout Ramey, son of Judge William Ramey, third judge in Pettis County, was a native of Kentucky. He came to Georgetown with his parents when he was but a lad. Rodney D. Ramey, subject of this review, was but two years of age when his father died in 1858. Eliza Guinn (Rice) Ramey, a native of Fairfax County, Virginia, was reared in Cooper County, Missouri. In 1892 she joined her husband in the Better Land whither he had preceded her thirty-four years before. To David Stout and Eliza (Guinn) Ramey were born ten children: John K., deceased; Nathan Kindred, deceased; Mrs. Rovilla Lauretta Fisher, LaMonte, Missouri; William Hampton, Wellington, Kansas; Mrs. Judea Cretha Hopkins, Garden City, Missouri; James Annapias, deceased; Etta E., deceased; Rodney D., subject of this review; and Mrs. Eliza Guinn Choplin, LaMonte, Missouri.

Rodney D. Ramey enjoyed a better education than most men of his time. His elementary education was obtained in the common schools of Pettis County. Upon attaining manhood he attended the Warrensburg State Normal, after which he entered the teaching profession. For four years he taught school in Cass and Pettis Counties. He early chose the profession of medicine for his life work and at the age of twenty-seven began practicing in Dayton, Cass County.

Doctor Ramey is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College, in the class of 1883. April 10, 1883, he moved to Dayton and there remained until 1899, when he moved to Garden City, where he has been practicing ever since.

April 5, 1883, Dr. Rodney D. Ramey and Della May Oglesby, daughter of Pleasant and Sarah C. Oglesby, of Knobnoster, Johnson County, Missouri, were united in marriage, and come to Cass County on their honeymoon. Pleasant Oglesby is deceased and Mrs. Oglesby makes her home with Doctor and Mrs. Ramey. The only child of Doctor and Mrs. Ramey, Lottie Dodson, is the wife of G. O. Rockey, an operator for the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield Railway Company, residing in Osceola, Missouri. Doctor Ramey is local surgeon for this railroad company.

Rodney D. Ramey, M. D., is fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Yeomen, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Royal Neighbors. He is a member of Graduates of Suggestive Therapeutics and Medical Electricity, American Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Association, Cass County Medical Association, Southwest Medical Association and holds life membership in the Red Cross Medical Association.

Doctor Ramey has built up a large practice. No physician in this part of the state is more widely known and few doctors in Cass County have practiced longer than he, Doctor Jerard of Pleasant Hill and Doctor Griffith of Creighton, being the two exceptions. For fifteen years he traveled on horseback to visit his patients. Doctor Ramey is a well read practitioner but does not limit himself to medical books. He is a practical reasoner, a man of vision. He studies difficult cases from the common sense standpoint and his ideas and suggestions have much weight with men of investigative minds. Doctor Ramey takes an active interest in his profession, rarely missing a meeting of the County Medical Association in which he always take a leading part. The life story of Rodney D. Ramey is one of unselfish, devoted service to mankind.

E. V. Burdett, a prominent real estate man of Garden City, Missouri, was born in 1874 in Index township, Cass County, son of L. W. and Gertrude (Van Hoy) Burdett. Gertrude (Van Hoy) Burdett was born in Cass County. L. W. Burdett came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1856, locating west of Index where he remained about nine years. He then moved to a farm south of Index. After one year upon this place he returned to Kentucky in 1875. Mr. Burdett came back to Cass County

and started the first furniture store in Garden City in the spring of 1885. He lived in Garden City until 1906. At that time he left for New Mexico and California. He now makes his home in the latter state in Santa Anita. Gertrude (Van Hoy) Burdett is the daughter of Dr. J. H. Van Hoy, who came to Cass County in the forties and settled at Pleasant Hill temporarily. He later moved to a place on Knob Creek near the present site of Creighton, where he operated a carding machine previous to beginning the practice of medicine. At Index, where he had a drug store and practiced medicine, he died about 1889. Gertrude (Van Hoy) Burdett died about 1892 in Garden City, Missouri, and is buried at Index, Missouri. L. W. and Gertrude (Van Hoy) Burdett were the parents of three children; E. V., subject of this review; J. D., Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Ella M. Knowles, Santa Anita, California.

E. V. Burdett attended school in Garden City, Missouri. At the age of eighteen he was married. For four years he engaged in agricultural pursuits and then spent two years in St. Louis. Upon his return to Garden City he followed the printer's trade for ten years. Mr. Burdett has, during the past three years, devoted his attention exclusively to the real estate and loan business, which has been very extensive, reaching into many states. He has sold much Texas land.

February 15, 1893, E. V. Burdett and Gussie E. Berry, daughter of John C. and Rebecca J. Berry, of Garden City, were united in marriage. John C. Berry was a Civil War veteran, enlisting at Kane, Illinois, in Company C, One Hundred Twenty-second Regiment, Illinois Infantry, in 1862 and served three years. A brother, Christy, was with him in the same regiment. To Mr. and Mrs. Burdett have been born five children: Gertrude, wife of J. J. Strong, Kansas City, Missouri; Homer B., married Mary B. Hagan, Kansas City, Missouri; James D., Kansas City, Missouri; Robert J., at home; and Rebecca J., at home.

John C. and Rebecca J. Berry, parents of Mrs. Burdett, were natives of Illinois, who came to Cass County in 1869, locating one-half mile north of the present site of Garden City, Missouri, on the Stark farm. This farm had been entered by a Mr. Stark. There Mrs. Berry lived until 1889, when she moved to Garden City, her present home. Mr. Berry died in 1879 and is buried in Clearfork cemetery. John C. and Rebecca J. Berry were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Susan McCarter, Shattuck, Oklahoma; Gussie E., wife of E. V. Burdette, subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary S. Hogg, Collinsville, Illinois; Mrs. Grace L. Gross, Guymon, Oklahoma; and a son Walter, who died at the age of three years.

John C. Berry was one of three sons of James G. Berry, who came to Index township in 1869 with his three boys, John C., Uriah B., and Christopher C. Wm. T. Berry, a fourth son, lived in Kansas at that time. He died in Labette County, Kansas, in the early eighties. The last two, Uriah B. and Christopher C., died in Greene County, Illinois, in 1901. Christopher C. Berry had moved to Kansas about 1886 but had returned to Illinois to make his permanent home just a short time before his death. Uriah had gone back to Illinois about 1896. Both he and his wife died there. Fourteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, descendants of John C. and Rebecca J. Berry, are all living. The grandchildren are: Mrs. Cora Linder, Liscomb, Texas; Mrs. Edna Mitchell, Arnett, Oklahoma; Mrs. Alice McCarter, Shattuck, Oklahoma; Martin B. McCarter, Shattuck, Oklahoma; Gertrude Strong, Kansas City, Missouri; Homer B. Burdett, Kansas City, Missouri; James D. Burdett, Kansas City, Missouri; Robert J. Burdett, Garden City, Missouri; Rebecca J. Burdett, Garden City, Missouri; Hazel Hogg, Chicago, Illinois; Clara Carter, Detroit, Michigan; Vern C. Gross, Guymon, Oklahoma; Ernest Gross, Guymon, Oklahoma; and George Gross, Guymon, Oklahoma. The four great-grandchildren are: Lucille Linder, Liscomb, Texas; Nina Linder, Liscomb, Texas; Homer B. Burdett, Jr., Kansas City, Missouri; and Hazel Carter, Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdett are prominent socially in Cass County and are universally esteemed. Mr. Burdett would succeed in any vocation he should choose to undertake for he is a genial man of marked integrity of character and possesses a high sense of honor.

J. R. Connely, a prominent citizen of Garden City, belongs to a Cass County pioneer family. Mr. Connely was born at Paola, Miami County, Kansas, October 15, 1867, a son of James R. and Susan (Cassidy) Connely. The father was born in Kentucky in 1825, and was reared to manhood in Indiana. The mother was a native of Indiana.

James R. Connely came to Cass County, Missouri in the summer of 1856 and for a short time lived on the old Snider farm near Dayton. Shortly afterwards he entered one hundred sixty acres of land from the government in Austin township where he made his home until Order No. 11 was issued during the Civil War, when he went to Paola, Kansas. While there he served in the home guards. He remained in Kansas until the spring of 1875, having sold his land in Cass County in the meantime. He then returned to Cass County and located three and one-half miles

southeast of Austin where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising the remainder of his life. He died November 22, 1892. His wife died March 11, 1907. Both are buried in Austin cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Abigail, who married W. T. Moore, and is now deceased; Jennie, who married James Fields, Kansas City, Missouri; Fanny, who died at the age of eighteen; William, who died in infancy; James R., the subject of this sketch; John E., Harrisonville; and Charles F., who occupies the home place near Austin.

James R. Connely was about eight years old when the family returned to Cass County after the war and therefore received the principal part of his education in the public schools of this county. He has made farming and stock raising his principal occupations, engaging in that sphere of enterprise for himself when he was about twenty-two years old. He was engaged in farming and stock raising in Austin township until 1900, when he sold his place there and bought one hundred sixty acres, one and one-half miles from Garden City, which place he still owns. In 1912 he removed to Warrensburg to educate his son and since returning from there has resided in Garden City.

Mr. Connely was married in 1889, to Miss Katie M. Dailey, daughter of Josiah and Catherine Dailey, of Austin township. The Dailey family came from Indiana to Cass County about 1882. The parents are now both deceased. Josiah Dailey died October 31, 1902 and his wife, Catherine Dailey, died January 7, 1900. Both are buried in Austin cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Connely have been born two children: Bessie May, a graduate of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, and also a graduate of the Conservatory of Music there, now a teacher at Rocky Ford, Colorado; and Lyle J., a graduate of the State Normal School at Warrensburg and the Kansas City School of Pharmacy, graduating from the latter institution in 1914. He is now a druggist at Jefferson City, Missouri.

George L. Walker, of Garden City, Missouri, is a representative of one of the best families that ever came to Missouri. He was born in Miller County, Missouri, in a log cabin near Eldon, in 1871. He is the son of Joseph and Mary E. (Shelton) Walker. Joseph Walker, a native of Moniteau County, Missouri, was born in 1848. Mary E. (Shelton) Walker is a native of Miller County, Missouri, and at present resides in Sedalia, Missouri. To Joseph and Mary Walker were born five children: George L., subject of this review; Estella, who died at the age of eighteen;

Francis Seigel Walker, Wann, Oklahoma; Mrs. Daisy Brouse, Eldon, Missouri; and William J., Olean, Missouri.

George L. Walker received a good common school education, after which he attended Butler Academy one year and the Warrensburg State Normal two years. After receiving the normal training Mr. Walker entered the teaching profession, in which he was engaged for twelve years. He was very successful as a teacher, few being more conscientious, capable, thorough in their work than he. It is a gift given to few to be able to impart knowledge. Mr. Walker possesses the ability to a marked degree and his loss was keenly felt when he resigned this work to accept the appointment of rural mail carrier in 1906. Prior to this appointment he was for three years township clerk and assessor of Camp Branch township. For the past eleven years Mr. Walker has been the efficient carrier on Rural Route No. 1, out of Garden City.

In 1882 an epidemic of smallpox, which destroyed many lives, swept Miller County. Joseph Walker, father of the subject of this review and sixteen relatives were taken at a time when it seemed impossible to part with them. No man was ever needed more than Mr. Walker, when he was cut down by the Grim Reaper at the early age of thirty-four years. Left fatherless when but ten years of age, the care and management of the large farm fell upon George L. Walker. He was the oldest of the five small children left to the mother's care. It was no small undertaking for a boy of his age to assume responsibilities incidental to the successful management of a farm, but assisted by the counsels of an intelligent, industrious mother, he did the work, and did it remarkably well. Mr. Walker remained with his mother until he was eighteen years of age. In 1892 he came to Cass County from Bates County where he had been living since 1889.

In 1899 George L. Walker and Fannie B. Coles, daughter of Jacob and Emma (Keller) Coles, of Jackson County, Ohio, were married. The Coles family came to Dayton, Missouri, in 1867. Mr. Coles was a veteran of the Union army, serving from 1862 until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, April, 1867. The farm upon which Jacob and Emma Coles located when they came to Missouri is one mile southeast of Dayton. They later moved to a farm one and one-half miles south of Dayton, upon which they lived for five years. To Jacob and Emma (Keller) Coles were born the following children: Albert, Mound Valley, Kansas; Mrs. Etta Pollard, Dayton, Missouri; Alfred S., Medicine

Lodge, Kansas; Mrs. Minnie Dale, Creighton, Missouri; Mrs. Fannie Walker, wife of the subject of this review; and Arthur, residing at Gage, Montana. For two years previous to her marriage, Mrs. Walker was engaged in teaching. To George L. and Fannie (Coles) Walker have been born two children: One babe died in infancy; and Earl Logan, one year old at the time of this writing.

The original ancestors of George L. Walker were called the "Preacher family" of England. They came from England to America, locating in Virginia and North Carolina, and were signers of the "Mecklenburg Resolutions" which were drawn up by a committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in May, 1775, declaring that British government of the colonies had ceased to exist.

Hiram Walker, grandfather of George L., came to Missouri about 1820 and settled on a farm in Moniteau County upon which he lived for sixty years. Samuel Gilleland, grandfather of Mary E. Walker, mother of George L., came about the same time. Thus the Walker family is one of the fine, old pioneer families of Missouri.

Mr. Walker's handsome residence in Garden City was erected in 1910. It is a large two-story structure of nine spacious rooms. Besides his residence he is owner and manager of the Alamo picture show and building. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are very prominent materially and socially in Garden City and are held in highest esteem in Cass County.

James H. McCulloh has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of this section for a number of years and is one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of Cass County. He was born in Henry County, Illinois, in 1854 and is a son of W. G. and Matilda (Souders) McCulloh, natives of Pennsylvania.

W. G. McCulloh went from Henry County, Illinois, to Johnson County, Kansas, in 1858, and settled near Olathe, where he remained about a year when he went farther south locating in Miami County where Fontana is now located. He was one of the men who gave that town its name. He remained in that locality until 1866, when he came to Cass County and purchased the Nicholas Pogue farm in Dayton township, which consisted of four hundred acres. The mother died in 1908 and later the father removed to Garden City where he departed this life in 1915. W. G. McCulloh saw much of the pioneer life of eastern Kansas and western Missouri. In 1858 when he settled in Kansas that section of the country

was considerably agitated by the border war, a condition that added to the inconveniences and dangers of pioneer life. After removing to Miami County, Kansas, he served in the Kansas regiment during the Civil War and about the year the war closed was a member of the Kansas legislature. After coming to Cass County he served as county recorder from 1870 to 1874.

James H. McCulloh was one of the family of nine children born to his parents, as follows: A. S., deceased; J. H., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary Ellen Gloyd; deceased; Mrs. Sarah E. Clements, deceased; George S., farmer and stockman, Dayton township; Mrs. Clara Talbot, deceased; Mrs. Laura Morlan, Garden City; Eugene, Dayton township; and O. B., Garden City.

James H. McCulloh received a good common school education in the public schools of Dayton township. For over half a century he lived in the same school district. He served as school director in that district for thirty-one years. Mr. McCulloh assisted in building the first school house there, which building was done by voluntary subscription. Mr. McCulloh was reared on a farm and began life for himself as a practical farmer and stockman and in that field of endeavor it my be truthfully said of him that he has met with unqualified success. He now owns nine hundred acres of land, the improvements upon which are worth twenty-five thousand alone. His place is unusually well improved. He has eight barns and two large silos. He built the second Dickey silo in Cass County. Mr. McCulloh has been a very successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle. In 1917 he practically retired from the farm which is now in charge of his son, Everett, and his son-in-law, Bruce Pollard, and Mr. McCulloh and his wife reside in Garden City.

Mr. McCulloh was married September 17, 1878, to Miss Anna E. Hewson, of Dayton, Missouri, a daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Wilson) Hewson. The Hewson family came to Dayton in 1866 and the parents spent their lives in that locality. The father died in 1875. He was a pioneer merchant of that section. In early life Frederick Hewson was a miller and for a time owned a mill at Dayton which he built in the latter sixties. This mill was destroyed by fire later and while he was rebuilding it in 1875 he died of pneumonia. His wife survived him several years and died in 1908. They were the parents of six children of whom Mrs. McCulloh was one and the others are as follows: Frederick, Garden Grove, Iowa; Mrs. Josie Chapman, Hay Springs, Nebraska; Mrs. Jennie

Lawrence, Pierce, Nebraska; William, who died at the age of three; and Grant who died at the age of twenty-five. Mr. Hewson was postmaster at Dayton at one time.

To James H. McCulloh and wife have been born the following children: Mrs. Lena Argenbright, Butler, Missouri; Mrs. Josephine West, Garden City, Missouri; William Blaine, Adrian, Missouri; Mrs. Margaret Oberweather, Garden City, Missouri; Elva, who died at the age of six; Mrs. Martha Pollard, Dayton township; Everett, who resides on the home place; Opal, a student in the Garden City High School; and Corinne, a student in the grade school. The McCulloh family is well known and highly respected in Cass County.

A. J. Martin, a well known stockman and one of the most substantial citizens of Cass County, was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1874, son of Christian and Phoebe (Naffsinger) Martin. Christian Martin was born in Alsace, Germany, that territory which has figured so prominently in the present war, August 25, 1843. He came to America with his parents when he was but a child of eight years. They settled in Peoria, Illinois. Christian Martin died August 16, 1907. Phoebe (Naffsinger) Martin is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Kenagy in Garden City, Missouri. Christian and Phoebe Martin were the parents of the following children: Mrs. J. K. Miller, Garden City, Missouri; Amos J., subject of this review; Mrs. Mary E. Yoder, East Lynne, Missouri; Ben, Minot, North Dakota; Mrs. Phoebe Goode, deceased; and Mrs. Nellie Kenagy, Garden City, Missouri.

Amos J. Martin received his education in the schools of Dayton township, attending Peach Grove. His father, Christian Martin, settled in Dayton township in 1875 and there made his home until his death in 1907. In 1875 Christian Martin purchased two hundred forty acres of land and Gradually increased his holdings until, at the time of his death, he was owner of over eleven hundred acres of good farm land. He was an extensive feeder of cattle and horses. Christian Martin brought one of the first high-grade horses to this part of the country, a Percheron, and paid as high as one thousand five hundred fifty dollars for a pure bred animal. He was widely known as a splendid horseman and did more than any other man in Cass County to develop high grade farm stock. He also in the early days raised wheat and corn, buying much, too, from others. At one time when he bought forty acres and sowed it all to wheat, and the wheat paid for the land.

Amos J. Martin inherited his present home from his father. He moved to this place of two hundred acres, located one mile west of Garden City, in 1897. With the exception of a small barn and summer kitchen, Mr. Martin has added all the improvements upon his place. He has four barns, one of which is a hog barn. The improvements include a silo, 16 x 30, having a concrete base. The farm is well stocked with from twenty to thirty horses, Shropshire sheep, Duroc hogs, Shorthorn cattle and Buff Rock chickens. Mr. Martin bought two Percherons, two Mammoth Jacks, in 1916, and is maintaining his father's reputation as stockman. Hog-tight fences inclose the farm and many fields are fenced off. There is not in all Missouri a better kept, neater farm than the Martin place.

In 1897, Amos J. Martin and Clara Troyer, daughter of Michael and Christina Troyer, of Garden City, were united in marriage. Michael Troyer died in Dayton township in 1906. His widow is now residing in Dayton township. Amos J. and Clara (Troyer) Martin are the parents of the following children: Ivy A.; Clarence; Ora and Owen, twins; Elsie and Florence.

Mr. Martin recalls the days of the first corn planter and the Haworth checkrower in Dayton township. Previous to the introduction of the checkrower corn land was marked off with the old style marker and checking was done by the hand drop. Colonel Campbell was owner of the first checkrower in Dayton township. Knots in the rope were for checking and the rope was then wound up by a windlass turned by hand. When a lad Amos Martin often watched Colonel Campbell's checkrower operating. Frequently the runners were dull and then a huge rock would be placed on one box with a boy on the other to hold it in the ground. One day the boy Amos, remarked to his father, "When you get a planter, pa, I can ride on the box, can't I?"

Among the "old timers" who were here in 1875, but have passed on to their reward were: George Main; Jacob Flook, who was cashier of the first and second banks in Garden City; Colonel Campbell; G. P. Woods; and Jacob Burkey, who came with Christian Martin to this county in 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are widely known and highly respected residents of Cass County. Mr. Martin is broad-minded, alert, and thoroughly up-to-date, a most worthy son of Christian Martin. He has ever taken a keen interest in the affairs of his township and is one of the leading men in the county.

John W. Colburn, the well-known treasurer of Cass County, was born at Freeman in 1876 and belongs to a Cass County pioneer family. He is a son of Dr. John W. and Rebecca M. (Davidson) Colburn. The father was born in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in 1843, a son of John W. Colburn, a native of Tennessee, who settled in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill about 1840 and died there in 1881.

Dr. John W. Colburn, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a pioneer doctor of old Morristown, a village which was located about a mile north of where Freeman now stands, before the railroad was built through that section. Doctor Colburn was a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College. When he began to practice his profession at Morristown the country was sparsely settled and there were few roads at that time, it being mostly the case of "following the trail". He generally rode on horseback carrying his medicines and surgical equipments in his saddle bags. Doctor Colburn made many long drives in all kinds of weather, both day and night, which was the common lot of the doctor in the early days. He frequently drove a two-wheeled cart when the roads were good. He was a man of unusual ability and a very good mathematician. He also took a great deal of pride in his penmanship, to which his books and records bear testimony. He was not only a successful physician, but was a keen and progressive business man as well. During most of his career he was also interested in the mercantile business and at various times conducted a drug store, grocery store and a dry goods store, and at one time had a general store at Freeman. He also accumulated considerable land, and at the time of his death was a wealthy man. He removed to Kansas City in 1896 and died there in 1909.

To John W. and Rebecca M. (Davidson) Colburn were born the following children: Mrs. Mary Kate Lawrence, Harrisonville, Missouri; John W., the subject of this sketch; Leora Ethel, and Jesse Franklin, who reside in Kansas City, Missouri, with their mother; George C., Freeman, Missouri; LeRoy Earl and Thomas Henry, who also reside in Kansas City, Missouri.

John W. Colburn received his education in the public schools of Cass County, Kansas City High School, the State Normal School at Warrensburg, and Spaldings Commercial College at Kansas City. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in farming on the old home farm, three miles northeast of Freeman, and has made farming the chief occupation of his life. He has also been successful as a cattle and hog raiser and has made

a specialty of Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs. His farm consists of two hundred twenty-five acres and is one of Cass County's most productive farms. The place is well improved and under an excellent state of cultivation with a splendid residence and other farm buildings fully in accord with it.

Mr. Colburn was united in marriage in 1903 with Miss Jessamine S. Allen, daughter of J. T. and Jane Allen of Grand River township, who now reside in Harrisonville. To Mr. and Mrs. Colburn have been born two children: Cary Allen and John Frank.

Mr. Colburn is a Democrat and has held various township offices, having been a member of the Dolan township board for six years. For eighteen years he served on the school board. In November, 1916, he was his party's candidate for county treasurer of Cass County and was elected by a very satisfactory majority. He assumed the duties of that office, April 1, 1917. After being elected to the office of county treasurer he moved to Harrisonville where he now resides.

Mr. Colburn is a member of the Baptist church and is a member of the board of the Blue River Mission Baptist Association.

H. M. Halcomb, of Index township, is a prominent farmer and stockman who has spent nearly sixty years of his life in Cass County. He was born in Kentucky in 1846, a son of Amos and Isabella Catherine Halcomb. The father was a native of North Carolina and when ten years old removed to Logan County, Kentucky, with his parents. In 1855 he came to Missouri, first settling in Linn County. In 1856 he came to Cass County and settled in Index township, where he entered eighty acres of land from the government. Upon this place he spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming and stock raising. He died in 1898. His wife was a native of Kentucky. She died in Index township in 1879. They were the parents of the following children: J. S., Wilburfalls, Oklahoma; H. M., the subject of this sketch; V. E., a merchant, Liberty, Missouri; Amos B., resides in Vernon County, Missouri; J. W., Jackson County, Missouri; and Mrs. Elizabeth Edella Lusby, Warrensburg, Missouri.

H. M. Halcomb was about ten years old when his parents came to Cass County. Here he was educated in the public schools and grew to manhood. When he was nineteen years old he engaged in farming and stock raising for himself, which vocation he has made his life occupation and in which he has met with a reasonable degree of success.

At the age of twenty-five Mr. Halcomb was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Akins of Index township, a daughter of George and Margaret Akins, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Halcomb were born the following children: George A., a barber, Nevada, Missouri; J. M., farmer, Austin township; M. E., a prominent merchant of Harrisonville; C. B., farmer, Sherman township; E. C., farmer, Sherman township; John S., merchant, Fredonia, Kansas; Aubrey E., on the home place with his father; Walter O., Harrisonville; and Angus K., conductor, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Coming to Cass County at the time he did gave Mr. Halcomb an opportunity to witness the great growth and development of this section for a period embracing considerably more than half a century. During the Civil War the Halcomb family lived in Harrisonville, after Order No. 11 was issued. In 1864 Mr. Halcomb enrolled in the Missouri State Militia and served under Lieutenant Burke. He is a Democrat and takes an active part in local politics. He has been township committeeman from Index township for the past twelve years.

W. L. Boydston, a well-known former and stockman of Camp Branch township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Platt County in 1863, a son of Nathaniel C. and Margaret A. (Faubion) Boydston, both natives of east Tennessee. Nathaniel C. Boydston was born in 1811 and came to Missouri with his father Thomas Boydston in 1831. They settled in the Platte purchase, later Platt County, where they lived for a number of years, when they removed to Circleville, Kansas. They returned to Platt County in a short time and in 1887 came to Cass County. During the Civil War they lived in Platt County about two and one-half miles from the Missouri River. During that time they had a variety of experiences with the lawless invaders from the Kansas side. Nathaniel Boydston owned considerable land in Platt County at various times and in the early days was one of the best-posted men on land titles in that section of the state. He died in Cass County in 1901, and his wife departed this life in May, 1911. They were the parents of three children as follows: William L., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Birdie A. Sweney, widow of the late John W. Sweney; and Samuel W.

William L. Boydston was reared in Platt County, Missouri, and educated at the Boydston district school, which took its name from his

father. Mr. Boydston has been a practical farmer and stockman all his life. He met with considerable loss the first year after coming to Cass County. His barn and cribs were destroyed by fire in which he lost over three thousand three hundred bushels of corn. However he was not discouraged and on the whole is well satisfied with the success which he has met in Cass County. He now owns two farms which are well improved and especially well adapted to the stock business. For a number of years he raised mules, but recently he has devoted his attention more to the cattle business in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Boydston was united in marriage at East Lynne, Missouri, in 1890, to Miss Ida May Farmer, daughter of John M. and Mary E. (Bailey) Farmer, pioneer settlers of Pleasant Hill, Missouri. The Rev. Jeremiah Farmer was an uncle of Mrs. Boydston. Mrs. Boydston was born at Pleasant Hill, and removed to East Lynne, in 1871, at about the time that town was started. When she came there she moved into the first house that was built on the townsite. Mrs. Boydston has the following sisters living: Mrs. A. Z. Middlesworth, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Lee Hartzler, Harrisonville, Missouri; Mrs. Minnie Farmer, Harrisonville, Missouri. John M. Farmer, father of Mrs. Boydston, died March 25, 1881, is buried at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and his wife died May 11, 1909. She is buried at Harrisonville, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Boydston have been born the following children: Dottie May, who died in infancy; Paul N., Margaret L., Charles F., Edna May; Frank W., and Dorothy, all of whom reside at home with their parents. The Boydston family is prominent in the community and Mr. Boydston is one of Cass County's leading citizens.

R. D. Noell, a prominent stockman and one of Cass County's extensive land owners living at Eight Mile in Camp Branch township, is a Virginian. He was born in Lee County, Virginia, March 22, 1862, and is a son of David and Jane B. (Farley) Noell, both natives of Virginia. The father died in 1899 at the age of fifty-seven years and the mother now resides at Flag Pond, Scott County, Virginia. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: R. D., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Annie Smith, Lee County, Virginia; William, Bristol, Tennessee; John, Eight Mile, Missouri; Wright, Scott County, Virginia; Mrs. Alice Hancock, deceased; Mrs. Lizzie Lambert, and James Emory, deceased.

R. D. Noell was reared in Virginia, and educated in the public schools

at Hurricane, Lee County. In 1884 he came to Cass County and worked at Peculiar for two years. He then went to Camp Branch township, locating at Eight Mile. In 1887 he engaged in the mercantile business there and conducted a general store and the postoffice for fifteen years and at the same time bought grain and stock. For thirty-one years he has been engaged in that business, which has been very extensive, and has prospered. He is a man of keen foresight and good judgment which together with honesty and integrity have been the main elements of his success. Mr. Noell has invested in Cass County land from time to time and now owns five hundred forty-one acres of valuable farm land in this county, twenty acres of which are just south of Eight Mile, and two farms of one hundred twenty-seven acres and fifty-four acres north of Dougherty, and three hundred forty acres near Austin. His places are all well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He raises and feeds cattle and hogs quite extensively and for a number of years has averaged about three car loads annually.

Mr. Noell was united in marriage January 22, 1889, to Miss Olive C. Winders of Freeman, Missouri. She is a daughter of S. P. and Mary J. (McKinsey) Winders. Her mother died in 1895 and her father now resides at Eight Mile. The came to Cass County in 1877. To Mr. and Mrs. Noell have been born three children: Ruth, deceased; George, married Henrietta Clark, and lives on one of his father's farms; and Naomi, a graduate of the Harrisonville High School, and has also attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg and is now teaching her first term in District No. 34. The Noell family is well known in Cass County and prominent in the community.

Mrs. Florence Emrick is a native of Cass County and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this section. She was born in Harrisonville in what was known as the old Ayres house on South Independence Street, December 8, 1852. Her parents were Thomas J. and Mary (Burford) Milam. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother was born in Indiana but reared in Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky and in the spring of 1851, came to Missouri and settled in Harrisonville. The father was a carpenter and also followed farming. In 1858 he built a saw-mill on Grand River, about nine miles south of Harrisonville, which he was operating when the war broke out. When Order No. 11 was issued, he removed with his family to Holton, Jackson County, Kan-

MR. AND MRS. LEANDER EMRICK AND FAMILY.

sas, where they remained about two years when he returned to Harrisonville. Shortly after returning to this county, he was fatally injured at his sawmill by a falling smokestack and died a few days after the accident. His wife died in February, 1908, at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of four children, two of whom grew to maturity: Mrs. Emrick, the subject of this sketch; and S. F., a well known Cass County farmer and stockman, who now resides at Harrisonville.

Mrs. Emrick was reared principally in Cass County and received her education in the public schools. She recalls many early day circumstances in the history of Cass County and notable events of the Civil War period. She says that during the Civil War her people lived a short distance from Harrisonville and when they came to town to do their trading, they were required to get a pass from the military authorities before they could return home. She remembers of seeing the soldiers who were stationed at the Harrisonville post and she heard the firing while the battle was in progress at Morristown and she also remembers distinctly the day of the Battle of Lonejack. She says in those early days that folks knit their own socks and most of their clothing was made of homemade cloth although her mother made a few shopping trips to Kansas City to purchase such wearing apparel as shawls and the more fancy dress goods.

Mrs. Emrick was married in 1876 to Leander Emrick. He was born at West Alexander, Preble County, Ohio, November 23, 1843, and was a son of Jacob and Lavina (Enoch) Emrick. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and Oberlin College. In 1860 he accepted a position as steward on a packet plying on the great lakes and served in that capacity for one season. He then returned to his home county and taught school one term and the following summer attended school at Lebanon Academy and the following winter taught school in Darke County, Ohio. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-ninth Ohio infantry and served with that regiment until 1864, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps of the Fifth Regiment and served in that organization until the close of the war. After receiving his discharge and being mustered out of service, he returned to his Ohio home and, after remaining there about a month, came to Cass County, Missouri, and located in Grand River township about a half mile northwest of where Lone Tree now stands. At one time Mrs. Emrick's father owned the land where Lone Tree is located. Mr. Emrick was one of the

successful farmers and stockmen of Cass County and accumulated several hundred acres of land. He died August 6, 1915, on the home place in Grand River township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Emrick were born four children as follows: Stella, married Elmer Gillett, Franklin County, Kansas; Sidney, Kansas City, Missouri; Harrison, in Honolulu; and Logan, Harrisonville. By a former marriage to Anna Holloway, a native of Missouri, Mr. Emrick had the following children: Victor, Omaha, Nebraska; Warren, Portland, Oregon; and Eugene, Joplin, Missouri. The mother of these children died June 9, 1875.

Mr. Emrick was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic lodge and politically he was a democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Emrick were active in promoting the Grange movement in Cass County and Mr. Emrick was the chief promoter of the Cass County Mutual Fire Insurance Company and was its president at the time of his death, having held that office for several years.

Mrs. Emrick in a reminiscent mood recalls many changes that have taken place in Harrisonville within her recollection. She says when she was a girl that there was not more than three or four houses south of the public square. There was one log house on Independence Street directly west of the present school buildings and a log house stood on the present school grounds and that was considered quite a distance out in the country in those days.

William E. Wiley, cashier of the Farmers Bank of East Lynne, is a man whose success in this life is due to his own unaided efforts. He obtained his education as a boy by hard work and close application and by depending upon himself in early life he developed the spirit of self-reliance which is of inestimable value in the field of industry and finance.

Mr. Wiley was born in Effingham, Illinois, September 8, 1864, a son of Brunson L. and Margaret N. (Wilson) Wiley, natives of Ontario County, New York. In 1871 the Wiley family came west and settled in Kansas, and in 1874 removed to southern Missouri where the father died in 1889. His wife died in Butler County, Kansas, in 1871. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living, as follows: Samuel W., Seward, Alaska; Selwyn W., Calumet, Oklahoma; William E., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Martha F. Lockerby, Richmond, Virginia; and Mary E., who desides in Colorado.

William E. Wiley did not have many school advantages in early life and scarcely attended school until he was nearly sixteen years old. When he was thirteen years of age he ran away from home and obtained a place where he could work for his board and clothes and attend school, and in this way managed to get ten months schooling a year for two years. He then came to Garden City and worked in that vicinity until he was twenty-one years old. He conducted a livery business there for a time and also operated a grocery store in Garden City for a number of years. While thus engaged he met with considerable financial loss as a result of going on a note of security for a friend. In November, 1888, he entered the employ of the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company at Garden City and in August, 1890, came to East Lynne, as local manager for that Company, remaining in that position until January 1, 1910. Mr. Wiley then bought a farm in Maries County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1916 when he became cashier of the Farmers State Bank of East Lynne. This Bank was organized in 1902 with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars and the following officers: P. Spencer, president; J. Z. Hartzler, vice president; and Leonard M. Spencer, cashier. The capital stock of the bank still remains the same and the surplus and undivided profits now amount to thirty thousand dollars. The bank owns its own building. The present officers are: P. Spencer, president; Mrs. A. C. Spencer, vice-president; and William E. Wiley, cashier.

Mr. Wiley was married May 27, 1891, to Miss Anna Belle Clements, of Garden City. She is a daughter of David T. and Catharine (Pardee) Clements. David T. Clements was a native of Kentucky and when three years of age removed to Indiana with his parents. Later the family went to Illinois. He came to Cass County in 1867 and made his home in this county until his death in Garden City, in January, 1915. He is survived by his widow, who resides at Garden City. Mr. Clements was twice married, his first wife's name being Martha Thompson. Two children were born to that union: Charles B., who enlisted in Company E, Fifth Missouri infantry, during the Spanish-American war, and died at Chickamauga Park; and Mrs. Della Byler, Garfield, Arkansas. To David T. and Catharine (Pardee) Clements were born the following children: Florence who died April 20, 1917, and is buried at Garden City, Missouri; Jessie R., Garden City; Anna B., married William E. Wiley; D. H., Garden City; Mrs. Arta Perle Wells, El Paso, Texas; David L., Tulsa, Oklahoma, and George C., Garden City.

Mr. Wiley possesses the rare combination of the progressive business man and conservative banker. His straight-forward methods which he has practiced since his boyhood have won for him the confidence of the business world.

Mrs. Virinda (Pennington) Ward, a pioneer woman of Cass County, a native of Henry County, Iowa, was born in 1848. Her parents were James and Elizabeth (Joseph) Pennington, natives of Kentucky. James Pennington was born June 8, 1791, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in Washington County, Iowa, July 10, 1853. His wife was born in 1812, and died in February, 1886, at East Lynne, Missouri. Mrs. Ward has one brother who resides at La Harpe, Kansas.

Virinda (Pennington) Ward has been twice married. Her first husband was Franklin Tinder, to whom she was married in Washington County, Iowa, and four children were born to this union: Elmer Tinder, Carthage, Missouri; and Mrs. Eva Kennedy, now residing near Mott, North Dakota. Those deceased are Catherine Elizabeth and Edward.

Some years after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Tinder married Phares Ward, a native of Cedar County, Missouri. He served in the federal army during the Civil war, having been a member of the Fifteenth Missouri cavalry. He was in the service about two years. Mr. Ward died at East Lynne in August, 1913. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ward, as follows: Nora, married George W. Earl, superintendent of schools at Armstrong, Missouri; and Owen Ward, in the transportation department of the army and he has been on the Mexican border in that capacity for a number of months. Those deceased are Lillie May, and Lena.

Mrs. Ward and her first husband, Franklin Tinder, settled in East Lynne in 1872, and for forty-five years this has been her residence. She came here when the town was about a year old and now lives in the first house that was built in East Lynne, althought it has been remodeled and enlarged and is a very substantial structure. She has seen East Lynne develop into quite a village. She was here during the fire of 1884, when the north side of the town was practically all burned. Several years later the south side had a similar fate, so she not only saw the original building of the town, but witnessed the rise from ashes. When she and her husband left Iowa in 1871, they intended originally to go to southern Missouri, but while on the way decided that they would locate in Kansas, and pursuant to that plan got as far as Neosho Falls, Kansas. The wind-

swept plains of the Jayhawker state did not seem to offer a pleasing place for permanent abode and Mrs. Tinder and her husband turned back and soon afterwards settled in East Lynne, Missouri. When they came here they were penniless. Mr. Tinder worked on the rail-road at times and they lived in an old log house which was built some time prior to the Civil war. She endured many hardships to get a start in life and deserves to be classed among the noble pioneer women who did their part bravely and well in subduing the plains and building up the great west. Mrs. Ward has been a member of the East Lynne Baptist church since 1873.

J. Z. Hartzler, president of the Commercial State Bank of East Lynne, and owner of the Gray Gables Stock Farm, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1851, and a son of Joseph and Barbara (Zook) Hartzler, also Pennsylvanians.

J. Z. Hartzler was educated in the common schools in Pennsylvania. He came to Cass County in 1873 and worked at the carpenter's trade for a time, and in 1875 went to Reno County, Kansas. After remaining there about a year he returned to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1882 came back to Cass County and engaged in farming and stock raising, In 1894 he bought his present place of three hundred forty acres which is known as Gray Gables Stock Farm. In 1898 he began raising, in a small way, registered white faced cattle. He gradually increased his herd and now usually has on hand about seventy-five head. His cattle are high class and he always has a ready market at good prices. He also has some very fine Percheron horses, although he is perhaps better known as a breeder of white faced cattle.

Mr. Hartzler was one of the organizers of the Farmers Bank of East Lynne and for a number of years was vice-president of that institution. In 1912 he helped organize the Commercial State Bank of East Lynne and has served in the capacity as president since that bank was organized. This bank was organized in October, 1912, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars and its first officers were: J. Z. Hartzler, president; N. D. Hartzler, vice-president; W. P. Edmonson, cashier. Its present officers are: J. Z. Hartzler, president; Fred H. Kinney, vice-president, and C. T. Plank, cashier. The directors are: C. C. Plank, E. Edmonds, D. L. Clark, William Boydston and B. J. Yoder. A recent report shows deposits of fifty thousand dollars and undivided profits of three thousand two hundred. This bank has always been under success-

ful management and some of the most substantial men of Cass County are identified with it.

Mr. Hartzler was married in 1876 to Miss Mary A. Byler, a daughter of John L. and Elizabeth (Hartzler) Byler, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. J. Z. Hartzler is one of seven children born to her parents as follows: Eli, Newton, Kansas; Mrs. Eri Yoder, Goshen, Indiana; Joseph H., Belleville, Pennsylvania; Christian H., West Liberty, Ohio; Mary, the wife of J. Z. Hartzler; Mrs. Hanna Plank, Goshen, Indiana; and John L., Newton, Kansas.

To J. Z. Hartzler and wife have been born the following children: Elmer J., La Junta, Colorado; J. E., Goshen, Indiana; Joseph G., Brandon, Colorado; Mrs. Sadie L. Miller, Wellman, Iowa; Sherman A., at home; Mrs. Bertha Ann Yoder, Peoria, Illinois; Martin McKinley, on the home farm; Herbert LeRoy, Wellman, Iowa; Fannie Mildred, resides at home; and William Milo, who died at the age of six years.

Mr. Hartzler's farm is well improved and thoroughly equipped with all modern methods of improvements. He has his own electric light plant with which his residence is lighted and his place is also equipped with a complete water works system. Mr. Hartzler has never aspired to hold political office although he takes a lively interest in local affairs and the welfare of the community, being an especial friend of the public school system. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the East Lynne school board.

Hial H. Miller, agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company at East Lynne, is prominently identified with local affairs in that section of the county. Mr. Miller is a native son of Cass County, and was born in Polk township in 1886, a son of William L. and Sallie E. (Aldridge) Miller. The father was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1847, a son of John and Elizabeth (Boulware) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania.

During the Civil war William L. Miller served in the Confederate army under General Price and at the close of the war he settled in Cooper County, where he was married to Cora Cordry, in 1872. She died in 1874, and the following year Mr. Miller came to Cass County, locating north of Harrisonville. He then went to Camp Branch township where he remained one year when he went to Polk township and for eight years was engaged in farming there. In 1887 Mr. Miller settled in East Lynne

where he has been engaged in the dray and transfer business for twenty-five years. In 1885 he was married to Sallie Aldridge and one child was born to this union, Hial H., the subject of this sketch.

Hial H. Miller was educated in the public schools of East Lynne and was graduated from the High School in the class of 1900. He then entered the employ of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company and learned station work and telegraphy and has been local agent for that company at East Lynne since 1902. In addition to being a railroad man Mr. Miller is something of a successful farmer and stock fancier. He owns a farm of forty-four and one-half acres, twelve of which are within the corporate limits of East Lynne. He has a well improved place and makes a specialty of fancy stock. He has registered Jersey cows, pure blood Duroc Jersey hogs, and barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

Mr. Miller was married March 28, 1915, to Miss Ada Lee Wagner, daughter of P. S. and Mary (Lee) Wagner, pioneer settlers of Index township and now residents of Pleasant Hill township. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one son, Downing, born August 25, 1916.

Mr. Miller is a democrat who takes an active part in politics and is committeeman of Camp Branch township. He is past master of the Masonic Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons No. 372, East Lynne, and is the present secretary of that organization. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and treasurer of the East Lynne school board.

Charles E. Famuliner, a prominent farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, is a native of Ohio, born in Ross County, in 1845. His parents were Charles and Sarah (Pieper) Famuliner, both natives of Ohio, who removed to Illinois in an early day and spent the remainder of their lives in that state. They were the parents of the following children: John W., Monticello, Illinois; Mrs. Mary E. Clark, Monticello, Illinois; P. M., Butler, Missouri; Jonathan, Garden City, Missouri; Charles E., the subject of this sketch; George W., deceased; William, who served in the Union army during the Civil war, and died shortly afterwards in Illinois; Mrs. Katharine McRoberts, who died in Labette County, Kansas; and Elize, deceased.

Charles E. Famuliner was reared to manhood in Illinois. There he received his education in the public schools. In 1874 he came to Cass County, locating in Camp Branch township. He and his brothers John,

George, P. M., and Jonathan bought seven hundred sixty acres of land from different parties in this part of the county. The present home-place of Charles E. was purchased from a man named Coleman who lived in St. Louis. It was unbroken prairie land when Mr. Famuliner bought it and it cost about fourteen dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Upon locating here Mr. Famuliner immediately began farming and stock raising and from the start took a special pride in keeping registered stock, especially as head of his herds. He has kept Shorthorn cattle and has been an extensive feeder, having fed as high as five car loads of cattle and hogs annually. He raises Poland China hogs, and has met with considerable success in raising mules as well as Percheron horses and Shropshire sheep. He follows out his theory of high grade stock even to his chickens and when he began farming in Cass County, he started with White Bramah chickens and still has the same stock. Mr. Famuliner has been very successful in his undertakings and is one of the large land owners of the county. He owns over eleven hundred acres in Cass County and nine hundred acres in Colorado.

October 3, 1877, Mr. Famuliner was united in marriage with Miss Mary Alice Blaine of Austin, Missouri, a daughter of James and Eunice (Beard) Blaine, who settled in this county just after the Civil war. Mrs. Famuliner's parents are both deceased and their remains are buried in the Austin Cemetery. Six children were born to Mrs. Famuliner's parents, the others being as follows: Mrs. Mary McCanse, Cozard, Nebraska; William Blaine, Garden City, Missouri; Charles, Adrian, Missouri; Frankie and Dollie, deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Famuliner have been born the following children: George W., farmer and stockman, Camp Branch township; Clara Alice, who died in infancy; Lulu, who married Alonzo Burch, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Belton; Arthur, farmer and stockman, Camp Branch township; Chauncey, farmer and stockman, Camp Branch township.

Mr. Famuliner is a stockholder in the Commercial State Bank at East Lynne and was one of the organizers of that institution. Notwithstanding that his time has been largely occupied with his private affairs Mr. Famuliner takes a commendable interest in the welfare of the community and is always ready to co-operate with any local enterprise for the public good. He has served on the local school board for a number of years and is a progressive and substantial citizen.

The appearance of the Famuliner farm and home bespeaks the thrift and enterprise of the owner. The farm buildings are of the type best adapted for the convenience of carrying on farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. There are five barns and practically four sets of improvements. The place is well supplied with water from five ponds.

The Famuliner residence is a substantial fourteen room structure, built in 1890, and this, the home, is Mrs. Famuliner's particular domain, over which she presides with the true domestic instinct of the mother of our boyhood days. She is a woman of refinement and her home reflects her nature in no unmistakable terms. Mrs. Famuliner takes a laudable interest in the well-being of her broad circle of friends and acquaintances. She has made it a practice for years, whenever she receives an invitation to a wedding, to present the bride as a wedding gift a quilt made by her own hands.

Alonzo Myers, a Civil war veteran and prosperous farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, is a native of Fleming County, Kentucky. He was born in 1844, a son of Henry and Marjorie (Myers) Myers, both natives of Kentucky. Henry Myers was the son of John Myers, whose father was one of the very early settlers of Kentucky, locating there about the time that Daniel Boone explored the "dark bloody ground."

Alonzo Myers was the only child born to his parents. He was reared in his native state. In the early part of the Civil War, he enlisted in the First Kentucky regiment, which was an organization of Confederate troops and known as the Home Guards. Later however he entered the federal service, enlisting in the Tenth Kentucky cavalry, and served in the Union army from 1862 until after the close of the war. He was mustered out of service at Maysville, Kentucky. During his term of service his command operated in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky. He was severely wounded in a skirmish near Owensville; however he recovered and rejoined his regiment. He was in a number of engagements including Perrysville and Richmond, Kentucky, and at the latter place took part in three different engagements over the same ground. He was captured twice but succeeded in escaping both times.

At the close of the war Mr. Myers went to Illinois for a short time, when he returned to Kentucky. Here he was engaged in lumbering and building mills for a time. In 1877 he came to Cass County, Missouri. He first settled near Latour, and from there moved to Archie, where he

remained until 1895. He then went to Lees Summit and shortly afterwards settled in Camp Branch township on his present place of three hundred twenty acres which he purchased from the heirs of C. P. Yoder. Mr. Myers has successfully carried on general farming and stock raising and raises quite a number of horses and hogs. During recent years he rents his farm and has practically retired from active participation in farm work. The Myers' residence is an old Cass County landmark. It was erected in 1874 by C. P. Yoder and is a twenty-one room brick structure, located three and three-fourths miles northwest of Garden City.

Mr. Myers was united in marriage in 1874 with Miss Mary E. Hayden of Moores Ferry, Kentucky. She is a daughter of Captain B. T. Hayden and Emily Filson, both now deceased. Captain Hayden was a Civil war veteran and served for over four years in Company A, Seventh Kentucky cavalry.

To Alonzo Myers and wife were born the following children: Emma Wynona, who married Dr. G. F. Hauser, LaCrosse, Wisconsin; William Leonard, farmer, Camp Branch township; and Beulah Wave, who resides at home with her parents.

William Kanzler, a successful farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Allegheny County, September 8, 1848. His parents were Peter and Susan (Reinhard) Kanzler, natives of Baden, Germany. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Mrs. Catherine Lazro, Wooster, Ohio; William, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Susan Zinsmaster, Emsworth, Pennsylvania; and Adam, Grove City, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kanzler received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. When fourteen years old he started to make his own way in the world and went to work for a neighbor. Two years later his father was injured while operating a strip coal mine and young Kanzler returned home to assist in the operation of the mine, while his father was recovering from the injury. At the age of nineteen he went to Wooster, Ohio, and entered the employ of Ephram Quinby, remaining with him for fourteen years. In 1880, Mr. Kanzler came to Cass County settling in Camp Branch township and in January, 1881, purchased eighty acres of land of C. A. Brous, which he still owns. The place was partially improved and there was a house 14 x 16 on it which is still standing and now used for a work-shop. Mr. Kanzler paid twenty dollars per acre for

his farm and it now would be conservatively estimated at probably one hundred twenty-five dollars per acre. The place is one of the best improved farms in Cass County, with a splendid nine-room modern house, built in 1896, with all modern improvements, including a hot water system, bath and other conveniences. The barn and other farm buildings are in thorough keeping with the residence. Mr. Kanzler raises stock quite extensively and is inclined to keep only the best grade of horses, cattle and hogs. He raises Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle and pure blood Poland China hogs. In short he is a twentieth century farmer and stockman.

Mr. Kanzler was united in marriage in 1870 at Wooster, Ohio, with Miss Amelia Hirschy, a native of Fredericksburg, Ohio. She is a daughter of Henry and Mary (Hurst) Hirschy. The former was born October 30, 1815, in Switzerland, and lived to the advanced age of ninety years. The mother was born in 1828 and died in 1892. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Charles A. Ahrens, Kitchner, Ontario; Mrs. Horace Carr, Kansas City, Missouri; and Amelia, the wife of William Kanzler, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Kanzler's father was a skilled mechanic. A turning lathe which he made in 1838 is now in Mr. Kanzler's work-shop.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kanzler have been born two sons: William P., a graduate of the Harrisonville High School, class of 1892, who later learned the carpenter's trade and built the present Kanzler home, and is now deputy postmaster of Chanute, Kansas; and Walter H., who graduated from the Harrisonville High School in the class of 1909, and the Missouri University in the class of 1914, is an electrical engineer in the employ of Fairbanks and Morse, Kansas City, Missouri. He has the supervision of the erecting of engines for that company.

Mr. and Mrs. Kanzler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pleasant Valley. Mrs. Kanzler has been a Sunday School teacher for the past fourteen years.

Ira Hartzler, a well-known, successful auctioneer of Camp Branch township, is a native of Cass County. He was born in Index township, in 1881, and is a son of J. J. and Magdalena (Mast) Hartzler, natives of Pennsylvania. J. J. Hartzler came to Cass County in 1880, and settled three and one-half miles northeast of the present town of Garden City. Here he purchased a farm where he remained and was successfully en-

gaged in farming and stock raising until 1912, when he removed to Camp Branch township.

Ira Hartzler is one of a family of eight children born to his parents, as follows: Samuel M., who died at the age of twenty-five; Sarah, resides at home; Chauncey A., Bureau County, Illinois; Mary, now the widow of M. S. King, Camp Branch township; Ira, the subject of this sketch; Anna, married William Eigsta, Bureau County, Illinois; Joseph D., Livingston County, Illinois; and Levi J., on the home place.

Mr. Hartzler was reared on the home farm in Cass County, and received his education in the Clearfork school, Camp Branch township. In 1912 he took a course in the Missouri Auction School of Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated in October, 1912. Since that time he has been engaged in auctioneering. His first sale was the Mattie Troyer sale held in Index township. Mr. Hartzler is recognized as a very capable auctioneer, and is past master in the art of public salesmanship. His business has gradually developed, as his ability has been recognized by the public, and during the past season his time has been fully occupied with sales for which he has been engaged for several weeks ahead. He is a close student of the art of public salesmanship and possesses unusual natural talent in that direction. His work covers a large scope of territory including Cass and adjoining counties.

Mr. Hartzler was married in Camp Branch township, January 1, 1905, to Miss Martha M. Yoder, daughter of C. D. and Elizabeth (Garber) Yoder, of Camp Branch township. C. D. Yoder is a son of Reuben and Martha Yoder, pioneers of Camp Branch township. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartzler have been born two children: Bernice and Iona Ruth.

Mr. Hartzler is a progressive young man and a hustler. He and his wife are very prominent in the community.

S. W. Boydston, a successful farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, is a native of Missouri, and belongs to a pioneer family of this state. He was born in Platt County, in 1867, and is a son of Nathaniel Boydston and Margaret (Forbian) Broadhurst. The father was a native of Tennessee, born in 1811, and was a soldier in the Black Hawk Indian war. Nathaniel Boydston was a son of Thomas Boydston. The Boydstons came to Missouri in 1831 locating in Clay County. In 1838 Thomas Boydston removed to Buchanan County, where he died in 1862. Nathaniel Boydston, father of S. W., lived near Platt City until 1844, then removed

to Buchanan County. In 1850 he went to California, remaining there about one year, when he returned by way of Nicaraugua route, and while enroute to New York, the vessel foundered off Cape Hatteras. However he succeeded in reaching New York and from there returned to his Missouri home. He remained in Buchanan County until 1856, when he removed to Jackson County, Kansas, remaining there until 1863.

Nathaniel Boydston was twice married. His first wife's name was Dina Forbian, to whom he was married July 22, 1836. Ten children were born to this union. The mother died January 16, 1861. April 27, 1862, Nathaniel Boydston was married to Margaret Forbian Broadhurst, widow of Reverend Jacob Broadhurst and sister of Mr. Boydston's first wife, and the following children were born to this union: William L., East Lynne, Missouri; Mrs. Birdie Sweeney, East Lynne, Missouri; and S. W., the subject of this sketch.

S. W. Boydston was educated in the public schools of Platt County. In 1887 he came to Cass County with his parents, locating at East Lynne, and remaining with his parents until death had called them away. Mr. Boydston has made farming and stock raising the principal occupation of his life, and has met with very satisfactory success in that line of endeavor. He owns one hundred twenty acres in Polk township, one hundred eighteen acres in Camp Branch township, and one hundred sixty acres in Pleasant Hill township. In 1914 he built a fine modern residence in East Lynne. His place is well improved with a large barn which he built in 1898 and other farm buildings and conveniences in proportion. Mr. Boydston is unmarried. He is one of Cass County's progressive and most substantial citizens.

John L. Kohler, owner and proprietor of Lone Elm Valley Stock Farm, is a native son of Cass County. He was born in Grand River township, September 10, 1868, and is a son of John and Margaret N. (Watkins) Kohler, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. John Kohler came to America with his parents when he was about ten years old, and grew to manhood in Ohio. In 1866 he came to Missouri and located in Cass County. He was married in Logan County, Ohio, before coming here, and he and his wife came to this state in company with Jacob Kircher. They drove the entire distance with lumber wagons. After coming here John Kohler bought sixty acres of land in Grand River township where he made his home until 1902, when

he moved to Harrisonville, where he is now living retired. He has added to his original acreage from time to time and is now a large landowner and one of Cass County's well-to-do citizens. To John Kohler and wife were born the following children: John L., the subject of this sketch; D. H., Coffeeville, Kansas; Mrs. Maggie Wolfe, Creighton, Missouri; E. D., Olathe, Kansas; A. W., Harrisonville, Missouri; I. M., on the home farm; and a daughter, Sallie, died in infancy.

John L. Kohler received his education in the public schools of Harrisonville. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then worked for J. W. Kirk of Camp Branch township for one year, when he rented the Peter Keller farm and began farming for himself. In 1901 he bought the Joel Warren farm of one hundred twenty-five acres at twenty dollars per acre. This place was practically unimproved and Mr. Kohler proceeded to make necessary improvements and has built four barns, 28 x 40, 50 x 54, 40 x 52, and 42 x 60 feet in dimensions respectively, and a good farm residence. He has his place under an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Kohler is a good farmer and especially a good stockman. He raises Polled Durham and Shorthorn cattle, grade hogs and Shropshire sheep. His place is well stocked. He now has about one hundred head of cattle, and the same number of hogs.

Mr. Kohler was married January 6, 1892, to Miss Lulu Benight, daughter of Samuel D. and Dorothy (Peyton) Benight, of Harrisonville. Mrs. Kohler was born in Harrisonville. Her father came here from Buchanan County in 1868. He was a native of Virginia. For a number of years he practiced law in Harrisonville and served two terms as probate judge of Cass County. He died January 10, 1879, aged forty-seven years. His wife died June 20, 1912, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of the following children besides Mrs. Kohler: Mrs. Juan Cherry, who resides near Ogden, Utah; and Mrs. Etta Wherry, Kansas City, Missouri; and Thaddeus and Sarah Elizabeth, deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kohler have been born two children: Catherine and Harold. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler are well known in the community and rank among Cass County's representative people.

Colbert N. Hayes, owner and proprietor of Walnut Valley Stock Farm, and a successful farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, was born in Hancock County, Tennessee, in 1846. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ogan) Hayes, natives of Tennessee. Both parents are

now deceased. They came to Cass County in 1870 and spent about thirty-two years of their lives in this county. The father moved to Woodward County, Oklahoma, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died there at the age of ninety-one years. His wife also passed away in Oklahoma, at the age of eighty-nine. Thomas Hayes was a son of Thomas Hayes and his grandfather also was named Thomas and was a native of North Carolina.

Colbert N. Hayes is one of a family of thriteen children born to his parents, twelve of whom grew to maturity and ten are still living. They are as follows: William C., Woodward County, Oklahoma; Hester A., Pleasant Hill; Colbert N., the subject of this sketch; Zachary T., Montgomery County, Missouri; John H., Paradise Valley, Nevada; Colby C., died in infancy; Thomas W., Woodward County, Oklahoma; Sarah C., Woodward County, Oklahoma; James M., Woodward County, Oklahoma; Hannah A., Houston, Texas; Luther C., Kansas City, Missouri; George B., was killed in a mine accident at Bisbee, Arizona; and Peter O., died in Woodward County, Oklahoma.

Mr. Hayes received his education in the schools of eastern Tennessee and South Carolina. When he was twenty-one years old he left home in Kentucky and came to Cass County, Missouri. This was in 1868. He began life in this county by working by the month. In 1874 he bought twenty acres of land near Coleman which he traded for twenty acres of land in Camp Branch township in 1877. He still owns that place and has added to it and now owns in all three hundred ninety-five acres which constitutes the Walnut Valley Stock Farm. Mr. Hayes has a well improved place with a good residence and three substantial barns well arranged for conveniently handling stock. His barns Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are 40 x 72, 38 x 50, and 30 x 40 feet respectively. He carries on general farming and stock raising giving especial attention to this stock raising. He raises registered Shorthorn cattle, high grade hogs, and White Leghorn chickens. For ten years he has successfully raised alfalfa and now has about five acres in that crop.

Mr. Hayes was united in marriage February 25, 1875, to Miss Lydia Elliott, daughter of Joel Elliott of Peculiar township. Mrs. Hayes' father was a pioneer of Peculiar township, having settled there in 1852. He and his wife are now both deceased and their remains are buried in the Pitts Chapel Cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have been born seven children as follows: Thomas J., Leader, Colorado; David M., resides on the

farm; Rolla L., Oregon County, Missouri; James W., Ripley County, Missouri; Alma and Ira, twins, the former residing near Warrensburg, Missouri, and the latter at Pleasant Hill; and Luther C., Ripley County, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have seen many changes since settling in Cass County in 1876. They have fully succeeded in keeping pace with the rapid development of the country and have measured fully up to the standards of their expectations. They are representative of the thrifty and successful citizens of Cass County, who have contributed their share towards placing Cass County in the front rank of the political subdivisions of the great state of Missouri.

A. J. Patterson, familiarly known as "Pete", is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Cass County. He was born in Big Creek township, on the place which he now owns, in 1868 and is a son of John and Agnes (Jeffrey) Patterson, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ashland, Ohio.

John Patterson, the father, emigrated from Scotland to America with his parents when he was about fourteen years old. He was a ship carpenter, learning his trade at Milan, Ohio, and worked at it in New York during the war and until they came west. They settled in Ohio about 1840, and in 1868 came to Missouri, settling in Cass County, four and a half miles southwest of Pleasant Hill. Here they bought one hundred and twenty-three acres of land at a cost of thirty dollars per acre. The father died in 1874 and his remains are buried in the Pleasant Hill cemetery.

A. J. Patterson, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Big Creek township and has been active in the world of affairs since he was thirteen years old. He began his career as a farmer and when a boy began dealing in horses and hogs and since that time has been extensively interested in hogs. He has also raised a great many sheep but at present is not interested in the sheep business. He has on hand about five hundred head of red hogs, of which he makes a specialty. He raises a very high grade although none are registered stock. In fact he is the leading hog breeder of Cass County.

The Patterson farm is one of the well kept places of Cass County. The residence is modern in every particular, having been built in 1914. Mr. Patterson has his own lighting system and has also installed a water

A. J. PATTERSON AND SON, ROBERT J.

system. The barn and other buildings about the place are spacious and well adapted to stock raising. Mr. Patterson also has a residence on his place which is occupied by a tenant. He was one of the original alfalfa raisers of Cass County and for sixteen years has been interested in that crop.

Mr. Patterson was married in 1906 to Miss Maud Rebecca Moore, a daughter of John Moore, who settled in Peculiar, Missouri, about 1885. He died in 1910 and his wife passed away in 1896 and their remains are buried in the Peculiar cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have been born two children as follows: Robert Jeffry and Anna Christine.

Mr. Patterson is a member of the Central Protective Association and is one of the substantial citizens of Cass County.

John A. Dunn, a representative farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in 1854. He is a son of Absalom and Nancy (Powell) Dunn, natives of Kentucky. Absalom Dunn came to Cass County in 1856 and located in Pleasant Hill township. Here he bought one hundred forty-six acres of land where he was following the peaceful pursuits of farming when the Civil war came on. Later when Order No. 11, that drastic military measure, was issued, he abandoned his home and went to Illinois. Three years later he returned to his farm in Pleasant Hill township. His wife died in 1869 and he sold his farm in Pleasant Hill township the same year and removed to Gunn City, where he bought a farm and remained there about fifteen years. He spent the latter part of his life with his children and for a few years prior to his death he had made his home with John A., the subject of this sketch. He died in 1902.

To Absalom and Nancy (Powell) Dunn were born the following children: Mary, deceased; James L., Higgins, Texas; John A., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Nannie McDonald, Lipscomb, Texas; and George, Harrisonville. John A. Dunn was educated in the public schools of Cass County. After having reached the age of twenty-one he began life for himself as a farmer and stock raiser. He bought his present place of one hundred sixty-seven acres in Camp Branch township in 1899. When he purchased the place it was practically unimproved and he proceeded to make improvements, one after another, as rapidly as circumstances would permit, until he now has one of the best improved farms in Cass County.

He has a good farm residence of the modern convenient and substantial type, which was built in 1900 and improved and remodeled in 1913, and a large well-built barn, 50 x 52 feet, especially adapted for hay and stock, built in 1906. Mr. Dunn is quite extensively engaged in stock raising and has met with uniform success in that line of endeavor. He raises high grade Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs, and is considered one of the successful stockmen of his section of the county.

Mr. Dunn was married in 1881 to Miss Virginia Burris, a daughter of F. M. and America (Shomake) Burris, of Camp Branch township. Both parents of Mrs. Dunn are now deceased and their remains are buried in the Pitts Chapel Cemetery. The Shomake family were early pioneer settlers of Camp Branch township. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have been born six children, as follows: Carvey, died in infancy; Marion, Nome, Alaska; Mrs. Dora McGee, died at the age of thirty-two; Clarence, resides in Warm Springs, Montana; Oscar, Kansas City, Missouri; and Virginia, resides at home.

Whatever success has come to Mr. Dunn is the result of industry coupled with capable management and it should also be added here that his success is in no small measure due to the co-operation and assistance of his wife, who at all times has been his advisor and business partner in all his undertakings.

Jacob F. Kircher, one of the Judges of the county court of Cass County, is a well-known and successful farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township. Mr. Kircher is a native son of Cass County, and was born in Grand River township. His parents were Jacob and Magdeline (Keller) Kircher. The father was born in Germany in 1837 and immigrated to America when he was seventeen years old, settling in Logan County, Ohio. In 1866 he came to Cass County and settled three miles east of Harrisonville in Grand River township where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1909. He owned a valuable farm of two hundred twenty acres which he sold and removed to Nampa, Idaho, where he now resides. His wife, Magdeline Keller, was born in Alsace, France, in 1840, and came to America with her parents in 1855, locating in Logan County, Ohio, where she and Mr. Kircher were married in 1860. She died December 31, 1905, and her remains are buried in the Clearfork Cemetery.

Jacob and Magdeline (Keller) Kircher were the parents of nine children, as follows: Catherine, married Will Kirk, and is now deceased; Mrs. Rosa Moore, Harrisonville, Missouri; Mrs. Lizzie Ullery, Nampa, Idaho; Charles, unmarried, and resides in Camp Branch township; Samuel, died at the age of three years; Jacob F., the subject of this sketch; Peter D., Camp Branch township; Mrs. Anna Donaldson, Nampa, Idaho; and Mrs. Ada Potter, Nampa, Idaho.

Jacob F. Kircher received a good common school education and afterwards entered McPherson College, McPherson, Kansas, where he was graduated in the class of 1891. He remained on the home farm with his parents until he was twenty-two years old when he engaged in farming on his own account, on a part of his present place which he bought in 1893. At first he bought forty acres of land for forty dollars per acre. Later he bought more land at a considerable advance in price and now owns two hundred twenty acres, one of the best improved and most productive farms in Cass County. When Mr. Kircher bought this land the improvements were meager. In 1906 he built a large modern ten-room residence. His stock and grain barn is a convenient structure 30 x 96 feet and he has another barn which is used for implements, grain, and stock and is a still larger structure, its dimensions being 50 x 120 feet. Mr. Kircher is a progressive stockman and raises registered Poland China hogs and high grade Shorthorn cattle. He feeds cattle quite extensively and usually ships about a car load each year and two car loads of hogs.

Mr. Kircher was marired August 1, 1893, to Miss Henrietta Plank, a daughter of D. H. and Leah (King) Plank, of Camp Branch township. The Plank family came to Cass County from McLean County, Illinois, in 1883, and settled about five miles south of East Lynne, and now resides about five miles southwest of East Lynne. To Mr. and Mrs. Kircher have been born eleven children as follows, all of whom are at home with their parents: Dora, Raymond, Leah, Fred, Henrietta, Katherine, Mildred, Leonard, Robert Theodore, Woodrow, and Dorothy.

Mr. Kircher is a life-long democrat and since his boyhood has taken a keen interest in politics. He was elected trustee of Camp Branch township in 1903, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected to that office. In November, 1916, he was elected county judge for the south district of Cass County, and is now serving in that capacity. He is a man of good judgment, a careful business man, and well qualified in every particular for the important trust which the people have reposed in him.

He has served as president of the school board for a number of years. In addition to his other interests he is a stockholder in the Bank of Harrisonville and is now vice-president of that institution.

Thomas J. George, owner and proprietor of the Maple Hill Stock Farm, near Gunn City, is one of the successful stockmen of Cass County. Mr. George was born in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1852, and is a son of W. J. and Mary A. (Douglas) George, both natives of Missouri. The father was born in Cooper County, in 1828, and died February 4, 1915, and the mother was born in Franklin, Howard County, in 1829, and died December 25, 1916. The George family settled in Index township in 1866, where the father was a successful farmer and stockman for a number of years, but spent the latter part of his life in retirement.

Thomas J. George was one of a family of four children born to his parents as follows: J. T., New Hope, Arkansas; Mrs. Mollie J. Akin, Fredonia, New York; Henry, deceased; and Thomas J., the subject of this sketch. Mr. George was educated in the public schools, Missouri University, Columbia; and Spaldings Business College, Kansas City. In 1872 he began farming and stock raising with his father near Gunn City, and shortly afterwards bought one hundred twenty acres west of his present place which he sold a short time afterwards and bought two hundred acres to which he has added from time to time. He now owns seven hundred seventy acres in Index township, besides seven hundred fifty acres in Bourbon County Kansas, and one hundred sixty acres in Morton County, Kansas. Mr. George is essentially a stockman and has fed cattle on a large scale for years, averaging about two hundred head a year. About eleven years ago he began raising pure bred Herefords and now has about two hundred head of registered Herefords which includes about one hundred cows. In his herd are to be found some of the best registered Hereford cows in the country. He owns "Dorothy Perkins," a full sister of "Scottish Lassie," for two years the champion Hereford cow of the United States, taking the first premiums at both the International and Royal Stock Shows. "Maple Hill Stock Farm" has all modern equipments for conveniently carrying on the stock raising on an extensive scale. The place is well watered and an ideal stock farm.

Mr. George was first married in 1876 to Miss Belle Hester, who died in 1877. In 1881 he was married to Miss Maggie Taliaferro of Moniteau County, Missouri, and to this union were born the following children:

Mrs. Jessie C. Sallee, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Beth Bohon, Newton, Kansas; Ralph, mechanical engineer, Kansas City, Missouri; Ray, on the home place with his father; Ned, on a cattle ranch near Daniel, Wyoming; and Eugene, a student in the Harrisonville High School. The wife and mother of these children died in 1901. June 20, 1905, Mr. George was married to Miss Elizabeth Hammons, a daughter of Samuel Hammons, a pioneer settler of Polk township. Samuel Hammons died in 1874, in Polk township. Mrs. George was a teacher for seventeen years prior to her marriage, having been successfully engaged in that profession at Carthage, Missouri, and Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

The George family, like many others, met with considerable property loss during the Civil war. The father, W. J. George, entered the Confederate service during the early part of the war and served under General Shelby until the close of the war. He died at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a friend of all the children as well as the older people and was universally respected and admired.

Thomas J. George is of the progressive type who looks on the sunny side of life. He is an optimist and believes that the opportunities for success in most any field of endeavor are greater today than ever before, and he ought to know what he is talking about for success in a business way is not a theory with him. He has had a successful career which is the best exemplification of his view.

Taylor Perry, of Gunn City, is a native of Ohio, and saw much of the west over fifty years ago. He was born in Adams County in 1849, and is a son of Needham and Elizabeth (McGavney) Perry, both natives of Adams County, Ohio. They were the parents of six children of whom Taylor Perry, the subject of this sketch, is the only surviving member.

Taylor Perry made his own way in the world from the time he was thirteen years old. He received such education as the country schools in those days afford and in early life began working for farmers by the month and at first received thirteen dollars a month for his services. In 1869, when he was about twenty years of age, he came west and located near Ft. Scott, Kansas. After remaining there about a year he came to Cass County, remaining in the vicinity of Harrisonville for a little over a year, when he went to Lafayette County, Missouri. In 1881 he went from there to Vernon County where he remained until 1883, when he returned to Cass County and bought a farm in Index township. In 1912

he traded this farm for one near Latour. In May, 1916, he bought a small place near Gunn City where he now resides.

Mr. Perry was married April 4, 1877, to Miss Addie McCullough of Lafayette County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Spottswood and Margaret (George) McCullough, and a niece of Colonel Robert McCullough. To Mr. and Mrs. Perry have been born the following children: Mrs. Margaret Deatley, Latour, Missouri; Mrs. Estella Lenck, Sheridan, Wyoming; Mrs. Edna Schriver, Sheridan, Wyoming; Mrs. Edith Barnes, Windsor, Missouri; and Marie, who is now teaching her first term of school. All of the Perry children have been given good educational advantages and attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg. All except Estella were teachers. In addition to rearing their own family of five children, Mr. and Mrs. Perry reared and educated two orphan children of her sister. They are Henry O. Smith and Ada Smith. The former is now a railway mail clerk with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri, and the latter is a stenographer for Judge Bradley at Warrensburg, Missouri. The Perry family are well known and have many friends in the community.

Jesse E. Richardson, a progressive merchant of Gunn City, is also postmaster at that place, is a native son of Cass County. He was born two and a half miles north of Gunn City in 1882, a son of David and Amanda (Smith) Richardson, both natives of Ohio. The father was born in 1831 and died in Gunn City, January 7, 1906. The mother was born in 1840, and now resides with her son Jesse E. Richardson, the subject of this sketch, in Gunn City.

Jesse E. Richardson was the only child born to David and Amanda (Smith) Richardson. By a former marriage of David Richardson the following children were born: Edward, deceased; J. T., Collinsville, Oklahoma; A. J., Big Cabin, Oklahoma; L. H., La Harpe, Kansas; Mrs. Lizzie Sides, Sayer, Oklahoma.

Jesse E. Richardson was educated in the public schools of Gunn City and in 1906 when his father died, he succeeded to his father's mercantile business in Gunn City, buying out the interests of the other heirs of the estate. David Richardson the father came to Cass County about 1867, and settled on a farm north of Gunn City, in Index township. Here he bought a hundred sixty acres of land and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years. In 1892 the father

engaged in the general mercantile business at Gunn City, and successfully conducted that business until the time of his death when he was succeeded by his son Jesse E. Richardson. Mr. Richardson carries a large stock of goods and he has an extensive trade, covering a large territory. He is a wide-awake business man and has won the confidence of the public by honest business methods.

Mr. Richardson was married December 17, 1915, to Miss Nellie Mickelson, daughter of M. Mickelson. Her mother died when Mrs. Richardson was about four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have one child, a son, Jesse Nelson. Mr. Richardson has an extensive acquaintance in the business world and is properly entitled to classification among the successful merchants of Cass County.

Henry Ross Wagner and Sargent Willis Wagner, known throughout Cass County as the "Wagner brothers," reside on the home place in Dayton township. They are sons of Henry Willis and Lucy Marilla (Rogers) Wagner. Henry Willis Wagner was born April 2, 1843, in Steuben County, New York, son of Henry James Wagner, who was born in 1816. Lucy Marilla Rogers was born March 12, 1849, in New Hampton, New Hampshire, daughter of Francis and Esther Ann (George) Rogers, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New Hampshire. Lucy Marilla Rogers was a direct descendant of Hughie Rogers, one of the one hundred two Pilgrims who set sail from Plymouth, England in the Mayflower, September 6, 1620. Francis Rogers, father of Lucy Marilla, migrated to Missouri in 1867 and located in Dayton township. He was born in Vermont in 1804 and died in Iowa in 1877. His last resting place is in Fort Atkinson, Winneshiek County, Iowa. To Henry Willis and Lucy Marilla (Rogers) Wagner were born eight children: Elizabeth Shaw, who died in infancy; Mrs. Clara Smith, born February 11, 1877, residing in Cleburne, Texas; Mrs. Amy Dodd, born August 24, 1879, Dayton, Missouri; George Willis, born December 30, 1882, deceased; Charles Dana, born January 20, 1884, deceased; Lucy Mabel, an attractive, intelligent young lady and splendid housekeeper, who is the home-maker for her brothers, born February 5, 1888; Sergeant Willis, born April 4, 1891; and Henry Ross, born October 17, 1873. All the children were born in Dayton township, Missouri. The mother, one of the best-known women in this locality, a lady of culture whose kindness of heart gained many warm friendships, died October 17, 1915.

Henry Willis Wagner, father of the "Wagner brothers," was a federal soldier, enlisting in New York in Company I, Eighty-sixth New York Infantry and served as captain the year prior to the closing of the war. He was twice wounded in battle, at the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, and at Spottsylvania Court House in May, 1864. At Chancellorsville, where General Jackson met his untimely death at the hands of one of his own awe-stricken sentinels, Henry Wagner was shot through the right lung. It was at Spottsylvania, where Mr. Wagner was wounded in the right arm, that General Grant, facing a loss of thirty-four thousand men, wrote the immortal dispatch: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer."

In 1870 Henry Willis Wagner came to Cass County, Missouri, and located in Dayton township. His father, Henry James Wagner, had preceded him west three years before, coming to Dayton, Missouri, in 1867. Henry James Wagner built the Dayton hotel, the town having been literally burned during the war. At that time Dayton was on the stage route from Butler to Pleasant Hill and passengers stopped in Dayton for dinner. During the war Henry James Wagner was a drum major in Company I, Eighty-sixth New York Infantry. He was a son of Joseph A. and Catherine (Digert) Wagner. Joseph A. Wagner, a native of New York, was a soldier of the war of 1812. Catherine Digert was a daughter of Sylvanus Digert, a Revolutionary soldier. Sylvanus Digert and General Herkimer married sisters by the name of Sweet. In addition to operating the Dayton hotel, Henry James Wagner was postmaster for eight years.

For a number of years after the death of his father, Henry Willis Wagner conducted the hotel. In 1888 he moved to his farm, now managed by the Wagner brothers, where he died October 9, 1893. He farmed on an extensive scale and was interested in keeping high-grade stock, having many registered Norman Percheron horses. Henry Willis Wagner was one of the first men in this part of the state to become interested in the bettering of stock.

The Wagner brothers have added many improvements to the fine old home place, among which are a silo, sixty-one feet from the ground and fourteen feet in diameter, built in 1913, and a splendid stock barn 40x60 feet. They have also remodeled the house, making a comfortable, modern residence of it. In 1897 a large pond was constructed near the barn, which has always held water. It is fed by springs.

In the spring of 1915 the Wagner brothers bought a sawmill and

have been engaged since then in sawing many trees which grew on the bottom land that is now being cleared for farming. The Grand River drainage ditch passes through the farm and will drain two hundred thirty-five acres of the place.

The two Wagner brothers are fine, progressive young men. Both are able business men and their success has been largely due to strict attention to the details of their vocation and an inherent ability which has come down to them from a long line of soldier ancestors, fighters who recognized no obstacles. These young men are doing their part to build up Cass County, and in the years to come, living in quiet retirement, they will be able to look back over useful, well-spent lives, content in the knowledge that their efforts have not been in vain and that no stain or blemish mars an honorable record of accomplishment.

William A. Stevens, proprietor of "Valley View Farm," Dayton township, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, January 30, 1856. He is the son of Alfred and Amelia C. (Smith) Stevens. Mr. Stevens is of old Colonial stock, and is directly descended from William Stevens who, with his brother John and their widowed mother, came over from Oxfordshire on the ship "Confidence" in 1638, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. William Stevens had a son John, born in 1650. John's son was Otho Stevens, born in 1702, Otho's son was Jesse Stevens, born in 1757, Jesse's son was Asa Stevens, born in New Hampshire in 1794, and Asa's son was Alfred Stevens, born in New Hampshire, December 30, 1825. Alfred's son is the subject of this sketch.

The Stevens family moved from New Hampshire to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1833. There Alfred Stevens lived for thirty-nine years, and was engaged in farming. During the Civil war he served in Company H, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio infantry, and enlisted and was mustered out, at Cleveland, Ohio. He came to Cass County, Missouri in 1872, and bought one hundred and forty acres in Dayton township from Jacob F. Rogers, who left for Kansas. At present the farm contains two hundred and forty acres. A cabin was on the place when it was purchased. This cabin is still standing, but is now weather boarded, and finished on the inside and forms part of a newer and larger house of substantial construction.

Alfred Stevens was married in 1850 to Amelia C. Smith, at Solon, Ohio. Six children were born to them. Those living are: William A.,

subject of this sketch; Albert M., now a merchant of Clinton, Missouri; and Charles S., a banker at Garden City, Missouri. Those deceased are: Flora A., died at nine years; Alice A., died aged seven years; Emma A., died at two years. Mrs. Amelia Stevens died in 1912, aged eighty-two, and was buried at Garden City cemetery.

Alfred Stevens was master of the Mound Valley grange, organized at Austin in 1873. He was later secretary of the grange, at which time it did considerable co-operative work. He also distributed supplies for the destitute there, after the ravages of the grasshoppers in 1874 and 1875. He was secretary and director of the grange store, organized at East Lynne, was justice of the peace for four years, and president of the Farmers' Bank at Garden City, when it was first organized.

The original Stevens farm increased from one hundred acres to seven hundred acres, when it was divided among the three sons. William Stevens has the home place. On it are two large stock and hay barns. One is 38x70 feet with a basement. The other is 40x80 feet and also has a basement. Mr. Stevens' principal business is dairying and sheep raising. He also raises full blood Poland China hogs. He milks from fifteen to twenty cows, and raises yearly, from seventy-five to one hundred Shropshire sheep, and from forty to fifty hogs. He was one of the first men in this vicinity to handle sheep, and formerly kept from four hundred to six hundred head. For many years his dairy produced much cheese and butter, most of the latter being shipped to Kansas City, Missouri. He also ran a sorghum mill for over thirty years. Mr. Stevens now makes his home with William A., and is in good health at the age of ninety-one years, but lost his eyesight five years ago.

William Stevens was married November 25, 1879, to Emma C. Sliffe of Austin, Missouri. She is the daughter of Henry J. and Sarah (Walter) Sliffe. Her parents came to Cass county from Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1869, and settled near Austin. Mrs. Stevens has five brothers and four sisters living. They are: Mrs. Susan Yoder, of Pando, Colorado; Frank Sliffe, of Mill City, Oregon; Mrs. Ida Tipton, of Cement, Oklahoma; Jacob G., John Day, Oregon; Mrs. Hattie Kenagy, Rupert, Idaho; Robert N., Rupert, Idaho; Mrs. Dessa Hurt, Ashland, Oregon; William, farmer at Austin, Missouri, on the home farm; and George, Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Stevens held the office of assessor for Dayton township for two years, 1913 and 1914.

Andrew Gordon Deacon, a Civil War veteran, and pioneer business man of Harrisonville, now deceased, was born September 21, 1841, in Brighton, Canada. His wife, Jennie Madora Davis, was born August 10, 1857, in Knoxville, Tennessee. She died April 16, 1893, at Harrisonville, Missouri. In April, 1876, Andrew Gordon Deacon and Jennie Madora Davis, daughter of a prominent physician of Tennessee, were united in marriage, and to this union were born six children: Robert R., Mary Belle, William C., Elizabeth Sayre, Mrs. George B. Spivey, *nee* Helen Davis Deacon; and Andrew Gordon, Jr.

Andrew Gordon Deacon had an unusually fine army record. He enlisted May 10, 1861, in Captain E. S. Bragg's company, which was later Company E, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In the fights leading up to the battle of Antietam, sixty-five per cent. of the men in Captain Bragg's company were killed or wounded, but because of their unyielding pertinacity and invincible bravery they were known as the "Iron Brigade." Andrew Gordon Deacon lost his right arm in the battle of Antietam, fought September 17, 1862, the bloodiest single day in the war. The Union soldiers fought splendidly and justified the confidence of their commander. This battle re-established the prestige of the Union army and while the nation was receiving the news with joy, Andrew Gordon Deacon, wounded and ill with intermittent fever, was being cared for in a private home in Keedysville, Maryland. Later he was taken to the Armory Square Hospital in Washington, D. C., where he was confined for four months. He had never been off duty a day up to the time of losing his arm. For "soldierly conduct in action" Andrew Gordon Deacon was promoted to second lieutenant by President Lincoln. When Lieutenant Deacon had recovered from the effects of the wound he secured a transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he remained two and a half years, guarding Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana.

After the surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865, Lieutenant Deacon was assigned to duty with the Freedmen's Bureau under General O. O. Howard, with headquarters in Richmond, Virginia. The Freedmen's Bureau was created by Congress in the war department March 3, 1865. It was to assume a relation of guardianship over the freedmen, direct his first steps in self-support and protection. Mr. Deacon's work consisted mainly of ratifying contracts and adjusting differences between the two races. For two and a half years he was with the bureau.

In 1868 Andrew Gordon Deacon came to Harrisonville, Missouri,

going into business with his brothers, John B. R. and E. C. Deacon. The firm sold implements and hardware. In 1888 the two elder brothers retired and Andrew Gordon Deacon became sole owner. The business was then incorporated under the name of the Deacon Hardware Company, taking in as associates A. G. Deacon and his two sons, Robert R. and Wm. C. Deacon. Under this name the firm continued until August, 1907, when the stock and business were purchased by the Burch brothers.

Mention has already been made of two brothers of Andrew Gordon Deacon. He had three: Robert R., who located in Butler, Missouri, and was engaged in the hardware business there; E. C., who came to Cass County in 1868, a merchant and banker, one of the original Lincoln Republicans who helped organize that party in Illinois, died January 27, 1913; and John B. R., who was in business in Harrisonville with E. C. and Andrew Gordon. Andrew Gordon Deacon died April 1, 1914. His career was marked by constant industry and integrity, earnest effort and determination directed along well-defined channels. Honest and rugged, he was distinctly a gentleman of the fine old school.

Robert R. Deacon, son of Andrew Gordon Deacon, enlisted as private in Company E, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry at Harrisonville, Missouri, for the Spanish war, April 27, 1898. May 4, 1898, he was appointed second sergeant and May 18 was sent from Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, where he was mustered in, to Chickamauga Park, Georgia. In the summer of 1898 he returned to Missouri to assist in recruiting the regiment to full complement. He was mustered out and honorably discharged November 9, 1898.

Jonathan Famuliner, a prominent citizen of Garden City and one of Cass County's extensive landowners, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Ross County, in 1854, a son of Charles S. and Sallie Ann (Piper) Famuliner, natives of Ohio. Both parents are now deceased. They were the parents of the following children: Catherine, deceased; Elizabeth, Piatt County, Illinois; John, Piatt County, Illinois; Hepbsy, deceased; Eliza, deceased; William, deceased; George, deceased; Charles, Camp Branch township; Marion, Butler, Missouri, and Jonathan, the subject of this sketch.

Jonathan Famuliner received a good common school education in Ohio and Illinois. The Famuliner family removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1863, when Jonathan was about eight years old. In 1874 they came to

Missouri and settled in Cass County, four miles northwest of where Garden City now stands. This was the grasshopper year, and many of the settlers were leaving at that time after the country had been devastated by these destructive pests of the plains, which seemed to take possession of the entire country and devoured every green vestige of vegetation. Grasshoppers or no grasshoppers, the Famuliner family had come to Cass County to stay and make good, and they did. Jonathan and his brothers had purchased seven hundred acres of land four miles north of Garden City in 1870. After coming here in 1874 Jonathan Fumuliner engaged in farming and stockraising, and also bought and fed cattle and hogs extensively, and prospered. He bought additional land whenever opportunity and circumstances presented themselves until his broad fields now aggregate fourteen hundred acres of productive and well improved farm land. While Mr. Famuliner has already obtained a very satisfactory degree of success, he is still alert and active in the business world. As he expresses it himself, he is "still hustling." In addition to his other extensive land holdings, he has ten acres of land adjoining Garden City, where he resides.

Mr. Famuliner was united in marriage in February, 1876, with Miss Elizabeth McCance, a daughter of James and Margaret McCance, of Camp Branch township. The McCance family settled in Dayton township, Cass County, in 1870, and the parents are now deceased. They were the parents of the following children: Mary Stofer, died at Cazad, Nebraska; Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Famuliner, subject of this sketch; J. D., lives in Cozad, Nebraska; Charles, lives in Cozad, Nebraska; Thomas McCance, lives in Cozad, Nebraska; Reverend Robert, a Christian minister, who resides in Iowa; Hester, lives in Florida; Mrs. Anna Williams, Nebraska, and Mrs. Belle Woodruff, Cozad, Nebraska.

To Jonathan Famuliner and wife have been born the following children: Reverend J. W., pastor of the Christian church, Wichita, Kansas; Charles, a successful farmer and stockman, of Camp Branch township; Emma, married William Patton, Index township; Florence, married Ezra Harrison, Dayton township; Effie, married A. A. Allen, Camp Branch township; Thomas, resides in Camp Branch township.

The Famuliner family all belong to that progressive and thrifty type that lives up to the highest requirements of citizenship. Jonathan Famuliner is a progressive and public-spirited man, who always stands ready to co-operate with any commendable enterprise that has for its object the betterment of the community. Mr. Famuliner was school director on the

school board in Camp Branch township during almost the entire time of his residence there. He and his wife are members of the Christian church at Garden City, and are highly respected in the community.

Joseph Shelton West, the efficient trustee of Dayton township, is a worthy son of a fine old pioneer family. He was born in 1874 in Bates County, Missouri, son of J. T. and Elizabeth C. (Kimberlin) West. J. T. West was born in Worth County, Missouri in 1842 and Elizabeth (Kimberlin) West is a native of Arkansas. J. T. and Elizabeth (Kimberlin) West were the parents of four children: Mrs. Hattie B. Helms, Warrensburg, Missouri; Joseph S., subject of this review; Grace V. Coe, Creighton, Missouri, and Bessie, deceased.

J. T. West, father of the subject of this review, moved from Bates County to Sherman township when Joseph Shelton was five years of age. He located five miles southwest of Creighton where he purchased one hundred twenty acres of land. Mr. West has from time to time increased his holdings until he now owns more than eight hundred acres of fine farm land in Sherman and Dayton townships. J. T. West began life in Platte County, Missouri, cutting cordwood by the day. From the days of his boyhood Mr. West has been marked for his economy, integrity and constant industry and his present prosperous condition has come as the result of earnest effort and determination, of no little enterprise and energy. J. T. West is pre-eminently a self-made man and the story of his life should be the source of great inspiration to the youth of today. When his children became of age he gave each five hundred dollars and urged them to make good use of the money. That all have done so is proof enough that the father's teaching and example were not fruitless.

Joseph Shelton West spent his boyhood days as the average lad on the farm, attending school in Sherman township and assisting his father with his work. There is always much which a boy on the farm can do and Joseph was the only son. He was ever a willing worker and these early experiences laid the foundation for much of his later success in life. It was the father's greatest desire that his children should have advantages denied him and all received the benefits of a good education. Joseph Shelton attended school in Chillicothe one year and Garden City one year. Until he was twenty-three years of age he remained at home. He bought his first farm when he was twenty-six years of age. This place consisted of one hundred twenty acres near Dayton, Missouri.

In 1900 Joseph Shelton West and Lois J. Morgan, daughter of Lindsay R. and Hannah J. (McKissen) Morgan, were united in marriage. Lindsay R. Morgan is deceased and is buried in Bufford cemetery. Hannah J. (McKissen) Morgan is at present residing in Harrisonville, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. West remained upon the farm near Dayton until 1910, when they sold the place and purchased their present home, formerly the Thomas Hutton farm. This place consists of one hundred sixty acres, nicely located one-half mile south of Garden City.

The West farm is a splendid stock farm. Mr. West handles a fine grade of stock, hogs and cattle. He ships each year one car of hogs and keeps from twenty to twenty-five head of cattle and fifteen head of horses. The buildings on the place are all in excellent repair. He has two good barns and two granaries. Mr. West erected one barn since coming to the place and remodeled all the other buildings. His comfortable residence consists of one story and a half and is a home that is a model of housewifely neatness.

For five years Joseph S. West was the capable director of the Cass County Mutual Insurance Company. Two years he served with much credit to himself and great satisfaction to all concerned as member of the township board. Mr. West has been the trustee of Dayton township for the past two years and at present is clerk of the school board. To every trust reposed in him Joseph S. West has been true. He has served and is now serving his country faithfully and well and he has made for himself a name which is the synonym for strict integrity and unimpeachable honor.

F. E. Coe, the faithful cashier of the Bank of Creighton, was born in Galesburg, Illinois, July 29, 1877, son of Moses E. and Jennie M. (Parsons) Coe. Moses E. Coe was a native of Illinois, born in 1845. Jennie M. (Parsons) Coe was also a native of Illinois. Both parents died in Illinois, the father in 1880 and the mother in 1914.

F. E. Coe came to Cass County in 1885, from the home of his grandmother in Illinois, to live with his uncle, D. P. Coe. D. P. Coe came to Sherman township in 1866. F. E. Coe was just a child of eight years when he came to his uncle's home. The year following his coming, 1886, D. P. Coe died. He is buried in Byler Cemetery. R. S. Coe, son of D. P. Coe, resides in Sherman township.

The boyhood days of F. E. Coe were much like those of the average lad on the farm. He attended school in Cass County and Chillicothe, Mis-

souri. When he attained manhood he followed the pursuits of agriculture in Sherman township until 1904, when he was elected cashier of the Bank of Creighton, which position he has since filled with much honor and credit to himself and great satisfaction to the bank officials and its patrons.

In 1898 F. E. Coe and Dola V. West, daughter of J. T. and Catherine (Kimberlin) West, of Sherman township, were united in marriage. Mrs. West is deceased and Mr. West is residing in Creighton.

The Bank of Creighton was organized June 6, 1902, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. At the time of organization the officers were as follows: Wm. M. Poynter, president; W. L. Poynter, cashier; Wm. M. Poynter, E. M. Morlan, Geo. C. Carter, G. W. O'Bannon and W. A. Wade, directors. The present officers are: J. T. West, president; F. E. Coe, cashier; W. B. Benn, vice-president; J. T. West, E. M. Morlan, W. H. Waymire, George C. Carter, W. L. Poynter, W. B. Benn and F. E. Coe, directors. The present capital stock of the Bank of Creighton is ten thousand dollars with a surplus of five thousand and deposits amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. The bank owns its own building, a substantial brick structure, 25x50 feet in dimensions. The bank was moved to its present location September 1, 1904. January 14, 1914, the Bank of Creighton bought out the Farmers' State Bank of Creighton and absorbed it, cancelling its stock, paying off the deposits and assuming the loans. In November, 1905, this bank was blown up and four thousand dollars stolen. The loss was fully covered, however, by insurance.

F. E. Coe deserves much commendation for the capable way in which he has through skillful management brought the Bank of Creighton unusual and deserved success. He has risen to this position of honor and trust because of his personality and merits, and he is fully justifying the confidence reposed in him. Mr. and Mrs. Coe are valued members of Creighton society.

Tandy W. Hunt, owner and proprietor of the "Maple Hill Farm" in Index township, is a former county judge and a Cass County pioneer. He was born in Johnson County, Missouri, five miles south of Holden, August 8, 1848, and is a son of John B. and Nancy L. (Campbell) Hunt. John B. Hunt was a native of Kentucky, born April 4, 1817. When a lad about ten years old he came to Lafayette County, Missouri, and settled in Johnson County, near Holden, in the early forties. November 2, 1855, he came to Cass County, and settled on a place adjoining the farm where

MR. AND MRS. TANDY W. HUNT AND FAMILY.

Tandy W. Hunt now lives, in Index township. He owned two hundred acres here at the time of his death. His wife, Nancy L. Campbell, was a native of Virginia, born January 11, 1824, and died January 2, 1896, her husband having preceded her in death a number of years. He died June 22, 1862. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary A. Wollard, deceased; Mrs. Matilda C. Wall, Blair, Missouri; Tandy W., the subject of this sketch; Samuel Wilson, deceased; Mrs. Louisa J. Coke, Creighton, Missouri; John L., died in infancy; and John W., died in infancy.

The Hunt family settled in Index township in 1855. At that time the country was sparsely settled and there were but three houses between the Hunt home and Harrisonville. One could drive from their place to Austin without even passing a house. Ox teams were more common then than horses. Among some of the old settlers whom Mr. Hunt recalls who lived there in the early days are Uncle Jimmy Bullock, Billie Adams, Lott Watts, Lilborn Nalor, Samuel P. Thistle and Jack Adams. Mr. Hunt says that his father had the first photograph of himself made that was ever taken in Austin township, the work being done by a traveling photographer.

Tandy W. Hunt received his education in the schools such as were afforded in those pioneer times, but he has added considerable to the schooling which he received in childhood by the experiences of a life time. He has always been a close student of men and affairs and kept himself well posted on current events. His father died in the early part of the war. When Order No. 11 was issued the mother and children went to Johnson County, where they remained until the close of the war, and upon returning in 1865 they found their home devastated and everything destroyed, but they proceeded with brave hearts and willing hands to begin the struggle of life over and finally succeeded. Mr. Hunt, the subject of this sketch, remained with his mother until 1877 when he began life for himself, on a place adjoining the home farm, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising and has met with well merited success. The place is known as Maple Hill Farm and is one of the valuable farms of Index township.

Mr. Hunt was married August 17, 1876, to Miss Sarah Katherine Parker, of Index township, a daughter of James and Bettie Ann (Alkire) Parker. The Parker family came from Virginia. They were pioneer

settlers of Lafayette County, Missouri, where Mrs. Hunt was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have been born the following children: Mrs. Ina L. Hinchman, Index township; Mrs. Edna Mable McNeal, Meridian, Idaho; Mrs. Ada Pearl Prigmore, Alva, Oklahoma; Mrs. Jimmie Farnsworth, Blair, Missouri; Mrs. Frankie C. Harrison, Index township; Louise, at home; Willie and George Edward, died in infancy.

Mr. Hunt has been a life-long democrat and has always taken an active interest in political affairs. In 1906 he was elected county judge of the south district of Cass County and re-elected to succeed himself in 1908 and again in 1910, serving three terms, which is unusual in Cass County. A candidate is rarely elected to that office for more than two terms; however, Mr. Hunt received a larger majority the third time that he was a candidate than he did on preceding occasions. During his term of office his aim was to give public affairs the same careful and conscientious consideration which he gives to his own private affairs, and the result was that he gave the county three successful and economical administrations. During the time that Mr. Hunt was one of the county judges the new County Home was built, the fradulent railroad bonds were compromised, settled and finally disposed of, local option was declared legal after a severe contest and the county has been dry ever since. In 1904 Mr. Hunt was elected trustee of Index township, resigning that office when he was elected county judge.

Mr. Hunt is one of Cass County's successful and honored citizens. During his career, both public and private, he has formed many acquaintances whose confidence and esteem he holds.

W. H. Wade, the genial proprietor of the "Elm Valley Stock Farm" in Sherman township, was born near Galesburg, Illinois, in 1866, a son of G. W. and Isabel (McGrew) Wade. G. W. Wade, a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1868. He settled near Wadesburg, which was named for W. A. Wade, a brother of G. W. Wade, who operated a blacksmith's shop there before the war, when horseshoe nails were made of rod iron. Isabel (McGrew) Wade was a native of Illinois. She was born near Galesburg. To G. W. and Isabel (McGrew) Wade were born three children: Mrs. Mary Frances O'Bannon, Creighton, Missouri; W. H., subject of this review; and J. O., who resides in California.

G. W. Wade, father of the subject of this review, lived near Wadesburg and Creighton the remainder of his life. For nearly sixty years he

followed the pursuit of farming in this vicinity. In 1874 Isabel (McGrew) Wade, mother of the subject of this review, died. She is buried at Wadesburg, Missouri. Mr. Wade married his second wife, Phoebe Jane Wilson, in Wadesburg. To G. W. and Phoebe Jane (Wilson) Wade were born two children: C. B. Creighton, Missouri, and Mrs. Edith Ross, residing near Greatfalls, Montana. Mr. Ross, husband of Mrs. Edith Ross, is in the wheat business, and in 1916 raised seven thousand bushels of wheat. Mr. Wade was living in Wadesburg when Order No. 11 was issued. He was with the federal service at Harrisonville when an epidemic of measles broke out and all were quarantined in one house.

In February, 1917, G. W. Wade died on the farm near Creighton. He was seventy-six years and six months of age at the time of his death, a noble member of the brave clan of pioneers whose labors have done so much toward bringing Cass County up to its present prosperous condition. We can not be too grateful to those men and women who, like G. W. Wade, endured all the countless hardships of primitive conditions while spending their lives clearing, cultivating, improving the land and bettering conditions that their sons and daughters might have life in a fuller measure. Unselfishly they blazed the trail and forged ahead that those who came after them might find the path easier to tread and perchance have time to gather some of the blossoms which grow by the wayside. Mrs. Wade, widow of G. W. Wade, is at present residing in Creighton, Missouri.

W. H. Wade came to Missouri with his parents in the fall of 1868, and lived the life of the average boy on the farm, attending the common schools and assisting his father. At the age of eighteen he began life for himself. He had been reared on the farm and quite naturally chose farming as his vocation. For several years he was engaged in farming in Cass County, near Wadesburg, later near Garden City, where he remained ten years.

In 1889 W. H. Wade and Mary Etta Gregg, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Gregg, of Sherman township, were united in marriage. John W. Gregg came to Cass County before the Civil War, locating near Creighton. One night, during those troubulous times, the bushwhackers came for him. It was widely known that he was a Union man. Mrs. Gregg discovered the bushwhackers just in time to waken her husband and for him to fly to the woods. The men searched the place and not finding him took his team. The next morning by sunrise John W. Gregg was back in

Harrisonville, under the protecting wings of the federal service, and neither did he walk all the way there. To W. H. and Mary Etta (Gregg) Wade have been born five children, all born in Sherman township: Louis Alvis, Shindo, California; Mrs. Lura Bell Tomberlin, Shindo, California; George W. Bryan, at home; Pearl and Charles William Henry, twins, at home.

W. H. Wade bought his present home, which is located five miles east of Garden City, in 1901, from P. M. Willis. It was formerly owned by Mr. Gross and another man, who originally entered the place. The farm is known as the "Elm Valley Stock Farm" and comprises one hundred twenty-five acres and thirty-four acres, which though separated are in the same township. The place is well watered by a branch which flows into Walnut Creek. Mr. Wade has improved the place himself, erecting the residence, a two-story structure of six rooms and basement, a barn, 36x40 feet in dimensions, a feeder, 34x32 feet, and a silo, 12x24 feet. The silo was built four years ago of two-inch Oregon fir. Mr. Wade ships from fifteen to twenty cars of stock annually, two and three of which are of his own raising.

W. H. Wade is one of the county's best stockmen, a man of much vim and energy. He and Mrs. Wade are widely known and highly esteemed and are numbered among Cass County's most valuable citizens. No man is doing more than he to advance the best interests of his township and county.

Daniel B. O'Bannon, proprietor of the "O'Bannon Walnut Grove Farm," a prominent stockman of Sherman township and a representative of one of Cass County's best pioneer families, was born January 16, 1863, in Sherman township, Cass County. He is one of four sons born to Elijah and America (Hazlewood) O'Bannon. Elijah O'Bannon, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1824. When a lad he migrated from Kentucky to Pettis County, Missouri, and thence to Cass County in 1856. He located upon a farm adjoining on the east the farm of Daniel B. O'Bannon. He purchased this tract of land at ten dollars per acre, and from time to time entered more land until he became owner of three hundred forty acres in Missouri and eighty acres in Oklahoma. America Hazlewood was also a native of Kentucky. She was born April 15, 1821. To Elijah and America (Hazlewood) O'annon were born six children: J. W., deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Tabor, deceased; Mrs. Katie Elliot, Aline, Oklahoma; Jacob,

Aline, Oklahoma; Daniel B., subject of this review, and G. W., Lake Arthur, New Mexico. Elijah O'Bannon moved to Henry County, Missouri, when Order No. 11 was issued, but he soon brought his family back home for he was a Union man. Mr. O'Bannon was with the home guards at Harrisonville and remained there most of the time while conditions were in an agitated state. Mrs. O'Bannon died October 12, 1898, and eleven years later was followed in death by her husband, who died November 26, 1909. Elijah O'Bannon is buried in the Pemberton Cemetery in Johnson County, beside his wife.

Daniel B. O'Bannon received his education in the schools of Cass County. He has lived in the vicinity of his present home all his life. He was reared on a farm and has always followed the vocation of farming, becoming a good, thorough, practical agriculturalist.

In 1888 Daniel B. O'Bannon and Mary Wade, daughter of G. W. and Isabel (McGrew) Wade, pioneers of Sherman township, were united in marriage. G. W. Wade and wife settled in Cass County, near Wadesburg, Missouri. Mrs. Wade died in 1874, and Mr. Wade in February, 1917. Both are buried in the Wadesburg Cemetery. To Daniel B. and Mary (Wade) O'Bannon have been born the following children: Eva, at home with her parents; Frank, married Jessie Kackley and resides near Gunn City, Missouri; Floyd, married Emma Chisler, of Creighton, Missouri; Glenn, Lake Arthur, New Mexico; Lee, Hazel, Dell, Everett and Estel, all residing at home.

In 1890, Daniel B. O'Bannon purchased the farm, comprising one hundred eighty acres, formerly known as the David Tabor farm. Mr. O'Bannon has gradually increased his holdings until he is now owner of three hundred fifty acres, one hundred seventy of which comprised the old home place. This farm is an ideal stock farm six and a half miles east of Garden City, and here Mr. O'Bannon follows general stock-raising. The place is well stocked with cattle and hogs.

All the fine improvements upon his place, Daniel B. O'Bannon, himself, has placed there. In 1899 the beautiful residence, a two-story structure of seven rooms, was built. A splendid, commodious barn, 36x38 feet in dimensions, was built in 1907. Many other buildings, including a granary and chicken house have been added and all are kept in the best repair. Stately forest trees surround the residence, adding the last touch to a perfect picture of a lovely, woodland home.

Probably we find more men of merit engaged in agricultural pursuits

than in any other vocation in the United States. It is the path to prominence and position which is perhaps more frequently traveled than any other, and it is therefore not unusual to find the leading citizens of a community occupied with the peaceful work of the farm. Mr. O'Bannon is one of Cass County's most desirable citizens.

N. S. Clark, one of the best and most prominent farmers and stockmen of Cass County, is a resident of Sherman township. He is the son of Gerry and Salana (Holcomb) Clark, natives of Hartford, Connecticut, and pioneers of Marion County, Ohio, where N. S. Clark was born January 12, 1852. Gerry Clark died in Marion County, Ohio, in 1856, when his youngest son, N. S. Clark, was but a child of four years. To Gerry and Salana (Holcomb) Clark were born ten children: J. N., deceased; A. B., Knoxville, Iowa; L. L., a prominent land owner, who died in 1915 at Marshalltown, Iowa; Mrs. Emma Boughton, who died in 1915 at Marshalltown, Iowa; F. A., Enterprise, Kansas, a veteran of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry, in service three years; Winfield Scott, Columbus, Kansas; H. C., who died at the age of thirty years; Mrs. Elvira Green, who died in Ohio about 1910; J. H., who was a well-known merchant of Ottawa, Kansas, where he died and is interred at Peabody, Kansas; and N. S., subject of this review. It will be noted that only four of this unusually fine family are left: A. B., of Knoxville, Iowa; F. A., of Enterprise, Kansas; Winfield Scott, of Columbus, Kansas, and N. S., subject of this sketch.

N. S. Clark received his education in the schools of Marion County, Ohio. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the hardware and implement business in Caledonia, Marion County, Ohio. In 1879 Mr. Clark migrated from Ohio to Vernon County, Missouri, and for five years was in partnership with W. P. Saylor, operating a ranch owned by Noah See, near Schell City. This firm fed from two hundred to four hundred head of cattle. They were very successful in operating the ranch, but N. S. Clark soon left Missouri and located in Labette County, Kansas, where he had purchased a farm of one hundred sixty acres. Here he made his home for fifteen years.

In 1876, N. S. Clark and Libbie N. Waddell, daughter of John Waddell, of Morrow County, Ohio, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell were natives of Ohio. Mrs. Clark has three brothers and one sister: Henry, of Morrow County, Ohio; Isaac, Sidney, Ohio; A. J., a contractor and builder, Wichita, Kansas, and Allie Waddell, Marion, Ohio.

To N. S. and Libbie N. (Waddell) Clark have been born three children: Brittie, at home; Bertie, wife of Ed. M. Hines, Harwood, Missouri; and Claude, merchant in Archie, Kansas.

N. S. Clark took a prominent part in civic affairs in Labette County, Kansas. For six years he was trustee of Fairview township in Labette County. He was twice delegate to the Democrat-Populist State Conventions at Wichita, Kansas, when Governor Lewelling was nominated, and at Abilene, Kansas, when Governor Leedy was nominated. For years Mr. Clark took an active and influential part in all reform movements in Kansas. He is an able man, thoroughly posted on political affairs. He was candidate for representative in Labette County, Kansas, when a successful move was made which resulted in the fusion of the populists and Democrats there, and Mr. Clark withdrew from the race and threw his influence on the side of the Democratic candidate, who was elected. The fight in Kansas against the railroad and other corporate interests, which were intrenched in the Republican party from 1890 to 1896, was won by such men as N. S. Clark and those early reforms are now written into the laws of that state and have been taken up by other States and the nation.

Mr. Clark returned to Vernon County, Missouri, and purchased a farm of one hundred sixty acres, three and a fourth miles southeast of Harwood, where he lived until 1908. Nine years ago he purchased one hundred twenty acres from Jacob Smith and moved to this place in Sherman township. He has since sold forty acres. The remaining eighty acres comprise his place which is delightfully located three and one-fourth miles east of Garden City. Since coming to this place Mr. Clark has remodeled the home, a house of seven rooms, and built a barn 30x52 feet, a double corncrib, and a chicken house, which is 12x24 feet in dimensions. Everything about the place shows care and bespeaks the hand of an expert. There is no better, more neatly kept place in Cass County.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have already formed many warm attachments since their coming to this county, and their circle of friends is ever widening. Cass County is especially fortunate to have enrolled among her citizens a man like N. S. Clark.

Robert H. Chandler, proprietor of "Fair Mead Stock Farm," one of Sherman township's most highly esteemed citizens, is a big man in all that the term implies. He was born April 11, 1862, in Medina County, Ohio,

son of Isaac H. and Emily (Hilliard) Chandler. Isaac H. Chandler was a native of Medina County, Ohio, born in 1834. Isaac H. and Emily (Hilliard) Chandler were the parents of the following children: Robert H., subject of this review; Lura N., residing on the home place near Creighton, Missouri; Jennie, residing on the home place; and Roy A., residing on the home place.

Isaac Chandler, father of Robert H., came from Ohio to Sherman township, Cass County, in 1869. He purchased at this time the John Hardin farm of four hundred acres, in partnership with Mr. Crane. Mr. Hardin kept two hundred forty acres of the original ranch. Here Isaac Chandler engaged in stock raising. For several years he had free range for his stock, but three or four farms being fenced between his place and Harrisonville. Holden was his trading point. Upon this place he and his wife spent their lives. Isaac Chandler died May 3, 1915, his wife having preceded him in death the year before. Both are interred in the Dayton Cemetery. Mr. Chandler was a prominent man of his day. He was one of the committee of safety, a committee composed of seventy persons, selected to investigate the fraudulent bonds issued by county judges. He, George G. Crane and Cornelius C. Quick represented Sherman township.

Robert H. Chandler received his education in the schools of Cass County. His boyhood days were spent as most boys on the farm spend them. Until he was twenty-nine years of age he remained on the home place. In 1891 Robert H. purchased two hundred acres of land from his father and began life for himself.

In 1892 Robert H. Chandler and Lucy Staley, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Staley, of Bates County, Missouri, were united in marriage. Stephen and Elizabeth Staley were living in Bates County at the time of the Civil War. Stephen Staley enlisted under "Fighting Joe Shelby" and served throughout the war. Mrs. Staley managed the farm while her husband was in service and she experienced all the trials and hardships of pioneer life in addition to the perils of border war. Mrs. Staley is a highly esteemed old lady, and now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Chandler. She recalls in her own delightful way some very interesting incidents of the early days in Cass County. To Robert H. and Lucy (Staley) Chandler have been born three daughters: Mrs. Alma Ruckel, residing in Sherman township, near Creighton, Missouri; May, at home; and Emma, at home.

The "Fair Mead Stock Farm," comprising two hundred eighty acres,

is located four miles northwest of Creighton. This farm is ideally located and well watered by a stream which touches the southwest corner. Mr. Chandler handles registered cattle and hogs, Shorthorn-Durhams and Poland Chinas. Since 1894, he has been raising stock for exclusive markets and usually keeps about seventy-five head of cattle and one hundred head of hogs.

Mr. Chandler has improved his place himself and no finer improvements better arranged will be found in the state. In 1892 the residence, a two-story structure of seven rooms, was erected. Besides a garage, and many other buildings, he has erected a feed and stock barn, 36x45 feet, a hay and stock barn, 48x60 feet, a stock barn 40x42 feet and a silo, 14x30 feet, making a capacity of one hundred tons. The silo was erected in 1914. In 1915 Mr. Chandler drilled a five hundred ninety foot well to which he has attached a pump driven by a gasoline engine and from the well water is piped into the feed yards.

Robert H. Chandler has by hard labor and constant application to business, made his way in the world. He is one of the progressive type of sons of pioneers who have pushed Cass County to the front. The Chandler name is known throughout the state and universally honored and respected.

M. A. Creighton, proprietor of "Crestland Farm" and a worthy member of one of the best families that ever came to Missouri, is of Scotch descent. He was born in Adams County, Illinois, in 1847, son of J. B. and Ann (Ferree) Creighton. J. B. Creighton was born in Scotland. Ann (Ferree) Creighton was born October 29, 1821, near Lockhaven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania. To J. B. and Ann (Ferree) Creighton were born the following children: Mrs. Helena Payne, Dover, Oklahoma; M. A. Creighton, subject of this review; Mrs. Mary McDonald, Chanute, Kansas; J. H. Creighton, Creighton, Missouri; and Mrs. Emma C. Wallis, Wichita, Kansas.

J. B. Creighton immigrated to America when he was sixteen years of age and located near Nauvoo, Illinois. He came with his father, John Creighton, Sr., who remained in Illinois the remainder of his life. J. B. Creighton, Jr., migrated to Cass County in 1869 and located one mile north of the present site of Creighton, in Sherman township. The city of Creighton was named in honor of J. B. Creighton when it was laid out in 1885. Mr. Creighton was one of the pioneer merchants of the town. His

death occurred August 13, 1913, in Wichita, Kansas, when he was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Emma C. Wallis. Ann (Ferree) Creighton, wife of J. B. Creighton, was of French Huguenot descent. Her grandfather was beheaded when a bitter religious war broke out in France between the Catholics and Huguenots, and his widow, the great-grandmother of Ann (Ferree) Creighton, came to America, joining William Penn's colony which Penn established in 1682. She was given title to two thousand acres in Pennsylvania by the renowned Quaker. Mrs. Creighton died August 17, 1908, and by the side of her husband is at rest in Grant Cemetery.

M. A. Creighton received his education in the schools of Illinois and Missouri. Even as a lad he was a hustler. He began life for himself when but a boy. Mr. Creighton has always been interested in agriculture and the stock business. In 1869 he entered the mercantile business with Woodson A. Wade and Wm. Kiler at Wadesburg, but he remained with the firm but one year. The call of the free, open country could not be resisted and in 1873 he purchased ninety acres, forty acres of which are part of the town site of Creighton.

June 26, 1873, M. A. Creighton and Mary Adella Wallis, daughter of Jacob C. and Mary (Dimm) Wallis, of Johnson County, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Wallis came to Missouri in 1868 and located near Rose Hill in Johnson County. Both are now deceased and buried in Grant Cemetery. Mrs. Creighton has two brothers and one sister living: I. D. Wallis, Wichita, Kansas; D. B. Wallis, Kansas City, Missouri, who is engaged in the real estate business; and Mrs. Margaret Blayney, wife of Rev C. P. Blaney, a Presbyterian minister of Marshall, Missouri. To M. A. and Adella (Wallis) Creighton have been born the following children: Mrs. J. H. Arnold, Bluemound, Kansas; Mrs. Jennie Lankford, Plattsburg, Missouri; Ralph, who is mayor of Creighton, Missouri, and has been superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School since he was fifteen years of age and elder in the church for many years; and John Wallis, who is a Presbyterian missionary and has been for the past ten years in Canton, China.

M. A. Creighton owns three hundred forty acres of fine farm land adjoining the city of Creighton on three sides. This beautiful country place is known as "Crestland Farm" and overlooks the Black Oak Valley on the east and Creighton on the west. For forty-four years Mr. Creighton has lived at "Crestland Farm" and has witnessed many changes which

have occurred incidental to the growth and development of the country and Creighton. He recalls vividly a picture of the primitive conditions in the county when telephones, railroads, and even fences were unknown. Mr. and Mrs. Creighton have done their part nobly and well in the upbuilding of the state and county, and we are especially fortunate in having such a fine family in our midst.

Robert H. Ross, a prominent attorney of Creighton, Missouri, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1868, son of Wm. J. and Anna H. (Thomas) Ross. Wm. J. Ross, a native of Green County, Missouri, was born in 1833. Anna H. (Thomas) Ross, a native of North Carolina, was born in 1832. She came with her parents to Pettis County when she was six years of age, in 1838. In 1870 Wm. J. Ross and wife came to Cass County and located in Sherman township where they purchased one hundred twenty-five acres of land, ninety-five acres of which now belong to R. H. Ross, subject of this review. Five years later, in 1875, Wm. J. Ross died. His widow remained on the home place until the children were reared to maturity and then in 1894 moved to Creighton. She died in 1907 and is interred in Wadesburg Cemetery, where Wm. J. Ross had been taken to his last resting place. Robert H. Ross is one of six children born to Wm. J. and Anna H. (Thomas) Ross, who were as follows: Annie E., Foster, Missouri; James D., Creighton, Missouri; Wm. R., deceased; Mrs. Ida Helms, Foster, Missouri; Robert H., subject of this review, and John A., Creighton, Missouri.

Robert H. Ross received his elementary education in the public schools of Cass County and in 1894 graduated from the law department of the State University of Missouri. After graduation, having read law with attorney-general B. G. Boone, of Clinton, Missouri, Mr. Ross opened a law office in Creighton, Missouri, and here he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for twenty-two years. He possesses a fine law library, which is much larger than the average.

November 28, 1901, Robert H. Ross and Emma Gregory, daughter of B. F. and M. A. (Earhart) Gregory, of Mingo township, Bates County, were united in marriage. B. F. Gregory is a native of Illinois and Mrs. Gregory, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory reside on their farm, which is one of the best in Bates County, six miles south of Creighton. Mr. Gregory is a large land-owner and deals extensively in high-grade stock.

For more than a score of years Robert H. Ross has given his entire

attention to the practice of law. He has never aspired to public office, but has been content to devote himself faithfully and conscientiously to the interests of his numerous clientage. Thoroughly honest and upright, he is a valued member of the bar. Perhaps the law has been the main highway by which more men of intellectual strength have reached position and distinction in our country than any other, and we therefore expect to find among the leading citizens of a community members of the legal fraternity. The legists of the first decade in Cass County have passed away. Those who came to the bar in the early days have long since laid down their briefs. Those who come in the future will have in the record of Robert H. Ross an example of clean, honest, faithful devotion to his chosen profession well worth emulating.

Andrew G. Forsyth, a well-known and popular farmer near Creighton, Missouri, is of noble pioneer stock and Irish lineage. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 26, 1840, son of John F. and Anna (Thornburg) Forsyth. John F. Forsyth was born in 1780 in Tyrone County, Ireland. He immigrated to America when a youth and located in Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Anna (Thornburg) Forsyth was a native of Ohio. To John F. and Anna (Thornburg) Forsyth were born six children: Wm. T., who died in Illinois; James S., who was captain of Company H., One Hundred Fifth Illinois Infantry in the Civil War; R. W., who came to Cass County in 1867, died January 7, 1917, on the same day that the death of his second wife occurred, and both are buried at Grant Cemetery; Mrs. M. A. Clark, Los Angeles, California; Andrew G., subject of this review, and Mrs. Mary Ellen Gilchrist, deceased. John T. Forsyth died in 1864 at the age of eighty-four years.

Andrew G. Forsyth received his education in the public schools of Ohio. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred Fifth Illinois Infantry at Sandwich, Dekalb County, Illinois, when Lincoln's call for volunteers came in 1861. His regiment saw active service in many battles and was especially prominent in the campaign against Atlanta in 1864. Mr. Forsyth was in the battle of Resaca and of Kenesaw Mountain, where Sherman made an impetuous attempt, by delivering a powerful assault, to break through Johnston's line and came off with a loss of three thousand men, and was advised by General Thomas in the future not to butt "against breastworks twelve feet thick and strongly abatised." July 17 General J. B. Hood, a man who would fight, replaced

Johnston and within eleven days he fought and lost three battles, Peach Tree Creek, July 20; Atlanta, July 22; and Ezra Church, July 28, with a loss of more than ten thousand men, and Sherman by a masterly stroke succeeded in capturing Atlanta, September 3, 1864. In all these battles Andrew G. Forsyth nobly did his duty, and in many more, including Dallas, Cassville and Golgotha Church. It was a year of hard fighting and heavy sacrifice. He was in the march with Sherman to the sea. He was mustered out June 17, 1865, at Washington, D. C., having faithfully served three years.

After the war had ended, Mr. Forsyth migrated from Ohio to Illinois and thence to Cass County, Missouri. He was in Illinois but three years, coming to Missouri in 1868, well prepared by his baptism of fire to cope with the primitive conditions then existing in Missouri. He located in Sherman township where he rented land for several years. When Mr. Forsyth had accumulated sufficient savings he purchased forty acres near old Wadesburg and upon this place lived for twenty years. In 1902 he purchased seven acres adjoining Creighton, where he now resides.

November 28, 1870, Andrew G. Forsyth and Nellie Foreman, daughter of James and Rachel (Trimble) Foreman, of Sherman township, were united in marriage. The Foreman family came to Missouri in 1865, locating in Sherman township, Cass County, where they purchased one hundred sixty acres. Mr. Foreman died July 4, 1888, in Sherman township and his wife died a few years later in Denver, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Foreman were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Sarah J. Wolfe, Creighton, Missouri; Mrs. Kate Roberts, deceased; Mrs. Bell Holmes, who died in Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Rachel Foreman, mother of Mrs. Forsyth, wife of the subject of this review; Mrs. Maggie Cox, who died in Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Mary Stewart, who died in Denver, Colorado; James B. McComb, Oklahoma, and Addie, Denver, Colorado. Sarah J. Wolfe, the eldest of the children, was born near Vincennes, Indiana, and is now eighty-five years of age. She is very active and possesses a bright, keen mind, whose faculties are still undimmed. She lived in Sullivan, Indiana, until the death of her husband, Benjamin S. Wolfe, in 1889. Since, she has traveled widely in Texas, Colorado and Mexico. She attended the World's Fair in Chicago, and enjoyed it immensely. Although Mrs. Wolfe spends much of her time visiting with her children, her home is really in Creighton. Andrew G. and Nellie (Foreman) Forsyth have been

blessed with one daughter, Pearl, who is the wife of Wm. H. Waymire, of Henry County, Missouri.

Mr. Forsyth recalls the cyclone, the destroyer of June 15, 1912, which caused so much destruction to property and great loss of life in this vicinity. Shade trees and fruit trees around the Forsyth home were uprooted and the home demolished. It was in this cyclone Mrs. Lee Parker was killed, her husband's limb broken, and a child of Cleveland Stevens killed. The Forsyths were fortunately spared by the kind hand of Providence, who works in "a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth have bravely toiled together in Cass County for nearly a half century and they have nobly done their part in bettering conditions. A large amount of credit, praise which cannot be expressed in words, and high honor are due men and women like Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, without whom Cass County could never have been what it is today.

A. W. Kohler, owner and proprietor of the Harrisonville Transfer Line and East Side Garage, is a native of Cass County. He was born April 4, 1874, and is a son of John Kohler, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Mr. Kohler was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools, including a course in the Harrisonville High School. He followed farming and stock raising in Grand River township until February 1, 1914, when he purchased his present business and removed to Harrisonville. He still owns his farm in Grand River township, which is well improved and is a valuable piece of land. Mr. Kohler is the only transfer man in Harrisonville, and has a large business in this line of work. He uses both horses and automobiles in his transfer work and also does an extensive auto livery business. He was the agency of the Studebaker automobile, and during the past season has sold a number of these cars in Harrisonville and vicinity.

Mr. Kohler was married in 1897 to Miss Myrtle E. Karg, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Henry Karg, who resides in Cass County four miles east of Pleasant Hill. To Mr. and Mrs. Kohler have been born five children, as follows: Berneta Bertha, Alfred Earl, Henrietta May, Mary Marie and Okena Beatrice.

Mr. Kohler is a Democrat and has taken a prominent part in politics. He has served as assessor of Grand River township four years. He is a

member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Mystic Workers of the World, Central Protective Association, and belongs to the Christian Church. He is an enterprising and progressive business man whose genial manner and liberal ideas have made many friends.

John Kohler, of Harrisonville, one of the large land-owners of Cass County, was an early settler here and for a number of years a successful farmer and stock raiser. He is now living retired.

Mr. Kohler is a natvie of Germany. He was born at Wuremberg, January 24, 1840, a son of John and Marber Barber (Marhoff) Kohler. The Kohler family came to America in 1852. They landed in New York and went from there to Ashland County, Ohio, where they remained a short time when they removed to Champaign County, Ohio, and five or six years later to Shelby County, Ohio, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives.

John Kohler came to Missouri and located in Cass County, October 23, 1866. He engaged in farming and stock raising, which he followed successfully until 1898, when he removed to Harrisonville. He won the reputation of being one of the best farmers in Cass County and accumulated considerable land. He now owns six hundred acres of some of the best land in the county.

Mr. Kohler was married August 23, 1866, in Shelby County, Ohio, to Miss Margaret M. Watkins, who was born near Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler celebrated their golden wedding on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their home in Harrisonville, and it was one of the enjoyable events of the season, and the occasion will long be remembered by the members of the family and the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kohler, who were privileged to be present.

To John Kohler and wife have been born the following children: John L., farmer, Cass County; Maggs, the wife of W. F. Wolf, Creighton, Missouri; David, Coffeyville, Kansas; Edward, Olathe, Kansas; A. W., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and I. M., farmer, Cass County.

Mr. Kohler is a Republican and belongs to the Christian church. He is one of Cass County's most substantial citizens. He has had an unusually successful career and as one of Cass County's pioneers has done his part. He has never been known to shirk a duty nor responsibility. During the Civil War he served in the Union army with an Ohio regiment and has a war record without a blemish.

Mrs. Missouri Glass, of Freeman, is a native of Grand River township and belongs to a Cass County pioneer family. She bore the maiden name of Cummings, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Mary J. (Adams) Cummings. Benjamin Cummings was born at Elizabeth, Kentucky, February 22, 1821, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lowe) Cummings, both natives of Kentucky. The Cummings family were among the very early settlers of Cass County. Thomas Cummings and his family settled in Grand River township in the early thirties. Upon settling here Thomas Cummings pre-empted land southwest of Harrisonville and spent the remainder of his life on that place. He died before the Civil War, and his widow survived him for a number of years.

Benjamin Cummings, father of Mrs. Glass, spent the remainder of his life in Grand River township, after coming here, becoming a well-to-do farmer and stockman. He bought and sold cattle quite extensively during his career. He died March 28, 1876. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary J. Adams, was a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and a daughter of Sidney and Nancy (DeWitt) Adams, natives of Kentucky, and very early settlers in Jackson County. They came to Cass County in the early thirties and settled in the eastern part of what is now Dolan township where the father preempted government land. He was the pioneer nurseryman of Cass County. He raised apple trees from the seeds and the early settlers came to his place from a radius of several miles to obtain fruit trees, and much of the fruit of the early days in Cass County was due to his enterprise in that industry. He died in 1883, aged seventy-three years, and his wife died several years later. Mrs. Glass' mother died in 1913, aged seventy-eight years.

Benjamin and Mary J. (Adams) Cummings were the parents of the following children: Virginia, married Ben Stevens, and is now deceased; Josephine, married T. F. Prettyman, Grand River township; Missouri, the subject of this sketch; Kentucky, married Francis Allen, Kansas City; Sterling Price, lived in Idaho and is now deceased; Robert Lee, Oklahoma; Mrs. America Hodges, Ottawa, Kansas; Mrs. Cora Dutro, Grand River township; Frank, lives in Colorado; and Benjamin, Jr., occupies the old home place in Grand River township.

Mrs. Glass spent her girlhood days in Grand River township, and on February 28, 1878, she was united in marriage with T. D. Ryan, a native of Kentucky, who came to Cass County with his parents and settled in Grand River township at a very early day. He was a successful farmer

MR. AND MRS. T. D. RYAN.

and stockman and for a number of years was president of the Bank of Freeman, having spent his active business career in that vicinity. He died December 30, 1908. On June 4, 1911, Mrs. Ryan and Alexander Glass were united in marriage. He was a native of Tennessee, born March 16, 1851, and died December 9, 1914. Mrs. Glass now resides in her splendid residence, surrounded by all comforts and conveniences, at Freeman. She is an interesting woman and relates many incidents of pioneer days. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

D. R. Griffith, M. D., a prominent physician of Cass County, is a member of one of the best pioneer families of Missouri. He was born in 1854 in Independence, Missouri, son of Alexander B. and Margaret (Drake) Griffith.

Alexander B. Griffith, a native of Virginia, was born in 1819. He came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1839 and located on a farm near Dayton. At that time Lexington, Missouri, was the nearest milling and trading point, and Alexander Griffith would drive his team of oxen there with a load of bacon, which he sold for one dollar per hundred pounds. In 1849, at the time of the wide-spread excitement over the discovery of shining particles of gold in Captain Sutter's mill-race, near San Francisco, and when people rushed to the gold fields, Alexander Griffith went to California. Thousands of the immigrants died on the way and the routes to California were strewn with bones, but Mr. Griffith was far more forunate than the average. He returned after four years, and with gold. Alexander Griffith was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, serving under General Price. He was quarter-master under General Price in the Civil War. Mr. Griffith entered one thousand acres of land five miles north of Clinton, Henry County, Missouri. He purchased from four hundred to five hundred acres in Bates and Cass Counties. Alexander Griffith was the one who laid off the town of Dayton, and until the beginning of the Civil War was the leading merchant there and one of the best in the county. The year preceding the war he drove six hundred head of cattle to Tipton, Missouri, and from there shipped them to St. Louis, Missouri. His life passed out at Clinton, Missouri, in 1903. He was eighty-four years of age. Margaret (Drake) Griffith was the daughter of Judge David Drake of Henry County, and of Howard County prior to the date of his election in Henry County. Mrs. Griffith died in 1910 in

Oklahoma and is interred near her husband at Drake's Chapel. Alexander B. and Margaret (Drake) Griffith were the parents of the following children: Dr. D. R., subject of this review; Mrs. Jemimah Bates, deceased, whose husband is at present clerk of Lafayette County, Missouri; Dr. Ed, Gallatin, Missouri; Mrs. Sallie Davidson, deceased; Dr. Joseph K., Tishimingo, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Maggie Berry, wife of George Berry, ex-police judge of Clinton, Missouri, residing in Odessa, Missouri.

Dr. D. R. Griffith attended the Warrensburg State Normal School and the Kansas City Medical College, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1882. Immediately upon graduation he began the practice of his chosen profession in Dayton, where he remained two years. For two years Dr. Griffith resided upon a farm east of Creighton and for eight years practiced medicine in Clinton. From Clinton he moved to Arkansas, and after two years there came back to Creighton, where he has since been engaged in practicing medicine and in the drug business. Dr. Griffith has always been in the drug business and he and his son, Edgar M., have the only drug store in Creighton.

In 1883 Dr. D. R. Griffith and Virginia Eureka Bates, daughter of Colonel Theodore and Nancy (Ellis) Bates, were united in marriage. Colonel Bates was a native of Saxony, Germany. In his day he was one of the largest breeders of Shorthorns in Missouri. He owned thirty-two hundred acres of land before he shared with his children. His death occurred about 1890. Nancy (Ellis) Bates, a native of Tennessee, was a member of a prominent pioneer family who came to Warren County, Missouri in the early days. To Dr. and Mrs. Griffith have been born seven children: Dr. E. M., who is associated with his father, Creighton, Missouri; Bates, section foreman with the Kansas City, Springfield and Clinton Railroad, Creighton, Missouri; Paul, dry goods man, with Peck's Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Joseph, section foreman with the Kansas City, Springfield and Clinton Railroad, Harrisonville, Missouri; Ruth, wife of Fred Lummery, Creighton, Missouri; George, graduate of the Clinton High School in 1915, now a student at the age of eighteen in the State University, Columbia, Missouri, pursuing the medical course; and Leslie, age fifteen years, student in the University High School of Columbia. Dr. E. M. Griffith, the eldest son, who is following in the footsteps of his father and associated with him, is a graduate of the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, with the class of 1911. In the same year he and Georgie Cowan, a teacher in Manilla,

Arkansas, were married. In 1915 he was president of the Cass County Medical Society. Although Dr. E. M. Griffith is still a very young man, he has an excellent practice and has been deservedly successful. He is in partnership with his father in the drug store and they carry a fine, clean, attractive line of goods.

Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Griffith have made their home in Creighton ever since the town was laid out, in 1885. Dr. Griffith, in political affiliations, like his father before him, is a democrat. In countless ways he is one of Cass County's most indispensable citizens.

E. P. Goodrum, a highly esteemed citizen of Sherman township, was born in Suffolk County, England, in 1864, son of Robert Goodrum, a native of England. Robert Goodrum immigrated to America in 1874, and located in Sherman township, one mile south of Creighton. The Goodrum family lived in a little log cabin and the family was a large one. E. P. Goodrum was reared upon this farm and in this log cabin and vividly recalls those old days of the trundle bed. Robert Goodrum died in Sherman township in 1897, and is buried in Grant Cemetery. His wife died in 1895. E. P. Goodrum is one of seven living children, born to Robert Goodrum and wife, who are as follows: Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Ballard, St. Clair County, Missouri; Japther, Henry County, Missouri; Robert, Rich Hill, Missouri; E. P., subject of this review; James, Sherman township, Missouri; Mrs. Florence Dockins, Glasgow, Missouri; and Mrs. Minnie Page, Urich, Bates County, Missouri.

E. P. Goodrum received his education in the common schools in Sherman township. He began life for himself at the age of twenty, and for five years worked out by the month. At the end of this period he and his brother, Robert, rented land in partnership for two years, after which E. P. Goodrum returned home and for three years remained with his parents.

November 13, 1892, E. P. Goodrum and Jennie Oneal, daughter of John and Eliza (Sloan) Oneal, of Dayton, were united in marriage. Mr. Sloan, grandfather of Mrs. Goodrum, was one of the pioneers of Washington County, Missouri. John Oneal was a union soldier. He died while in service. Eliza (Sloan) Oneal died in Sherman township in 1902 and is buried at Maysburg, Bates County.

Mr. Goodrum is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He purchased his present home place in 1897, for twelve hundred dollars.

This place comprises thirty-nine and a half acres of valuable land, which was originally the old town site of Grant. At one time Grant was a flourishing little village with two general stores, drug store, marble shop, harness shop, blacksmith shop and a millinery store, but when Creighton came into existence the town of Grant literally moved away. The Grant Methodist Church is the only structure left of the abandoned town. Mr. Goodrum has added all the improvements upon his place with the exception of the barn, which was well constructed and is still in good condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodrum are well known and respected residents of Cass County. Genial and kind, possessing pleasant manners and good personal address, they have, in their quiet and unassuming way, made scores of friends and have done and are doing their part in the betterment and upbuilding of their county and township.

James A. McCoy, one of the honored pioneers of Missouri, was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, April 30, 1840, son of John and Letitia (Dalton) McCoy. John McCoy was born in 1818 in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, son of Lewis McCoy, a native Virginian, who brought his family to Lafayette County, Missouri, in 1838. He died in Lafayette County at the age of ninety-four years. John McCoy came from Lafayette County to Henry County in 1854, and thence to Cass County in 1866, locating on the future townsite of Grant. John McCoy sold the forty acres upon which the town of Grant was later located. He purchased this land from William Morrison and Lotspiech, who had entered it. Franklin Pierce signed the deed in 1856. Letitia (Dalton) McCoy was also a native of Virginia, and she and John McCoy were married in their native state. To John and Letitia (Dalton) McCoy were born the following children: Mrs. Mary Jane Rader, deceased; M. L., died April 15, 1917, aged eighty-eight years, two months and seven days, buried at Urich, Missouri; Rennick, who died in infancy; William Rennick, who died in Creighton, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Haskell, who died in California; A. F., who died in Greenwood County, Kansas; Nancy Sabina and John F., twins, died at Urich, Missouri; and James A. The mother died in 1862 and is interred in McCord Cemetery in Henry County, Missouri, and the father died in 1869, just three years after coming to Cass County. He is at rest beside his wife in McCord Cemetery.

James A. McCoy received his early education in private schools in

Lafayette and Henry Counties. When James McCoy was a lad the educational facilities were very meager and most of the youth's time necessarily had to be spent assisting his father with the various duties of the farm. But he was naturally a student and with an inherent love of knowledge has in a great measure become his own educator, with keen judgment matured by observation and reflection and refined tastes developed by the best associations. When he was twenty-two years old his country called him and he enlisted March 10, 1862, with the Union Army at Georgetown, Pettis County, Missouri. He belonged to the southwestern division and was in active service in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas. Mr. McCoy was on the Price and Shelby raids, the former lasting thirty days. He took a prominent part in the battles of Little Blue, Big Blue and many other engagements. September 1, 1864, in a skirmish near Strasburg his shoulder was dislocated and his ankle mashed. He was mustered out at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, April 20, 1865. For three years he had given his best to the republic, and aided mightily in upholding the hands of the government. As we look back over the broad expanse of years and view that bitter struggle with an ever widening perspective, we can not but appreciate the courage of the men of that time.

After the war had ended James McCoy returned home to Henry County, Missouri. The same year, 1865, his father sold his place in Henry County, and moved to Sherman township, Cass County, in 1866, as has been previously mentioned. He purchased five hundred eighty-five acres of land, three hundred twenty acres from William Morrison, and the balance from Nathan Gregg.

December 27, 1866, James A. McCoy and Mary E. Miller, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Gump) Miller, of Henry County, were united in marriage. Jonathan Miller died in Henry County about 1892, and Mrs. Miller makes her home with her son, Henry F., in Urich, Missouri. She is ninety-five years of age and in fairly good health. She can still read with ease and is quite active for one of her advanced years. Mrs. McCoy is one of nine children born to Jonathan and Sarah (Gump) Miller, who are: Henry F., Urich, Missouri; Mary E., wife of the subject of this sketch; John Jacob, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Susan Coolidge, Leeds, North Dakota; George W., Lamar, Missouri; William, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Rebecca Wells, Urich, Missouri; R. F., Urich, Missouri; and Mrs. Emma Powers, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are the parents

of six children, all of whom are living: Henry, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Forsyth, Creighton, Missouri; John, Creighton, Missouri; Mrs. Mildred Adams, Warrensburg, Missouri; Alfred, at home; and Frank, Howe, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are further blessed with twelve splendid grandchildren. December 27, 1916, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding and all the children and grandchildren were present.

The McCoy place is located three miles north and one mile west of Creighton. Mr. McCoy has been the owner since 1866, and has lived there for fifty-one years. The farm was raw prairie when he came to it and he has added all the improvements. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising. A large maple tree which shades the lawn on the east side of the home was planted by Mr. McCoy forty-five years ago, and is one of the most beautiful trees of the township.

James A. McCoy is a man of courtly manners and kindly deeds, and during his long residence of more than sixty years in this vicinity, he has gained the respect and esteem of all. He and Mrs. McCoy have made countless friends. Mr. McCoy has ever been a hard worker. He began life with no resources but those of a healthy body and mind and an indomitable will. He has made his way to success as the Scriptures command, "By the sweat of his brow". Missouri has produced few men whose life history has been more honorable, more full of suggestion and encouragement to the youth of today.

William V. Blayney, of Sherman township, is of Irish lineage, and possesses many of the characteristics for which his race is noted. He was born November 15, 1855, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, son of Vincent Miller and Mary (Donahey) Blayney. Vincent Miller Blayney was born in West Virginia in 1814, son of Charles Blayney, who had immigrated to America from Ireland. Mary (Donahey) Blayney was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel Donahey, who immigrated to America from Ireland. To Vincent Miller and Mary (Donahey) Blayney were born the following children: Mrs. Anna Jane Eagleson, deceased; Charles P., Marshall, Missouri; Samuel D., Crothers, Pennsylvania; William V., subject of this review; and Joseph C., Buffalo, Pennsylvania.

William V. Blayney received his education in the schools of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Until he was twenty-six years of age he remained at home with his parents assisting with the work of the farm.

He then came to Cass County, Missouri, and located upon the place which has been his home ever since. His father had purchased the place from Captain Stahl prior to William V.'s coming.

December 23, 1884, William V. Blayney and Mary E. Sliffe, daughter of Benjamin and Drucilla (Maxwell) Sliffe, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Sliffe came to Austin township, Cass County, in 1880. Benjamin Sliffe was a son of Henry Sliffe, one of the pioneers of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, locating there in 1803. The father of Henry Sliffe immigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania in the early days. Benjamin Sliffe died in Austin in 1901, and his widow still lives on the home place, near Austin. She is now seventy-four years of age. Mrs. Blayney is one of six children born to Benjamin and Drucilla (Maxwell) Sliffe, who are as follows: Charles, Marshall, Missouri; Mary E., wife of the subject of this review; E. G., Bates County, Missouri; Mrs. Laura A. Baker, Archie, Missouri; J. Benjamin, Kansas City, Missouri; and Herbert N., who makes his home with his mother on the home place. To William V. and Mary E. (Sliffe) Blayney have been born three children: Homer Uel, Garden City, Missouri; Grace Carsona, at home; and William Earl, at home.

The Blayney place is well improved and all the improvements Mr. Blayney himself has added since his coming to the farm. In 1912 a well constructed and commodious barn was erected, which is 34x40 feet, with a granatoid foundation all around, and hallway is also granatoid, and it is a rat-proof barn. Mr. Blayney is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

In addition to the manifold duties of the farm, William V. Blayney shoulders the responsibile position of chorister in the Creighton Presbyterian Church. Mr. Blayney taught vocal music schools for many years, both in this county and in Bates County, commencing the winter of 1881. He was an excellent teacher and did much in the way of encouraging work along the lines of vocal music and in fostering a love for the best in this art. His work as chorister is invaluable, for the choir depends entirely upon him to arrange the music for special occasions, but the value of his work in stimulating a desire for good music in the home, church, and school, can not be estimated. "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast", the poet wisely spoke, and with a deep devotion to his art, Mr. Blayney forged ahead, the torch bearer in music work in this locality. His work has been and always will be greatly appreciated. He is one of the County's most valuable citizens.

Jonathan K. Miller, a prosperous farmer of Dayton township, is a native of Indiana. He was born February 13, 1866, in Lagrange County, Indiana. His parents, Joseph and Christina (Kaufman) Miller, were both born in 1839 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. To Joseph and Christina (Kaufman) Miller were born the following children: Samuel, deceased; William, deceased; David K., who resides in Camp Branch township; Elizabeth, wife of Aaron King, resides near Garden City, Missouri; Jonathan K., subject of this review; Levi, of Index township; Mary, wife of Isaac Hartzler, resides near East Lynne, Missouri; Anna, widow of Joseph Yoder, resides in Index township; and Cassie, wife of Abraham Hostettler, resides in Lagrange County, Indiana.

August 22, 1872, Joseph Miller came from Lagrange County, Indiana, to Cass County and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Levi, three miles north of Garden City. He purchased at this time eighty acres of prairie land and gradually increased his holdings until he at one time was owner of four hundred eighty acres of land, which he divided among his children. He followed general farming and stock raising. He lived upon this place where he had originally located until his death, in 1911. Mrs. Miller's death occurred in 1904, and she and her husband are buried in Clearfork Cemetery.

Jonathan K. Miller received his education in Clearfork school, and like most boys on the farm in those days, divided his time between attendance at the district school and assisting with the work of the farm, which a lad could do. He remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age and then rented land for one year, after which he purchased eighty acres in Dayton township, which are now a part of his farm of three hundred twenty-four acres.

In 1890 Jonathan K. Miller and Otilla Martin, daughter of Christian and Phoebe (Nafzinger) Martin, of Dayton township, were united in marriage. Christian Martin was born in 1843 in Alsace, a former province of France, which was incorporated since the war of 1870 with the German empire. Alsace is one of the most fertile districts in Central Europe and from a very early period and for many ages has been a disputed territory. It has suffered much in the contentions of rival races, was originally French, then became German, and then French again, and in February, 1871, the French cession of Alsace, together with Lorraine, was one of the earliest conditions laid down by Count Bismarck in the peace of Versailles. Many of the inhabitants of the conquered districts clung

to the old connection, and September 30, 1872, forty-five thousand elected to be still French, and sorrowfully took their departure. This is the province which has figured so prominently in the present war. Christian Martin was a child of nine years when he emigrated with his parents from Alsace to America and located in Tazewell County, Illinois, and from there came to Cass County in 1875. His death occurred in 1907, and his widow makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ed Kenagy, near Garden City. Christian and Phoebe (Nafzinger) Martin were the parents of the following children: Ida May, deceased; Mrs. Jonathan K. Miller, wife of the subject of this review; Amos J., a prominent stockman, near Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Samuel K. Yoder, East Lynne, Missouri; Benjamin M., Minot, North Dakota; Mrs. Phoebe Goode, deceased; and Mrs. Ed Kenagy, Garden City, Missouri. To Jonathan K. and Otilla (Martin) Miller have been born four children: Nettie M., wife of Edward Kropf, of Garden City, Missouri; Alvin, at home; Oscar, at home; and Simon, at home.

The Miller stock farm is located one and a fourth miles east of Garden City, in Dayton township. Mr. Miller moved to this place in 1904. In 1912 he remodeled the house. There are two sets of buildings upon the place. Mr. Miller is a feeder of cattle and hogs upon an extensive scale, usually keeping fifty head of cattle and from one hundred to one hundred fifty head of hogs, besides from fifteen to twenty head of horses. The place is well equipped to take care of the stock. There are four large barns, 24x30, 40x64, 24x28, and 24x30 feet, and a well constructed silo, 14x32 feet, which was erected in 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are enrolled among Cass County's best citizens and are highly respected and esteemed in their community. They are both members of the Mennonite Church and are faithful and consistent Christians. By efficiency, honesty and square dealings, Mr. Miller has succeeded in life, nobly assisted by his good wife. The record of what they did may be effaced with the onward sweep of the fleeting years, but the memory of what they stood for, what they are, time can never blot out.

S. S. Crawford, proprietor "Crawford's Elm Grove Farm," of Sherman township, was born January 26, 1866, near Humansville, in Polk County, son of James M. and Jane M. (Crawford) Crawford, natives of eastern Tennessee. James M. Crawford came to Polk County in the early

days, and for many years was engaged in the teaching profession. His death, due to sunstroke, occurred in August, 1868. Mrs. Crawford died in Polk County in 1897. James M. and Jane M. Crawford were the parents of two sons: Andrew Joseph, who resides in Paris, Texas, and S. S., subject of this review.

S. S. Crawford received his education in the schools of Polk County. He was reared upon the farm and has naturally followed farming as his vocation. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Polk County previous to his coming to this county in August, 1907, when he purchased the Samuel Pullen farm, which is located one mile south of Creighton.

March 20, 1889, S. S. Crawford and Mary Elizabeth Lowry, daughter of W. S. and Mary R. (Sansom) Lowry, pioneers of Polk County, were united in marriage. Mrs. Lowry was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Lowry was born near Adamsville, Guernsey County, Ohio, December 10, 1836, and Mrs. Lowry was born April 10, 1849. W. S. Lowry was a miner in the sixties in Utah and Idaho, and saved enough from his labors there to make his start in life. He is now eighty years old, and he and his wife are both living in Dunnegan, Missouri. Mrs. Crawford has three sisters living: Mrs. Belle Wollard, Humansville, Missouri; Jennie, at home; and Mrs. Emily Walker, Dunnegan, Missouri. A brother, J. W. Lowry, died February, 1916, and his widow, Nancy J. Lowry, lives at Dunnegan, Missouri. To S. S. and Mary Elizabeth (Lowry) Crawford have been born four sons: George V., who is operator for the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield Railway, located at Deepwater; James Wm., who resides on a farm near Creighton, Missouri; Otis L., at home; and Charles R., at home.

Mr. Crawford is engaged in general farming and stock raising. His place is well watered and slopes to the east and north; sixty acres are in blue grass and seventy-five in timothy and clover. A fine grove of elms near the house is one of the particularly attractive features of the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have been residents of Cass County but a comparatively short time, yet they have already firmly established themselves in the confidence and esteem of their community.

Albert F. Goodson, proprietor of the "Goodson Homestead Farm", was born in Henry County, Missouri, October 13, 1872, son of C. C. and Louisa E. (Page) Goodson. C. C. Goodson emigrated with his parents from England, where he was born, and came to America when he was a

mere child. The Goodsons located temporarily in St. Charles County, and from thence came to Cass County, fifty years ago and settled permanently in Sherman township. Philip Goodson, father of C. C. Goodson, at first rented land, but eventually purchased three hundred acres, part of which now forms a portion of Albert F. Goodson's farm. C. C. Goodson died in 1897 and is buried in Parker Cemetery. Louisa E. (Page) Goodson was the daughter of George Page, of Sherman township. Mr. Page was one of the brave pioneers of the township who did their part so nobly and well. Mrs. Goodson died in March, 1898, and is buried in Parker Cemetery. C. C. and Louisa E. (Page) Goodson were the parents of four children: Albert F., subject of this review; C. C., who resides in Henry County, Missouri; Levi, Catalee, Oklahoma; and Mary Ellen, Pasadena, California. Albert F. remained with his parents until 1896, when he began life for himself.

March 16, 1898, Albert F. Goodson and Ollie Fink, daughter of J. B. and Lucretia (Russell) Fink, of Henry County, were united in marriage. Ollie (Fink) Goodson was born in Iowa. Her parents returned to their original home in Illinois when she was a child and from Illinois came to Henry County, Missouri, locating near Creighton. Her mother, Lucretia (Russell) Fink, died in 1899, and is buried in Grant Cemetery. Mrs. Goodson has two brothers living: H. S., who resides in Bates County, Missouri, and J. B., Creighton, Missouri.

The "Goodson Homestead Farm" comprises one hundred sixty acres, which were a part of the home place of his father, purchased by Philip Goodson fifty years ago. It later formed part of the Nathan Gregg place and was purchased by Albert F. Goodson. About one hundred acres are fertile valley land. It is a beautiful upland home, located on the highest point in this vicinity, a hill, one and a fourth miles south of Creighton. A delightful view of the surrounding country can be obtained from this eminence and at night the lights of Clinton, twenty-six miles away, can be seen, and to the west, far beyond Dayton. Mr. Goodson's residence is a spacious structure of two stories. The farm is well arranged and equipped for handling stock, and Mr. Goodson handles a large number of good Galloway cattle. There are three barns upon the place, an old one, 30x40 feet in dimensions; a cattle barn, 30x40 feet; and a new one, erected in 1916, 20x16 feet in dimensions.

Albert F. Goodson deserves much commendation, for he is pre-eminently a self-made man. By frugality and good management, faithfully

aided by his noble wife, he has succeeded in life. He was reared upon the farm and has always lived close to nature, from which he has learned many valuable lessons. He received but limited educational advantages, for he was obliged to work from an early age. Mr. Goodson has always been a hard worker and it is largely due to industrious habits and untiring energy that he is now owner of one hundred sixty acres of splendid farm land.

Charles T. Grosshart, proprietor of "Cedar Grove Farm", is one of the worthiest members of the brave clan of noble pioneers, whose ranks are all too rapidly thinning. He was born March 1, 1845, son of Samuel and Susan D (Phelps) Grosshart, natives of Kentucky. Samuel Grosshart was born in 1803. His father emigrated from Germany and settled in the Blue Grass State. Samuel Grosshart moved from Kentucky to Illinois and thence in 1856, to Cass County, where he located on Section thirty-three in Sherman township. Susan D. (Phelps) Grosshart was born in Kentucky in 1813. She was a sister of the mother of Senator Wm. J. Stone. Samuel and Susan D. (Phelps) Grosshart were the parents of the following children: Sarah, who died at the age of twelve years; Mrs. Mildred Lee, who died in Bates County, and is buried in Double Branch Cemetery; Jarrett, a retired farmer, who resides in Odessa, Missouri; George W., who died in May, 1914, and is buried at Dayton; Charles T., subject of this review; Dr. Joel E., who died in 1879, and is buried in Double Branch Cemetery; and Mrs. Anna J. Goodin, Rich Hill, Missouri. Mrs. Grosshart died in March, 1854, in Coles County, Illinois.

On New Year's morning, in 1862, a party from Kansas under the leadership of Colonel Anthony, visited the Grosshart home and took the father, Samuel Grosshart, prisoner. He was placed in a wagon belonging to the Staley boys, and behind a negro driver taken forcibly to Dayton. He was kept over night in Dayton and the next morning about nine o'clock, he, with two others, Harry F. Kerson and an aged man by the name of Simpson, was taken to a hollow, west of George McCullough's present residence and brutally shot. The three are buried in Dayton Cemetery.

Charles T. Grosshart received his education in the schools of Illinois and Cass County, Missouri. The terrible tragedy which robbed him of his father occurred when he was but a lad of seventeen, and he was obliged to make his own way from that time, an orphan without the loving care of a mother or the protection and counsel of a father. From

1862 until 1868 he was in Illinois because of Order No. 11, and when the war had ended he and his brother returned to the old home place and endeavored, in the peaceful pursuits of farming, to efface all bitter memories.

In 1867 Charles T. Grosshart and Sarah E. Cottingham, daughter of John Jackson and Sarah (Mann) Cottingham, of Illinois, were married. Both parents of Mrs. Grosshart died in Illinois. This union was blessed with nine children, who are as follows: Mrs. Alfaretta Randal, Strasburg, Missouri; Samuel J., Bates County, Missouri; Mrs. Susan Staley, Bates County, Missouri; John E., Appleton City, Missouri; Mrs. Maggie D. Sexson, deceased; Mrs. Ellen Randal, deceased; Charles T., Jr., Creighton, Missouri; Mrs. Dess Rundle, who lives in Idaho; and Mrs. Viola Coke, Creighton, Missouri. November 7, 1884, Mr. Grosshart was bereaved by the loss of the noble woman, the loving mother of his children, who had so cheerfully shared with him the hardships and vicissitudes of those early years, and the burden became doubly heavy, for he had now to be both father and mother to his nine little ones. He did not shirk his responsibilities, but nobly did his best for his family. All were given the best educational advantages and reared to take honorable and responsible positions in life. Samuel and John are successful teachers, and three others are eligible to the profession, having the necessary education.

"Cedar Grove Farm" is located three and three-fourths miles southwest of Creighton. There were formerly many beautiful cedar trees upon the place, but the cyclone of June 15, 1912, played havoc with them. A short time after the Grosshart brothers returned to the old home place they each built a house. About 1895 Charles T. erected a two-story residence, 16x32 feet in dimensions, with an L 16 feet square, upon the site of his present home, but the cyclone of 1912 swept it away. This great destroyer also carried away a tenant house, a building 16x28 feet in dimension, consisting of one story and a half, a barn 24x32 feet, a shed, and many other buildings. A boy, Derrell Stevens, was killed in the tenant house, but not one of the seven persons in the Grosshart home. Mr. Grosshart and his grandson, Clifford Grosshart, were severely injured. The storm wrought great devastation in the orchard and much stock in the vicinity was killed. Mr. Grosshart rebuilt his home in the autum of 1912.

In his political affiliations, Charles T. Grosshart is a democrat, and takes an active interest in civic and municipal affairs. He is an ardent

admirer of Judge Glenn and gave him his hearty support when he was a candidate for probate judge, and worked strenuously for his re-election. Mr. Grosshart is classed among the best citizens of Cass County. Many men are honored for their ability to confer benefits, for their wealth, influence, power. Charles T. Grosshart is reverenced for what he is.

George B. Ruckel, a well-known farmer and stockman of Cass County, was born in 1872 in Johnson County; is a son of George W. and Ellen (Smith) Ruckel. George W. Ruckel was born in 1839 in Medina County, Ohio. He came to Missouri just after the war and located temporarily in Johnson County, and in 1876 moved to Cass County, where he purchased a farm in Sherman township, near Rose Hill. Here his death occurred March 29, 1911. Ellen (Smith) Ruckel was born in Pennsylvania in 1847. She survives her husband and lives on the home place, where they settled in 1876. George W. and Ellen (Smith) Ruckel were the parents of the following children, who are living: George B., subject of this review; Mrs. Ida Hopkins, Urich, Missouri; Clarence, Creighton, Missouri; Mrs. Nellie Wade, Creighton, Missouri; and Mark B., who is farming the home place in Sherman township.

In 1912 George B. Ruckel and Elizabeth L. Little, daughter of John and Harriet (Quick) Little, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Little reside on a farm five miles west of Blairstown, Missouri. Mrs. Ruckel is one of five daughters, who are all living, born to John and Harriet (Quick) Little, namely: Stella D., at home; Mrs. Clara B. Ruckel, Creighton, Missouri; Louisa, at home; Mrs. Leora Evans, Quick City, Missouri; and Mrs. George B. Ruckel, wife of the subject of this review. Mrs. Ruckel's mother, Harriet (Quick) Little, was born near Grant in 1853, and is a descendant of an old and prominent pioneer family. Mrs. Quick's maiden name was Page, and the Page and Quick families settled in Sherman township early in the forties.

"High Point Farm" is located three miles west of Creighton and four miles east of Dayton. Grant and Holden were the early trading points of the Ruckels. The farm, which comprises one hundred sixty acres, slopes to the south and is well watered. George W. Ruckel began handling Galloway cattle about 1890, buying registered males, and his sons have continued to keep the stock up to the high standard which he established. Every year they buy a registered male, usually at the Royal Stock Show. The last one, purchased by Clarence Ruckel in 1916, is

"Budweiser". "Johnny D" is the last one purchased by George B. Ruckel. Mr. Ruckel keeps about thirty head of cattle, besides a large number of mules and Big Bone Poland China hogs.

The cyclone of June 15, 1912, wrought great havoc and devastation upon "High Point Farm". The residence was destroyed and everything on the place except Mr. and Mrs. Ruckel, killed. They lost seven head of horses, fourteen head of hogs, and sixteen head of cattle, which were jointly owned by Mr. Ruckel and his brother. Two barns, one 22x42 feet, and the other 20x50 feet in dimensions, were destroyed. Mr. Ruckel built a small, temporary residence in the autumn of 1912 and erected his present beautiful bungalow in 1916. In 1912 a barn, 28x42 feet in dimensions, and in 1914 one 32x20 feet, with a 14-foot shed, were built and the fine stock farm has again been restored to its pristine excellent condition.

Even the fury of the elements has been unable to check George B. Ruckel in his onward progress toward the brilliant culmination of a successful career. With the assistance of his brave and noble wife, whose bright, cheerful philosophy of life has ever been an inspiration to him, he has successfully overcome all obstacles and is rated highly among the prosperous and substantial citizens of Sherman township.

Richard Dill was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 11, 1847, and died at Harrisonville, Missouri, January 1, 1917. He was an eccentric character, a man of sterling worth, honest, charitable and open hearted to all in need. His parents died in his infancy and he was taken to raise by an aunt. When he was ten or twelve years of age, he was employed to pump an organ at the church where his foster parents worshiped. His salary was twelve dollars and fifty cents a year, and his aunt always took this money. His early life was one of adversity. When near manhood he was employed as roustabout on a river boat, plying to New Orleans and for twenty years before his death he worked in various capacities on boats plying the Mississippi river. His life was hard and became uncouth and rough in character. During his life he was very little in the society of women. He always held women in the very highest esteem. It was most interesting and entertaining to hear him tell of the ludicrous incidents of his life.

With all of "Dick's" rough exterior, he was very kind and loving to all humanity inside. He never turned a tramp from his door. All

who learned to know him respected him highly. For some years prior to his death, he was one of the justices of the peace of Grand River township, and all who went before him knew Dick would deal to him scrupulously exact justice as he saw it. Some times it seemed to him the rigid rules of the law did not lead to justice, so he would say he preferred to err in an effort to do right than to guess at the law. We would need little law if all people were of the same mental caliber as "Dick" Dill.

Daniel Hough, of Sherman township, owner of "Hough's Maple View Farm", is one of Cass County's grand old men. He was born near Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, in September 7, 1839, son of David and Mary (Showalter) Hough. David Hough was born in Pennsylvania. To David and Mary (Showalter) Hough were born the following children: Mrs. Lucy Keyser, Wayne County, Ohio; Mrs. Ella Crummell, Apple Creek Station, Ohio, Mrs. Ida Burchfield, Apple Creek Station, Ohio; William, Belding, Michigan; Daniel, subject of this review; John, who died in Wayne County, Ohio; James, who died in Wayne County, Ohio; Isaac, who died in Wayne County, Ohio; and Clara, who was murdered when nineteen years of age in Mansfield, Ohio.

Daniel Hough received his education in the common schools of Ohio. He was a sturdy, young man of twenty-two years, but a youth who had never left home before, when Lincoln's call came for volunteers in 1861. He enlisted in Company C. Sixteenth Ohio Infantry in the fall of 1861. Mr. Hough was in active service in the Civil War three years, one month and twenty-one days. His regiment took a leading part in the battles of Vicksburg and Cumberland Gap and a number of other engagements. He was never wounded but narrowly escaped, receiving many close calls, for the young man was knocked down several times by shells. In the fall of 1864 he was mustered out and honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

The year following his discharge from service, Daniel Hough worked on the home farm in Wayne County, Ohio. In 1865 he and Fannie Rutt of Green County, Ohio, were married. About a year later Mr. Hough brought his wife and babe, W. E., to Cass County, Missouri, to make their home. All Mr. Hough's earthly possessions at the time of his coming to Missouri were his wife and boy and over him hung a debt of seventy-five dollars. The first team which he owned in the west cost two hundred fifty dollars and for this team he was again obliged to go in debt. One horse was eighteen years old and the other twenty, with a great propensity to balk. For eighteen months before the purchase of the team,

MR. AND MRS. DANIEL HOUGH AND THEIR ELEVEN CHILDREN.

which became a landmark in his life, Daniel Hough worked as day laborer. After he bought the team he rented a farm upon which he toiled for three or four years, saving his small proceeds with the hope that he might some day be the owner of his own home. It was a red-letter day for Daniel Hough when he became the proud owner of twelve acres near Clear Fork Cemetery. He was able to sell this land at a profit and to purchase his present home place of one hundred sixty acres of fine upland, the land of which had been cultivated probably five years prior to his purchase of it. This was purchased in March, 1879.

In all his struggle upward Daniel Hough had all the encouragement and inspiration which a noble woman can give. Mrs. Hough was ever a willing and cheerful helper, the mother of eleven fine children, all of whom were reared to maturity, men and women able to take responsible stations in life. October 11, 1891, Jennie (Rutt) Hough went home in answer to the father's call and in a short time the wistful, little woman who came to Cass County with her first babe in her arms and high hopes in her heart was given one of her loved ones. W. E. Hough, the first born of Daniel and Jennie Hough, died July 18, 1897. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hough are: W. E., born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 2, 1866 and died July 18, 1897; Mrs. M. E. Lyon, born December 23, 1867, now residing in Norheim, Montana; Mrs. M. C. Randal, born December 29, 1869, now residing in Creighton, Missouri; Mrs. E. C. Helmuth, born October 17, 1871, residing in Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. F. M. Garber, born March 4, 1873, residing at 631 Chicago Avenue, Springfield, Missouri; H. E., born April 20, 1874, of Austin, Missouri; J. F., born March 17, 1876, of Lissie, Texas; F. E., born November 18, 1877, of Blairstown, Missouri; Mrs. I. A. Jones, born December 10, 1879, of Creighton, Missouri; H. B., born March 7, 1882, of Creighton, Missouri; and D. I., born October, 19, 1883, of Creighton, Missouri. All the children but the first son, W. E., were born in Cass County.

Mr. Hough added all the improvements upon his well-kept farm. The residence, a cozy cottage of six rooms, was erected about forty years ago. An excellent barn 40 x 60 feet in dimensions was built in 1907 and a silo having a capacity of one hundred tons, was connected with it two or three years later.

Daniel Hough deserves much credit and high commendation, for his life has been a noble one of honest endeavor and upward striving. He came to Cass County a poor, young man. It takes courage to start the

battle of life with an empty purse in a strange land, with a wife and babe dependent upon one's care and protection. There are men of strong calibre who can unflinchingly overcome all handicaps. Such a man is Mr. Hough. Honest and straightforward he readily won the confidence of many who were willing to lend a helping hand in times of need. Mr. Hough has lived past the allotted three score years and ten and still the Fates have been kind. It is now only given to few to be able to look back over so many years of a useful, well-spent life and it is with much pleasure that we pause in a work of this character, to give honor where honor is due. Mr. Hough has forty-four living grandchildren and three deceased and twelve living great-grandchildren and two deceased.

Robert S. Coe, a prominent farmer and stockman of Sherman township, was born in 1874, in Cass County, on his father's farm in Sherman township. He is one of four children born to David P. and Hattie (Parsons) Coe, honored pioneers of Cass County. David P. Coe was born January 3, 1839, in Jefferson County, Ohio. His wife, Hattie Parsons, was born July 9, 1846, in Knox County, Illinois. When David Coe was but a child his father, Moses Coe, moved his family to Illinois. David P. Coe served in the Thirty-third Illinois infantry during the Civil War. In 1869 he immigrated to Missouri and located upon a farm in Sherman township, which he purchased from Mr. Lewis. This farm comprised two hundred forty acres. His death occurred here January 6, 1887. His wife died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Tillie Dale, February 10, 1908, and is at rest beside her husband in Byler Cemetery. Of the four children born to David P. and Hattie (Parsons) Coe, only two are living, namely: Charles D., who resides in Meade, Kansas; and Robert S., subject of this review.

Educational opportunities were necessarily limited in so new a country forty years ago. Robert S. Coe received a good common school education, however, attending the country school in his neighborhood. When he was twenty years of age he began life for himself. His youth had been spent working upon his father's farm and going to school, and he had laid well the foundation of a sound, physical constitution, such as only agricultural pursuits can give, and in the rural school room his mind had been well trained for active, practical business. In 1894 he began farming for himself.

In 1894 Robert S. Coe and Birdie L. Cox, daughter of Horace and

Permelia (Byler) Cox, of Sherman township, were united in marriage. Mrs. Cox died when her daughter, Birdie L., was a babe one year old. Mr. Cox lives in Lees Summit. He was born in Johnson County, Missouri, July 11, 1841. His wife was born in Cooper County, March 22, 1849, and died August 16, 1877. They were married December 30, 1869. Robert S. and Birdie L. (Cox) Coe have been blessed with five sons, namely: Horace, who is attending the Garden City High School; Everett, at home; Ralph, who is attending the Garden City High School; Roy, at home; and Hubert, at home.

Robert S. Coe sold his interest in the home place and purchased one hundred twenty acres in September, 1899, which is a part of his present stock farm. This place was formerly known as the J. D. Byler farm, and it is located five and a half miles southeast of Garden City. Mr. Coe has added to his original farm, and now has one hundred sixty acres in the home place and eighty acres one-fourth mile east of his home. He has added all the improvements upon his place and they are among the best. The residence is a fine, large structure of nine rooms, and the three commodious, well-constructed barns are in keeping. The barns are 24x40, 24x28, and 28x20 feet in dimensions, respectively. The silo is 12x28 feet in dimensions. Mr. Coe handles a good grade of cattle, horses and hogs, and his stock farm is an excellent one.

Robert S. Coe is one of Cass County's most enterprising citizens, and he and Mrs. Coe stand very high in their community.

Duncan Russel, ex-judge of Cass County, is of sturdy Scotch lineage and possesses the genial characteristics and noble qualities for which his race is so justly famous. He was born in Scotland in 1847. His parents, William and Margaret (Duncan) Russel, were born in Scotland. William Russel was born in 1820. He emigrated from Scotland to America in 1852 and located in St. Louis, Missouri. He remained in St. Louis for a few years and then went to Virginia, soon returning to St. Louis. William Russel was a skilled iron manufacturer and he operated a rolling mill and a furnace in Virginia. In 1866 he came from Virginia to Cass County and located temporarily near Drexel. In 1868 he purchased the farm in Grand River township, which became the home place and which has never since been allowed to pass out of the ownership of some member of the family. William Russel lived but three short years to enjoy his estate. He died in 1871, and is buried in East Cemetery in Harrisonville.

Margaret (Duncan) Russel was born in 1821. She survived her husband forty-one years, her death occurring when she was eighty-one years of age, in 1912. William and Margaret (Duncan) Russel were the parents of six children, who were, namely: Mrs. Margaret Brown, deceased; Duncan, subject of this review; Mrs. Ellen Wilson, Kansas City, Missouri; Sarah, Harrisonville, Missouri; D. B., Harrisonville, Missouri; and J. D., Harrisonville, Missouri.

Duncan Russel received his education in the public schools of St. Louis. He has always been a student and increased his store of knowledge by private reading at home. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age when he began life for himself upon the farm, which is his present home.

In 1874 Duncan Russel and Eliza Jack, daughter of John and Emmaline (Creed) Jack, of Lamar County, Texas, were united in marriage. Eliza (Jack) Russel was born in Tennessee in 1853. Both her parents died in Barry County, Missouri, prior to the Civil War. To Duncan and Eliza (Jack) Russel have been born six children: Dollie, wife of Harry Trebert, of Cass County, Illinois; William, Harrisonville, Missouri; Walter, Grand River township; Margaret, wife of R. R. Easton, at home; Anna, wife of Charles R. Hoover, Chickasha, Oklahoma; and C. W., at home.

Mr. Russell purchased his home, which is located four and a half miles southeast of Harrisonville, in 1879, from W. H. Wells, who had entered the place from the government. He bought one hundred twenty acres then and later added two hundred acres. Part of his farm Mr. Russel has divided among his children. He has followed stock raising rather extensively. When he came to his place he had open range.

Duncan Russel was elected presiding judge of the county court and served faithfully and well a term of four years. During his encumbency the present court house was erected in Harrisonville, the pride of the county, even today. The records were not safe in the old court house, and a guard had to be stationed to safeguard them prior to their removal to the new court house. The court house was built with a levy of twenty-five mills for two years without the issue of bonds. Many said that it could never be built with the money thus raised, but it was built and with a five hundred-dollar surplus. The judges with whom Mr. Russel was associated in the building of the court house were Thomas Kirtley, of Austin township; W. H. Myers, of Pleasant Hill, and J. T. Parker,

Grand River township, who served during the second term in place of Kirtley. Judges Kirtley and Myers are dead, but Judge Parker resides in Grand River township, west of Harrisonville.

Duncan Russel is just rounding out his allotted three-score years and ten, and few men in Cass County can look back over a more honorable past. A farmer's boy, with few advantages, he rose to fill a position of trust, and only admiration and regard can be felt for one whose success has been so richly deserved and so honorably attained.

S. K. Yoder, a prosperous and substantial stockman of Camp Branch township, was born in Lagrange County, Indiana, December 6, 1871. His parents, Levi E. and Fannie S. (Kauffman) Yoder were natives of Pennsylvania. Levi E. Yoder was born December 24, 1844, son of Jacob S. and Nancy Yoder. Jacob S. Yoder was born in 1815 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, near Davidsville. Jacob S. and Nancy Yoder came with their son, Levi E., to Cass County in April, 1880, and made their home with him. Nancy Yoder died in 1891, at the age of seventy-five years, and Jacob S. died in 1907, at the age of ninety-one years. Levi E. Yoder and his father located near East Lynne, Missouri, and remained there one year and then the Yoders moved to the farm, now the home of S. K. Yoder. Levi E. Yoder died upon this farm November 20, 1896. He was a very prosperous farmer and stockman, and at the time of his death owner of four hundred acres of valuable land. Father, mother, and son, Jacob S., Nancy and Levi E. Yoder, are buried in Clearfork Cemetery. Fannie S. (Kauffman) Yoder was born August 9, 1846, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Levi E. and Fannie S. (Kauffman) Yoder were married September 8, 1867, and this union was blessed with three children: Adam, who was born July 26, 1868, and died May 26, 1869; Nancy, who was born September 8, 1869, and died August 14, 1872; and S. K., subject of this review. The mother died in 1906 and is buried in Clearfork Cemetery.

S. K. Yoder received his education in the South School in Camp Branch township. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, farming near his present home, to which he moved in 1906. Even in his youth, he manifested the traits of character which have been such potent factors in is later success in life, industrious, conscientious in the performance of every duty and strictly honest in every business transaction.

April 13, 1893, S. K. Yoder and Mary E. Martin, daughter of Chris-

tian and Phoebe (Nafzinger) Martin, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. A brief sketch of Christian and Phoebe (Nafzinger) Martin appears in connection with Amos J. Martin, a review of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were the parents of the following children: Ida May, deceased; Amos J., a well-known and prosperous stockman, near Garden City, Missouri; Ben, Minot, North Dakota; Mrs. Otilla Miller, Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Phoebe Goode, deceased; and Mrs. Nellie Kenagy, Garden City, Missouri. To S. K. and Mary E. (Martin) Yoder have been born four children: Amos C., who was born April 17, 1896, and resides near Littlefield, Texas, in Lamb County, where Mr. Yoder purchased seven hundred forty-four acres of land a year ago; Levi B., who was born April 20, 1899, and is at home with his parents; Omer M., who was born March 31, 1901, and is at home with his parents; and Elda Marie, who was born July 16, 1908, and is at home with her parents.

The Yoder place is an ideal stock farm, comprising seven hundred ten acres, all, with the exception of sixty-five acres of timber land, adjoining, and splendidly located. The farm is well watered by excellent ponds, and Mr. Yoder has a large cistern at the stock barn, which is 40 feet deep, 12 feet at the top and 17 feet at the bottom. A well constructed, commodious barn, 46x80 feet; a tile silo, 20x60 feet, and other buildings in keeping with the surroundings make this a complete stock farm. There are three sets of improvements upon the farm. Mr. Yoder handles Galloway and Aberdeen cattle, and at the time of this writing, had fifty-two head. Until recently he also kept Poland China hogs. He keeps registered males in hogs, cattle and horses, and at present has thirty head of thoroughbred Percherons.

Mr. and Mrs. Yoder are members of the Mennonite Church, and good, conscientious followers of the precepts of their faith. They are highly respected and esteemed in Camp Branch township, and valuable citizens of Cass County.

J. E. Heady, the well known and highly respected pioneer stockman of Sherman township, was born September 24, 1852, in Larue County, Kentucky. His parents, Z. T. and Eliza (Mattingly) Heady, were natives of Nelson County, Kentucky, and to them were born the following children: T. M., Pittsburg, Kansas; J. E. Heady, subject of this sketch; and W. A., Hodgensville, Kentucky. Both Z. T. and Eliza (Mattingly) Heady

died in Kentucky. Z. T. Heady died about 1886, his first wife having preceded him in death twenty-five years. Her death occurred in 1861. Mr. Heady is interred in the Big Spring Cemetery in Kentucky, and Mrs. Heady's last resting place is in the Catholic Cemetery, near Bardstown, Kentucky. By his second marriage, to Lizzie Mattingly, the following children were born: Mrs. Fannie Bell, Chickasha, Oklahoma; Jefferson, who is unmarried and resides in Hodgenville, Kentucky; C. M., Hodgensville, Kentucky; Mrs. Mary Tabb, Glendale, Kentucky; Mrs. Nancy Stuart, Elizabethtown, Kentucky; Zachariah, Hodgensville, Kentucky; and Katy, Hodgensville, Kentucky.

J. E. Heady attended school at Lynland Institute, near Glendale, Kentucky. When he was twenty-four years of age he came to Cass County, and located in Sherman township, where he farmed for one year on the David Byler place. He returned to Kentucky the next year and remained there eighteen months, but the lure of the west was too strong, and in 1878, he came back to Cass County, locating upon the farm which is now his present home. This farm had been entered by William M. Settles, the father of Mr. Heady's wife, about 1857.

February 14, 1878, J. E. Heady and Luvenia Settle, daughter of William M. and Sarah J. (Woolery) Settle, of Sherman township, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Settle were pioneers of the early fifties, who emigrated from Kentucky. William Settle located first in that part of Van Buren County, which is now Bates County, and operated a flour and lumber mill upon the ford, which was named Settle's Ford in his honor. The Settle's Ford bridge now spans Grand River where the Settle ferry was first established. In the early part of the Civil War both the mill and ferry boat were destroyed by Kansas raiders, and Mr. Settle's stock, with the exception of two horses, were all killed. When Order No. 11 was issued, William Settle moved his family to Boonville, Cooper County, and there he died in 1864. His last resting place is in Boonville. His widow and Jeremiah Tomlinson were later married, and to them were born three children: George, Morgan County, Missouri; Jeremiah, Otterville, Cooper County, Missouri; and Eugene, New Lebanon, Cooper County, Missouri. Luvenia (Settle) Heady is the only one who lived of the children born to William M. and Sarah J. (Woolery) Settle, the others dying in infancy. Mrs. Tomlinson, mother of Mrs. Heady, died near Pilot Grove, Missouri, in 1876. To J. E. and Luvenia (Settle) Heady have been born six children: Mrs. Sallie Brocaw, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs.

Mary M. Dewalt, Tonganoxie, Kansas; Harry, who died at the age of four years; Rochelle E., Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Opal N. Kahn, Reno, Kansas; and W. V., who lives at home with his parents.

Mr. Heady's place is one of the best stock farms in Cass County, comprising four hundred thirty-eight acres, one hundred fifty of which are Grand River bottom land. The farm is well watered and there is plenty of grass. The cyclone of June 15, 1912, struck the Heady place at eight o'clock in the evening and all the buildings were destroyed, including the residence, barn, granary, and two stock sheds. Four members of the family were in the residence, but none was seriously injured. Fifty-five acres of the finest timber in the country were ruined, a loss which cannot be repaired in a life-time. Mr. Heady, undaunted, rebuilt and the farm is again well improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Heady have brought to Missouri the sunshine of Kentucky in their hearts and manners. During their long residence in the county they have made numberless friends and have ever been known for their integrity, uprightness of character, and many benevolent virtues.

Mark V. Ruckel, a prosperous young farmer and stockman of Sherman township, is one of Cass County's own sons. He was born May 11, 1884, upon his father's farm in Sherman township, and is a son of George W. and Ellen (Smith) Ruckel.

Ellen (Smith) Ruckel was born in Pennsylvania, November 4, 1847, daughter of John and Jane (Buxton) Smith. John Smith was born in 1807, in Manchester, England. Jane (Buxton) Smith was born in Derby, England, in 1812. To John and Jane (Buxton) Smith were born eight children, namely: Mrs. Jane Williamson, who died near Altona, Missouri; Thomas, who died in Newcastle, Pennsylvania; John, Rose Hill, Missouri, who came west in 1866 and located near Latour, in Johnson County; Henry, who died near Holden, in Johnson County, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah Hess, who died in Colorado; James, who died near Holden, in Johnson County, Missouri; Mrs. Phoebe Baker, Latour, John County, Missouri; and Mrs. Ellen Ruckel, widow of George W. Ruckel, mother of the subject of this review.

Mrs. Ellen (Smith) Ruckel attended school in Newcastle, Pennsylvania. Her parents moved from Newcastle to Youngstown, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in the days of her early girlhood, and from Youngstown moved to Sharon. John Smith, father of Mrs. Ruckel, died

in Pennsylvania. When Mrs. Ruckel was nineteen years of age she came to Johnson County, Missouri, in 1866. April 6, 1872, George W. Ruckel and Ellen Smith were united in marriage in Holden, Missouri. George W. Ruckel was born October 1, 1839, in Medina County, Ohio, son of Peter and Sarah (Heckman) Ruckel, who were pioneers of Medina County. Peter and Sarah (Heckman) Ruckel were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Rachel Wetmore, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Phoebe Rockwood, Akron, Ohio; John, who died in Akron, Ohio; Henry, who died in Akron, Ohio; and George W., who died March 29, 1911, upon the home farm in Sherman township, Cass County, Missouri, and is interred in Parker Cemetery.

George W. and Ellen (Smith) Ruckel were blessed with five children, all of whom are now living: George, an influential and prosperous stockman, who lives upon part of the home place, and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Ida, wife of C. D. Hopkins, Urich, Missouri; Clarence, a prominent and respected young farmer and stockman, near Creighton, Missouri; Nellie, wife of C. B. Wade, Creighton, Missouri; and Mark, subject of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Ruckel came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1876, and located upon the place which is now her home. They purchased one hundred sixty acres at the time and constantly added to their original holdings, until at the time of Mr. Ruckel's death their place comprised more than seven hundred acres. George W. Ruckle was a very prominent stockman and well-known feeder. He handled extensively Galloway cattle, Poland China hogs, and fine, thoroughbred horses. Mr. Ruckle was highly esteemed throughout the county, having by his fair and honorable dealings gained the confidence of all who knew him. No name stands higher than his in the estimation of the people of this community, and his death will ever be a source of universal regret.

Mrs. Ruckel is in her seventieth year, but she is far more active than many women a score of years her junior. She has lived a good, pure life, close to the heart of nature, and now in the advanced years of her maturity, is reaping the benefits. She possesses a bright, alert mind and remarkable memory, and enjoys recalling the old scenes and days. Having lived in this vicinity so many years she has witnessed the many changes which have occurred in the transforming process which has developed raw prairie into a well settled county. Mrs. Ruckel remembers that back in the late sixties padlocks on the doors of smoke-

houses were unheard of, for then they were never needed. She particularly remembers among many old pioneer families, the Grossharts, Walkers, O'Bannons, Wades, and Taylors. Mrs. Ruckel passed safely through the cyclone of June 15, 1912, and lived to see the terrible havoc and devastation which the fury of the elements can bring upon the work of one's life-time. Part of the residence, three barns, all the out-buildings upon the place were demolished, and the many fine old trees which were planted in the early days, were literally torn up by the roots. The place was left so denuded that, as Sherman said in 1865, "a crow flying over the country would need to carry his rations."

Mark V. Ruckel received his elementary education in the home school in Sherman township. He attended the Springfield Normal School one term, but never entered the teaching profession. October 21, 1914, Mark V. Ruckel and Alma Chandler, daughter of Robert and Lucy (Staley) Chandler, were united in marriage. A sketch of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mark V. and Alma (Chandler) Ruckel has been born a son, George Chandler.

The present Ruckel farm comprises two hundred acres, located three and a half miles southwest of Creighton. It is one of the best stock farms in the county, and is well watered by natural springs, the water being run into concrete tanks for the cattle. One of the springs furnished water for forty head of stock during the recent drought. Mr. Ruckel handles exclusively pure-blood Galloway cattle. He has been remarkably successful in spite of the tornado and gives every evidence of being a worthy successor of his father, George W. Ruckel.

Christian D. Yoder, a prosperous farmer of Camp Branch township, is one of Cass County's pioneers. He was born in 1845 in Champaign County, Ohio, son of Reuben and Martha (Yoder) Yoder, natives of Pennsylvania. Though they bore the same name, Reuben and Martha Yoder were not relatives. Reuben Yoder migrated from Ohio to Michigan, where he remained five years, and thence to Missouri, locating in 1867 in Camp Branch township, four miles southeast of East Lynne, upon the farm now owned by his daughters, Saloma and Barbara. This farm originally consisted of one hundred twenty acres, but now comprises two hundred forty acres. Reuben Yoder died on this farm in 1894, and is buried in Clearfork Cemetery. A few years later Martha Yoder followed her husband in death. Reuben and Martha (Yoder) Yoder

were the parents of ten children, namely: Mrs. Ary Hartzler, deceased; Mrs. Mary Hartzler, deceased; Mrs. Martha King, deceased; David, who enlisted in the Union Army in Indiana, was taken prisoner and died in Libby Prison; Christian D., subject of this review; Noah, a highly esteemed farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township; Saloma, who resides on the home place; Mrs. Carrie Zook, East Lynne, Missouri; Barbara, who resides on the home place; and Mrs. Elizabeth Hartzler, wife of John Hartzler, Bellefontaine, Ohio. Barbara and Elizabeth are twins. The first four children were born in Pennsylvania and the rest in Ohio.

Christian D. Yoder attended school in Ohio and Michigan. He came with his parents to Cass County in 1867, and remained with them until three years after he was married, when he purchased one hundred eighty acres, part of his present home, from James Wilson. In 1874 Christian D. Yoder and Elizabeth Garber, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Winger) Garber, of Johnson County, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Garber emigrated from Ohio to Missouri in an early day. Elizabeth (Garber) Yoder was born in 1855 in Stark County, Ohio. To Christian D. and Elizabeth (Garber) Yoder have been born six children; Edward, who married Della Mast, who died leaving one daughter and he remarried, is now deceased, and his widow resides in Camp Branch township; Benjamin, who married Ollie Plank, who is now deceased and he remarried, his second wife being Mary Oesch and they reside in Camp Branch township; Martha, wife of Ira Hartzler, the well-known auctioneer of Camp Branch township; Frederick, who married Dora Middlesworth, and they reside in Idaho; Maud, wife of Harry Musselman of near Bethel church; and a son who died in infancy.

The Yoder farm comprises at present three hundred eighty-nine acres, which lie in both Camp Branch and Index townships. The place is exceedingly well located upon the main road from Latour to Harrisonville. There are three sets of improvements upon the farm. The residence is a handsome two-story structure of ten spacious rooms, and strictly modern throughout. Mr. Yoder has erected a large bank barn 42x68 feet in dimensions, which is covered with a substantial iron roof, and provides for the stock below. He has a fine granary and all the buildings upon his farm denote the taste and thoughtful care of a thorough, practical agriculturist. His farm is one of the places to which the county points with pride. Mr. Yoder is one of the men whose untiring energy has made Cass County prosperous. Mr. and Mrs. Yoder are of the Mennonite faith and have always stood for strict integrity and probity of character.

D. J. Miller, a prosperous and highly esteemed farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, was born September 11, 1864, in Holmes County, Ohio. His parents, John T. and Catherine (Mast) Miller, were natives of Holmes County, Ohio. John T. Miller was born February 28, 1836, son of Tobias Miller, who was born August 6, 1801. Tobias Miller died May 12, 1880. Catherine (Mast) Miller was born April 25, 1843. John T. Miller and Catherine Mast were united in marriage October 10, 1861, and to this union was born one son, David J., subject of this review. Catherine (Mast) Miller departed this life October 27, 1865, leaving the babe then thirteen months old. In 1868 John T. Miller and Fannie Zook were united in marriage. Fannie (Zook) Miller was born in April, 1837. John T. and Fannie (Zook) Miller were the parents of the following children: Nancy F., who was born December 26, 1868, in Holmes County, Ohio, where she now resides; Stephen T., who was born January 23, 1870, and died in infancy July 24, 1870; Jonathan D., who was born March 23, 1871, and now lives in Holmes County, Ohio; John L., who was born June 3, 1873, and lives in Holmes County, Ohio; Joseph J. T., who was born November 20, 1874, and lives in Holmes County, Ohio; Jacob C., who was born August 26, 1878, and now lives in Los Angeles, California; and Ida May, who was born September 21, 1880, and died in infancy October 30, 1881. Fannie (Zook) Miller, the mother, died October 15, 1899. John T. Miller was married a third time, his last wife being Mrs. Fannie (Speicher) Krupp. His death occurred January 17, 1916, and the widow is now living in Holmes County, Ohio.

D. J. Miller attended school in Holmes County, Ohio, and received a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Cass County, Missouri, and located upon the P. I. Haddon farm, which he purchased March 4, 1886. This is an exceptionally fine place and after Mr. Miller had it well improved he sold it to W. B. Garrison. The handsome residence and excellent barn upon that place were erected by Mr. Miller. After selling his home he moved to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1903 and there remained six years. In 1909 Mr. Miller returned to Cass County, Missouri, and purchased his present home from Pius Hostetler.

February 4, 1866, D. J. Miller and Sarah Ann Beechy, daughter of David and Judith (Yoder) Beechy of Holmes County, Ohio, were united in marriage. Sarah Ann Beechy was born November 18, 1862. David Beechy was born March 5, 1823. He departed this life July 4, 1905, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is interred in Walnut Creek Cemetery.

Judith (Yoder) Beechy was born July 12, 1824. Her death occurred in the autumn of the same year of her husband's demise, November 10, 1905, in Wayne County, Ohio, and she is interred in Walnut Creek Cemetery. To D. J. and Sarah Ann (Beechy) Miller have been born five children; Melvin, who was born February 15, 1887, and was called away when just on the verge of manhood, November 11, 1905; Erma, who was born October 15, 1888, and is the wife of Elba J. Yoder residing near Latour, Johnson County, Missouri; John, who was born December 11, 1892, and lives at home with his parents; Amanda P., who was born November 5, 1895, and is the wife of Roy Kauffman, Garden City, Missouri; and Judith, who was born September 29, 1901, and lives at home with her parents.

Mr. Miller's place is located in Camp Branch township, eight miles east of Harrisonville, on the road from East Lynne to Garden City. It comprises one hundred seventy acres of the best farm land in Cass County and has been so improved by Mr. Miller, as to be one of the beautiful country homes of Missouri. The residence is a handsome structure of eight rooms, modern in every particular and a model of convenience and comfort. In 1910 he erected a barn 36x60 feet in dimensions with a grain and implement shed on the east, which is 14x36 feet and one on the west 36x36 feet in dimensions. The farm is well equipped for handling hay, grain and stock. Mr. Miller keeps usually from six to ten head of horses, twenty-five to forty head of hogs and good stock cattle and general purpose cows. Mrs. Miller is interested in poultry and they always have from one to two hundred pure bred Rhode Island Red chickens.

D. J. Miller is the present efficient secretary of the Clearfork Cemetery Association, which was organized May 9, 1870. At the time of organization Christian P. Yoder was chairman of the meeting and Jacob C. Kenagy secretary. A committee was appointed to secure a tract of land suitable for burial purposes and May 18, 1870, this committee incorporated the Clearfork Cemetery Association. Articles of incorporation were filed in the district court by order of the judge and were attested by Septer Patrick, clerk of the court of Cass County. The incorporators were: Jacob C. Kenagy, Solomon D. King, John S. Unsicker, Jonathan K. Zook and Christian P. Yoder. The tract selected was a portion of the Christian P. Yoder farm. Mr. Yoders wife was the first person buried in the cemetery. She died February 8, 1869, and her interment occurred before the incorporation of the association. Her son, Peter, was the second person interred just two weeks later. The present officers of the

association are S. R. Yoder, president; Lester Clark, acting treasurer in place of his father, G. H. Clark, recently deceased, and D. J. Miller, secretary.

Mr. Miller is a member of the religious society of Mennonites and is highly respected by all who know him as a conscientious and consistent member. By occupation he has always been a farmer and his good judgment, excellent taste, and love of nature are plainly manifested in the improvements upon the Miller farm. There is none better in the country.

Isaac Z. Yoder, a successful and influential farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born January 30, 1856, in Lawrence County, son of Gabriel and Barbara (Zook) Yoder, natives of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Gabriel Yoder was born in 1811. Barbara (Zook) Yoder was born in 1814. Both parents are now deceased. Gabriel and Barbara (Zook) Yoder were the parents of eight children, namely: Abraham, deceased; Levi, deceased; Peter, deceased; Martha, deceased; Barbara, who resides in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania; Sarah, deceased; Mrs. Fannie Hartzler, West Liberty, Ohio, and Isaac Z., subject of this review.

Isaac Z. Yoder attended school in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. When he was twenty years of age he left Pennsylvania and located temporarily in West Liberty, Ohio. He remained in Ohio five years and then immigrated to Missouri. He came to Cass County in 1881 and for eight years worked out by the month. Wages were not large in those days, but Mr. Yoder was industrious and by practicing economy saved enough from his monthly wages to purchase the first land he ever owned from David Plank. This first farm comprised sixty acres. Later he was able to buy the twenty acres adjoining.

November 23, 1886, Isaac Z. Yoder and Sarah Kauffman, daughter of Stephen and Mary (King) Kauffman, were united in marriage at the home of the bride in Camp Branch township. Stephen Kauffman was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, in 1832. He departed this life June 2, 1903, at the advanced age of seventy-one years. Mary (King) Kauffman was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania in 1842. Her death occurred in Camp Branch township, March 2, 1909. Both father and mother are buried in Clearfork Cemetery. Stephen and Mary (King) Kauffman were the parents of the following children: John L., Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Isaac Z. Yoder, wife of the subject of this

review; Frank, a prominent farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township; David, Minot, North Dakota; Mrs. Ida Martin, Minot, North Dakota; Mrs. Mollie King, Bynum, Montana; Emma, deceased, and Joseph, deceased. To Isaac Z. and Sarah (Kauffman) Yoder have been born six children: William, Chauncey E., Melvin C., Frank L., Edna M., and Roy T. All the children were born in Camp Branch township and all are living at home with their parents.

In 1899 Mr. Yoder added eighty acres to his holdings and upon this tract of land his present home is situated. He has at different times purchased more land until he is at present owner of two hundred forty acres of very valuable farm land. His place is located on the road from Garden City to Harrisonville, one and a half miles north and three and a half miles west of Garden City. All the splendid improvements upon the place, Mr. Yoder himself has placed there. The beautiful home was erected in 1907. It is a large, well built house, 30x30 feet in dimension, consisting of eight spacious, well-lighted rooms and two stories. The residence is strictly modern and no labor or expense was spared to make it comfortable and convenient. A wash-house in the rear of the residence has been equipped with a gas engine and power washer to lighten the wife's burden of household duties. The residence is supplied with hot and cold water, and a light plant has recently been installed. A barn 42x60 feet in dimensions and twenty feet to the square was built in 1904 for stock and hay. There are two silos 10x20 and 12x30 feet in dimensions, respectively, and an implement, wagon, and grain shed 28x32 feet in dimensions, upon the place, all in keeping with the general well-kept surroundings. A well, four hundred forty-six feet deep, with pump and engine attached, furnishes plenty of good water. The water comes from sandrock. Mr. Yoder handles a good grade of Shorthorn cattle, usually keeping fifty head of cows, beside high-grade horses. Mrs. Yoder has charge of the poultry and keeps Rhode Island Red and Plymouth Rock chickens.

Mr. Yoder came to Cass County thirty-six years ago, a stranger in a strange land, almost penniless. He is now owner of two hundred forty acres of well improved land. He has achieved success where many would have failed and his present prosperous condition is largely due to his industry, honesty, and indomitable will. He is a respected member of the Mennonite church and has ever lived according to its noble principles and teachings.

J. W. Estes, a prosperous and highly respected farmer and stockman of Polk township, is a native of Missouri and of Polk township. He was born August 22, 1861, a son of William Caswell and Dorothy (Skaggs) Estes. William Caswell Estes, a native of Kentucky, was born May 14, 1813 and died November 15, 1881. He came with his father, William Estes, Sr., to Polk township in the early thirties and there the father died. He is buried in the Rheam Cemetery in Jackson County. The wife of William Estes, Sr., probably died in Kentucky. Dorothy (Skaggs) Estes, a lady of excellent judgment and great energy, the mother of the subject of this review, was born in 1818, a native of Tennessee. She died February 1, 1885. Jonathan Skaggs, a brother of Dorothy (Skaggs) Estes, married a sister of William Caswell Estes. He, too, was a pioneer of the thirties and lived in Polk township until his death. ("Uncle Mose" Bailey, grandfather of Mrs. Dottie Hartzler and Miss Minnie Farmer, who reside in Harrisonville, also came from Tennessee. He died in Polk township and is buried at Lonejack, Missouri.)

In 1837 or 1838 William Caswell Estes and Dorothy Skaggs were united in marriage, in Polk township. This union was blessed with fourteen children. All the children but the youngest, Joseph Lee, were born in Polk township. He, too, would have been born in Polk township had it not been for Order Number Eleven. When this order was issued the family moved to Clay County, Missouri, near Liberty. The children of William Caswell and Dorothy (Skaggs) Estes were as follows: Rufus, married Martha Ann Martin, died October 23, 1907; Effie Ann, married John Owsley, died April 19, 1900, in St. Louis, Missouri, and she and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Rufus Estes, who had died the following day, were brought from St. Louis and buried the same day; Anna, married John Henry Martin, died July 28, 1881; Caroline, married James Francisco, who was circuit clerk of Cass County, died in October, 1877, in Harrisonville and is buried in Rheam Cemetery; Parthena, married James Good, died in December, 1871; Bluford C., married Mary Beckner, died April 30, 1907 in Clark County, Kansas; Parilee, married Alvin B. Rice, son of the famous Martin Rice, the first surveyor of Cass County, who laid out the town of Harrisonville, died March 23, 1908; Josephine, married James Good, whose first wife, Parthena, mentioned above, died many years before, died July 5, 1908, leaving one son, Walter Numan, born to Mrs. Good by a former marriage; Mary Ellen, married S. E. Martin, died August 22, 1891; Isabella, married William Powell, residing in Nickerson, Kansas; Sarah, married Jeremiah James, residing in Polk township; Dorothy, married

HOME OF J. W. ESTES, POLK TOWNSHIP.
Above: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Estes and Jesse E. Kennedy. Same in the automobile, later.

William Edicott, residing in Stafford, Kansas; J. W., subject of this sketch; and Joseph Lee, married Kate Rowland, residing in Stafford County, Kansas. All the members of this family were worthy members of the Baptist church and consistent Christians. The kindness of their natures, the tenderness of their hearts, Mr. and Mrs. Estes showed plainly by taking into their home a child to rear in addition to their own family of fourteen. Robert C. Cravens, who came to them at the age of three years and was reared as one of their own. He was a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Estes. His mother, Mrs. Cravens, came through from Texas on horseback in the early 40's. An Indian woman accompanied them and remained here. Mrs. Cravens died here soon after coming. William Caswell Estes was highly esteemed throughout the community in which he lived and will ever be remembered for his honesty and uprightness of character. Mrs. Estes won the silver cup in 1883 for having been mother of the largest family born in Cass County, reared to maturity. She was a loving wife and mother, a kind and sympathetic neighbor, and her death was a source of universal regret throughout the community.

When Order No. 11 was issued, the Estes family moved to Clay County, Missouri, and returned to Polk township in 1883. J. W. Estes bought sixty acres of land from John Henry Martin, a place which he still owns. He has at different times increased his holdings until he now owns 180 acres. Mr. Estes was reared a farmer, a vocation he has always followed, becoming a thorough, practical agriculturist. As he grew to manhood he assisted his father in the work of the farm, forming habits of industry and economy. He received his education in the schools of Polk township and all his life has lived here. At the present time he lives one-fourth mile from his old homeplace.

December 6, 1883, J. W. Estes and Martha Elizabeth Scott, who was born in Jackson County near Independence, were united in marriage. Mrs. Estes is a daughter of James and Evaline Scott, both of whom are now deceased. The father died in Bates County, Missouri, in 1904, and the mother in Polk township in 1876. Both are buried in Reed Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Estes have reared Jesse E. Kennedy, who lives with them. He is now eighteen years of age and was taken into the family when three years old.

The Estes farm is pleasantly located eight and one-half miles northeast of Pleasant Hill and four and one-half miles north of Strasburg. The land is under a high state of cultivation and the entire surroundings

show Mr. Estes to be a thorough, practical farmer. He has six acres in alfalfa, and is especially interested in the stock business, keeping fine graded stock, horses and mules. At present he has five dairy cows. He has improved his place in such a manner that the Estes farm is now considered one of the best in the county. His residence, a pretty cottage of six rooms, was erected in 1898 and is a model of comfort and convenience, well furnished throughout and artificially lighted. His barn and other farm buildings are correspondingly good. The barn is 40 x 44 feet and a silo, 14 x 26 feet, was erected in 1911. All the improvements are of a substantial character.

J. W. Estes has succeeded in life, nobly assisted by his wife, who has always been a true helpmeet to him. Even in this brief review it can easily be seen that the father's mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders.

James W. Ewing, proprietor of "Blue Valley Stock Farm," the home of the registered Spotted Poland China hogs, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1856, son of John and Orpha (Carr) Ewing, natives of Ohio. John Ewing was the son of James Ewing, Sr., who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, and his brother James was born in Pennsylvania. The Ewing family moved from Pennsylvania to Ashland County, Ohio, and thence to Hancock County, Ohio. Orpha (Carr) Ewing was born in Ashland County, Ohio. John and Orpha (Carr) Ewing were the parents of the following children: Hiram, Sawtell, California; E. H., Alpaugh, California; John, Creighton, Missouri; W. F., Creighton, Missouri; Mrs. J. H. McKee, Leeton, Missouri; Mrs. R. C. McKee, who resides in Texas; Mrs. M. V. Moler, who resides in Oregon; James W., subject of this review and Upton F., Creighton, Missouri. Both parents are deceased.

James W. Ewing attended school in Warrensburg, Missouri. He remained with his parents, assisting his father with the work on the home place, until he was twenty-four years of age. In 1880 he went to Bates County, Missouri, where he remained three years. Mr. Ewing then moved to Johnson County in 1883. In 1885 he moved from Johnson County to Creighton, Missouri.

October 8, 1879, James W. Ewing and Fannie Daugherty, daughter of James and Jane (Bourne) Daugherty, were united in marriage. James Daugherty departed this life in 1869 and his widow makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. James W. Ewing. She is now eighty-four years of

age. To James W. and Fannie (Daugherty) Ewing have been born seven children: Mrs. Maud Jones, wife of J. H. Jones, Springfield, Missouri; Mrs. C. F. Price, St. Joe, Missouri; Leoti, who is a teacher in the schools of Butler, Missouri; Nona, who is a stenographer in Springfield, Missouri; Lee Hall Ewing died at fifteen years of age, February, 1910; Ruth, who is attending the High School in Butler, Missouri; and J. U., who lives at home with his parents. Two children died in infancy.

The "Blue Valley Stock Farm" comprises one hundred thirteen acres of fine land three-fourths of a mile south of Creighton. Mr. Ewing purchased this place in 1907, but lived upon his brother's place a few years until he had improved his farm. The place was all in timber when Mr. Ewing came to it in 1910. With the exception of four or five acres it is now all in bluegrass. The farm is well watered. There are five good wells upon the place, one in each pasture. The improvements which Mr. Ewing himself has placed upon his farm are among the best in the county. The beautiful residence is a large concrete structure of ten rooms and furnished with all modern conveniences. The attractive features of this handsome home are the large concrete porches on the west, south and east sides. The basement walls are also of concrete and the skill with which they were put in denotes excellent workmanship. In 1912 Mr. Ewing erected a splendid barn, 40x58 feet in dimensions, which is covered with an iron roof. In 1913 he built his first silo, 12x28 feet in dimensions and in 1913 the second, 14x28 feet in dimensions. In 1917 the second barn was erected, 32x42 feet in dimensions and eighteen feet square, measuring from the basement. The basement is designed for the stock, the ground floor for grain and hay, and the second floor for hay. Mr. Ewing has made preparations to equip this barn with a corn grinder attached to a line shaft and has the engine and mill ready, at the time of this writing, to install.

The "Blue Valley Stock Farm" is the home of the Spotted Poland China hogs. Big Chief is at the head of the herd. Mr. Ewing has at present three registered sows and a registered male from the H. L. Faulkner stock farm of Jamesport, Daviess County, Missouri. Mr. Ewing sold four sows in January, 1917, which averaged five hundred sixty-eight pounds each. In addition to his herd of hogs he has eleven head of horses, twenty-seven head of sheep and thirty-five head of cattle, twenty of the latter being dairy cows of Jersey, Durham and Galloway breeds.

James W. Ewing is one of Cass County's most successful and substantial citizens and a dominant factor in the development of Sherman township. He and Mrs. Ewing are very highly esteemed in their community, where they stand for the best morally and socially.

Warren S. Walker, the well-known and respected farmer and stockman of Sherman township, was born April 26, 1875, on the farm where he now resides. His parents, Sanford P. and Maria N. (Cottingham) Walker were natives of Coles County, Illinois. Sanford P. Walker was born February 1, 1837. Maria N. Cottingham was born August 5, 1837, daughter of George F. and Susan Cottingham. Mr. and Mrs. Cottingham have three daughters living: Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, Creighton, Missouri; Mrs. Amanda Hill, who lives in Oklahoma; and Mrs. Maria N. Walker, mother of the subject of this review. December 26, 1861, Sanford P. Walker and Maria N. Cottingham were united in marriage, and this union was blessed with four children: Mrs. Lillian Rose Morlan, who resides in Sherman township; Mrs. Bessie B. McCoy, deceased; Marion O., who resides in Sherman township, and Warren S., subject of this review.

In 1870, Sanford P. Walker brought his family to Cass County, Missouri, and settled upon section thirty-five in Sherman township. The ensuing spring he located permanently upon the northwest quarter where he purchased eighty acres from Nathan Gregg. He paid twenty-five dollars per acre for this land. Sanford P. Walker was a prominent cattleman and successful farmer and owner of three hundred fifty acres of valuable land at the time of his death, July 7, 1899. Mr. Walker was affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, joining at Wadesburg. He is interred in Grant cemetery. Mrs. Walker, widow of Sanford P. Walker, makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Lillian Morlan, in Sherman township.

Warren S. Walker attended school in Sherman township and upon reaching maturity attended the Clinton Business College. Until the death of his father in 1899 he remained at the home place. With the exception of the two years following the death of Sanford P. Walker, Warren S. has always lived where he now resides.

May 11, 1898, Warren S. Walker and Minnie Brumley, daughter of James and Eliza (Palmer) Brumley, of Creighton, were united in marriage. James Brumley was born in Camden County, December 10, 1852,

and died in Camden County, Missouri, May 29, 1883, and his widow, who is now Mrs. Brooks, resides in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Walker has one brother and one sister living, namely: Luther, who lives in Kansas City, Missouri, and Mrs. Tanie Parker, whose home is in Richmond, Missouri. To Warren S. and Minnie (Brumley) Walker has been born one child, a daughter, Elsie.

Mr. Walker owns sixty-four acres of good farm land and has charge of his mother's place. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising. There are two stock and hay barns upon the farm, 38x40 and 24x40 feet in dimensions, respectively. Mr. Walker is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a valued member of the lodge in Creighton, and is one of Cass County's best citizens.

S. R. Yoder, of Camp Branch township, was born October 17, 1858, in Logan County, Ohio. His parents, Solomon and Sarah (King) Yoder, were natives of Wayne County, Ohio. Solomon Yoder, son of Peter Yoder, was born January 6, 1823. Sarah (King) Yoder was born May 27, 1823, the daughter of Christian and Elizabeth King, of Wayne County, Ohio. To Solomon and Sarah (King) Yoder were born the following children: Nancy, who died in Harrisonville, Missouri, at the age of twelve years and is interred in East Cemetery; Mrs. Barbara E. Blank, Garden City, Missouri; T. L., of Glenne, Alcona County, Michigan; S. R., the subject of this review, and J. B., Garden City, Missouri.

Solomon Yoder brought the family to Cass County, Missouri, a short time prior to the Civil war and located in Grand River township, near Harrisonville, north of East Cemetery. He answered his country's call and enlisted in the Union army. He served faithfully one year and then was honorably discharged, whereupon he returned to the old home in Logan County, where he remained until the bitter struggle had ended. After the war when Solomon Yoder came back to Cass County, Missouri, he found that all the buildings upon his place had been destroyed. He accordingly settled upon eighty acres in Camp Branch township and sold his farm near Harrisonville. The farm upon which Solomon Yoder located is now owned by Alfred Kohler. In 1896 he moved to Gunn City and there his death occurred July 23, 1903. Seven years later, May 14, 1910, his widow followed him in death at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Blank. Both parents are interred in Clearfork Cemetery.

S. R. Yoder received a good common school education, attending

school in Cass County. Until he was twenty-one years of age he remained with his parents. For three years he worked out by the month, after which period of service he rented land. In 1900 Mr. Yoder purchased his present home of forty acres from David Miller.

February 7, 1896, S. R. Yoder and Ella Kenagy, daughter of Joshua and Martha (Yoder) Kenagy of Noble County, Indiana, were united in marriage. Joshua Kenagy was a native of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. He died at the age of sixty-three years in Noble County, Indiana. Martha (Yoder) Kenagy was born in Huntington County, Pennsylvania. She died at the age of fifty-three years in Noble County, Indiana. Both parents are interred in Buttermilk Cemetery in Noble County. Mrs. S. R. Yoder has three brothers and one sister living, namely: Simon C., Topeka, Indiana; Franklin D., Claypool, Indiana; Rudolph H., Topeka, Indiana; and Mary, wife of J. B. Yoder of Garden City, Missouri. To S. R. and Ella (Kenagy) Yoder have been born three children: Elba J., who married Erma Miller and resides in Index township, near Latour, Missouri; Nona, who lives at home with her parents; and Ralph, who lives at home with his parents. Elba J. and Erma (Miller) Yoder are the parents of three children: Chester V., Wilmer H., and Mildred Loreen.

Since coming to his place Mr. Yoder has remodeled the residence, a structure of one and a half stories and seven rooms, and in 1908 built the barn, which is 20x32 feet in dimensions. There are two sheds adjoining the barn, the wagon shed on the west fourteen feet square and the shed on the east with a corn crib attached, twelve feet square. Mr. Yoder also has a good granary, which is 12x16 feet in dimensions. The farm is well watered by wells and three excellent cisterns. The Yoder place is well located, four miles south and west of East Lynne.

F. H. Kinney, the prominent and highly respected farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, was born April 17, 1871, in Cedar County, Iowa, son of Joel and Martha (Kemp) Kinney, natives of Ohio. Joel Kinney was born in Belmont County, Ohio. In the early days he drove through in an emigrant wagon from Ohio to Cedar County, Iowa. Joel and Martha (Kemp) Kinney were the parents of ten children, namely: Sadie, deceased; Henry, deceased; Mrs. Ruth Ann Kensinger, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Cordelia, deceased; John D., deceased; F. H., subject of this review; Mrs. Josephine Robins, Dayton, New Mexico; Cooper,

deceased; Mabel, who died in infancy; and Mrs. Susie Bennett, Olympia, Washington.

F. H. Kinney received his education in the schools of Iowa. At the age of twenty-one he journeyed to the Pacific coast where he remained three months. He returned to Iowa and in 1902 came to Cass County, Missouri, locating upon one hundred eighty acres of land in Camp Branch township.

August 30, 1898 F. H. Kinney and Lena Winter, daughter of Adolph C. and Henrietta (Schultz) Winter of Dennison, Iowa, were united in marriage. Adolph C. and Henrietta (Schultz) Winter were the parents of the following children: Mrs. F. H. Kinney, wife of the subject of this review; Mrs. Anna Vetters, Westside, Iowa; Mrs. Emma Stoffers, Arcadia, Iowa; Mary, Westside, Iowa; Augusta, deceased; Walter, Westside, Iowa; Charlie, Westside, Iowa; Adolph, Westside, Iowa; and Jennie, Westside, Iowa. Adolph C. Winter, the father, died May 20, 1906, and his widow resides in Westside, Iowa. To F. H. and Lena (Winter) Kinney have been born four children: Oscar, who died in 1913. Orvil, Virgil and Cleo.

The Kinney farm of one hundred sixty acres is located in section seventeen in Camp Branch township. The land is almost perfectly level and the well-kept, nicely painted buildings with the neat surroundings immediately attract the attention of the passerby. Thirty acres are in blue grass and forty acres in timothy and clover. Mr. Kinney came to this farm in 1902, and in the past fifteen years he has literally reconstructed the entire place. In 1912 he remodeled the residence which is now a handsome, two-story structure of nine large, well ventilated rooms and modern in every particular, furnished with bath, furnace and acetylene lights. In 1914 he built the silo 12x30 feet in dimensions, of Oregon fir. The commodious, well constructed barn was erected in 1915 and is 50x36 feet in dimensions with a shed 16x50 feet. The corn crib, granary, implement shed, shop, wood-house and chicken house are all in keeping with the improvements previously mentioned. The wash-house is equipped with a power washer. Mr. Kinney raises Shorthorn cattle eligible to be registered, keeping a registered male, and Poland China and Red Duroc hogs, crossed. Mrs. Kinney has complete charge of the poultry, raising Buff Rock and Plymouth Rock chickens. She always keeps from one to two hundred, and one year her flock numbered seven hundred. Mr. Kinney also feeds some horses and mules. He is one of the county's most

substantial citizens and he and Mrs. Kinney are held in highest esteem in the community where they have made their home for the past fifteen years. Mr. Kinney is vice-president of the Commercial State Bank of East Lynne, Missouri.

John B. Yoder, of Camp Branch township, was born September 5, 1864, in Logan County, Ohio, son of Solomon Yoder and Sarah (King) Yoder. Solomon Yoder was born January 6, 1823. Sarah (King) Yoder was born May 27, 1823. To Solomon and Sarah (King) Yoder were born the following children: Nancy, who died in August, 1862, at the age of twelve years in Harrisonville, Missouri, and was buried at East Cemetery. The grave was marked, but the family being away a few years it could not be identified on their return; Mrs. Barbara E. Blank, Garden City, Missouri; Thornton L., Glennie, Michigan; S. R., the well-known farmer and stockman near Harrisonville, Missouri. a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; and J. B., subject of this review.

John B. Yoder received his education in Camp Branch township, attending Lone Elm school, which was formerly known as Mudacre school. The schools are not exactly identical for the building of the Mudacre school was situated one mile south of the present location upon land now owned by Ed Jester. Mr. Yoder remained with his parents until he was thirty-five years of age, when he purchased his present home from David Sharp.

December 31, 1899, John B. Yodder and Mary E. Kenagy, daughter of Joshua and Martha (Yoder) Kenagy, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Joshua Kenagy was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Martha (Yoder) Kenagy was born in 1837 in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Joshua and Martha (Yoder) Kenagy were the parents of the following children: Simon C. Topeka, Indiana; Franklin D., Claypool, Indiana; Rudolph H., Topeka, Indiana; Ella, wife of S. R. Yoder, a prominent stockman near Harrisonville, Missouri; and Mrs. John B. Yoder, wife of the subject of this review. Martha (Yoder) Kenagy, mother of Mrs. John B. Yoder, was the daughter of Jacob Yoder. His wife's maiden name was Detweiler. Jacob Yoder was the son of Dick Christian Yoder, a native of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. In 1840 Jacob Yoder moved his family to Fairfield. He and his wife died near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Yoder were the parents of ten children, namely: Christian, born May 21, 1819; Eli, born August 24, 1820; Bar-

bara, born May 19, 1822; Samuel, born June 15, 1824; Jacob, born June 14, 1826; John, born February 27, 1830; Rudolph, born August 6, 1832; Elizabeth, born January 8, 1835; Jonathan and Martha, twins, born June 1, 1837; and Solomon, born February 13, 1842. Martha (Yoder) Kenagy, Mrs. Yoder's mother, died at the age of fifty-three years, and her father, Joshua Kenagy, at the age of sixty-three years in Noble County, Indiana. Both parents are interred in Buttermilk Cemetery in Noble County. To John B. and Mary E. (Kenagy) Yoder have been born the following children: Forest G., Frances E., Lela F., and Walter L., all of whom live at home with their parents.

John B. Yoder's farm is located on section twenty on the main road from Harrisonville to Garden City and comprises eighty acres of the best farm land in the county. The place is well improved and neatly kept. The residence is a two-story structure of seven rooms. Among the many well-kept buildings is a fine barn 32x48 feet, for stock and hay, a silo 10x24 feet and an implement building 22x30 feet. Mr. Yoder is engaged in general farming and stockraising. He has also six head of dairy cows. His preference in hog stock is the Duroc-Jersey.

Mr. Yoder's brother, S. R. Yoder of Camp Branch township, is president of the Clearfork Cemetery Association, a history of the organization of which appears in connection with the sketch of David J. Miller in this volume. John B. Yoder recalls that the first burial in the Clearfork Cemetery was made in February 1869. Mrs. Lydia Yoder, wife of Christian P. Yoder died February 8, 1869, and was the first person interred in the cemetery. Her son, Peter, was the second person interred. His death occurred February 22, 1869. The first Amish Mennonite Church of this community was built on the site of the present cemetery in 1870.

John B. Yoder is a member of the Mennonite church and a worthy Christian gentleman. His family has long been known and respected in Cass County and much of the progress along agricultural lines in this community has been largely due to the industry and efficiency of the Yoders.

Solomon Yoder, father of John B., moved to Cass County May 1, 1860. He enlisted in the Missouri State Militia in 1862, serving one year. John B. Yoder's grandfather was Peter Yoder, born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, and went to Ohio when ten years old. His wife was Ger-

trude Kauffman. John B. Yoder's grandparents on his mother's side were Christian King and Elizabeth Detweiler, natives of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, and moved to Fairfield, Ohio.

Milo V. King, of Camp Branch township, was born July 29, 1867, in Marshall County, Indiana. His father, John C. King, was born in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1829. His mother, Anna E. (Yoder) King, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, May 27, 1836, daughter of Joseph and Mariah (Fordenwalt) Yoder. At the age of eighteen years John C. King learned the harness trade, which he followed for six years in Huntington County, Pennsylvania. When he was twenty-four years of age he moved to Marshall County, Indiana, and for six years was employed in saw-milling there. Milo V. King was but a child of three years, but vividly recalls his father's old saw-mill. In 1873 the Kings immigrated to Missouri and for two years resided in Vernon County. In 1875 John C. King purchased two hundred twenty acres in Cass County and moved his family to the place upon which his son, Elmer, now lives. John C. and Anna E. (Yoder) King were the parents of five children, namely: Menno S., deceased; Milo V., subject of this review; Mrs. Rebecca E. Hartzler, Pryor, Oklahoma; Elmer M., Garden City, Missouri; and Chauncey H., Pryor, Oklahoma. John C. King departed this life April 23, 1908, and his wife followed him in death seven years later, March 28, 1915. Both father and mother are at rest in Clearfork Cemetery.

Milo V. King and Emma K. Yoder, daughter of John R. and Fannie (Kauffman) Yoder, were married December 25, 1894, at the home of S. H. Detweiler. John Yoder was a son of John D. Yoder, a pioneer of Logan County, Ohio. He immigrated to Ohio many years before the railroads came there. He died March 16, 1895, in Logan County, Ohio, at about 80 years of age. John R. Yoder was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Fannie (Kauffman) Yoder was born in Logan County, Ohio, January 30, 1846, daughter of Christian and Mary Kauffman, who were the first Amish Mennonites to locate in Logan County, Ohio. John R. and Fannie (Kauffman) Yoder were the parents of seven children, namely: Emma K., wife of Milo V. King, subject of this review; Mary E., who died at the age of seventeen years; Mrs. Amanda A. Zook, Reece, Kansas; Mrs. Edith M. Harshbarger, West Liberty, Ohio; Alfred F., West Liberty, Ohio; Eva B., West Liberty, Ohio; and Emmet W., Cable,

Ohio, and a son who died in infancy. The mother of this fine family, Fannie (Kauffman) Yoder, died February 7, 1917. Mr. Yoder's home is in West Liberty, Ohio. Milo V. and Emma K. (Yoder) King have been blessed with six fine, intelligent children: Melvin A., who was born May 20, 1896, and died in infancy July 25, 1897; Emmett D., who was born May 10, 1898; Elbert G., who was born February 17, 1900; Myrtle M., who was born November 18, 1901; Mabel V., who was born October 16, 1905; and Oliver H., who was born April 27, 1914, and died in infancy, May 1, 1914.

In 1902 Milo V. King purchased his present home in Camp Branch township from William Campbell and three years later moved to it. His farm comprises eighty acres located four and a half miles north of Garden City. All the improvements upon the place Mr. King has placed there since his coming in 1905. The residence, a structure 28x28 feet in dimensions and consisting of eight, large, well lighted rooms, was completed in 1916. The barn, 44x36 feet in dimension, was erected in 1905. All the buildings upon Mr. King's place are well constructed and neatly kept. The farm is well watered for Clearfork runs through it, and splendidly adapted for stockraising in which vocation Mr. King is chiefly engaged, raising horses, cattle and hogs. He handles Holstein dairy cattle. Mrs. King raises pure bred Partridge Wyandotte chickens and has been very successful.

Mr. and Mrs. M. V. King are worthy members of the Bethel Mennonite Church. The church building was erected in 1886. Mr. King is a worker, honest, alert and persevering. By his efficiency and square dealings he has won the confidence of all in his community, where he and Mrs. King are highly respected for their many Christian virtues.

John Oesch, a progressive farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, is a native of Canada. He was born May 14, 1846, and is a son of Christian and Catherine (Zehr) Oesch. Christian Oesch went to Canada with his parents when he was four years old. From Canada he went to Iowa and in September, 1865, came to Missouri, locating in Hickory County. He remained there until 1877, when he came to Cass County and settled in Camp Branch township where he died. His remains are buried in the Clearfork cemetery. His wife died while the family lived in Hickory County, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Catherine Helmuth, Harrisonville; John, the sub-

ject of this sketch; Daniel, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Mrs. Barbara Moore, Humansville; David, Harrisonville; Mrs. Anna Cape, Spokane, Washington; and Moses, deceased. After the death of the mother of these children the father was again married and the following children were born to this union: Menno and Christian, both residing at Sedalia, Missouri.

John Oesch received his education in the public schools of Hickory County, Missouri, and came to Cass County, in January, 1884, locating near Lone Tree. Here he rented a farm for several years. In November, 1894, he bought his present place in Camp Branch township, the place having been formerly owned by D. Y. Hooley, and was at one time the Agnew farm. It contains one hundred acres, is well improved and a very valuable and productive farm. The old farm residence, 20x36 feet, which was built prior to the war still stands on the place, and is an interesting old relic of the handiwork of the early pioneers. The sills are rough-hewn and the lath hand-rived and the old house is still in a fair condition, although it is not used for residence purposes. Mr. Oesch built a fine residence of eight rooms in 1905, which is modern and equipped with acetylene lighting plant. The Oesch farm is well improved with suit able barns, one of which, 36 x 48 feet, was built in 1900, and the other one, 32 x 44 feet, was built in 1916.

In addition to being a successful general farmer, Mr. Oesch is recognized as one of the leading Percheron horse breeders in Cass County. He owns a very valuable stallion, Governor Hanley, weight eighteen hundred pounds. He also owns a valuable registered jack, Commerce, and King Harger, a valuable jack eligible to registration, and Fred Wilks, a roadster stallion, also eligible to registration. Mr. Oesch keeps a high grade of Guernsey cows. From several standpoints he is one of the most successful breeders of Cass County.

On February 15, 1871, Mr. Oesch was united in marriage with Miss Mary Amanda Smith, in Hickory County, Missouri. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 20, 1855. She is a daughter of Jacob P. and Frances (Ramsyer) Smith, both of whom are now deceased. The father died in Hickory County, in 1873, and the mother, who was a native of France, born March 14, 1818, died in Butler County, Ohio, in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Oesch have been born ten children as follows: John W., Bynum, Montana; Joseph C., Kent, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Amanda, Kenagy, Garden City, Missouri; Samuel S., Portland, Oregon; J. D., Nevada, Mis-

souri; Anna, Kansas City, Missouri; William W., Bristol, Indiana; Ida Catherine, deceased; Carrie May, deceased; and Edna Frances, Bristol, Indiana.

David D. Kropf, a successful farmer and stockman of Index township, was born in Ontario, Canada, October 12, 1857. He is a son of David and Magdalena (Oesch) Kropf. The father was born March 24, 1824, and died December 18, 1909. The mother was born February 9, 1827, and died July 18, 1887. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Barbara Reese, Appleton City, Missouri; Katherine Kropf, Garden City; John, deceased; Jacob, Shelbyville, Illinois; Lena, deceased; Leah, deceased; Mrs. Rachel Schrock, Garden City; David D., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Fena Yoder, Hubbard, Oregon; Daniel, Harrisburg, Oregon; Christian, Garden City; Mrs. Mary Harshberger, Garden City; and Mrs. Nancy Hostettler, Garden City.

David D. Kropf, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, came to Missouri from Canada in 1865, and settled on a farm in Hickory County, where he remained for ten years. In 1876 he came to Cass County and located on the Hedge farm, which is now owned by Amos Martin. After remaining here about a year he settled on a farm near Gunn City. Later Mr. Kropf bought a farm near East Lynne. He sold this place, when he bought a farm in Index township, where his wife, and the mother of the subject of this review, died in 1887. The father spent the remainder of his days with his children.

David D. Kropf, the subject of this sketch, received the principal part of his education in the public schools of Hickory County, Missouri. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He then began life as a farm laborer, working by the month. Later he rented land and began farming on his own account. He first purchased eighty acres of land which he later sold, and bought a hundred twenty acres in Index township. He sold this in 1910, and bought his present place from Conrad Wall. This place was formerly owned by Emery White. Prior to that time it was the Halcomb farm. It is a valuable farm of two hundred acres and is located one-half mile east and one and one-half miles north of Garden City. The Kropf farm is well improved, with a good substantial farm residence, and two barns, 36 x 54, and 40 x 50 feet, and a number of other buildings especially designed for the stock business. Mr. Kropf is a practical farmer. He raises Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle quite extensively.

On March 5, 1889, Mr. Kropf was united in marriage with Miss Katie Mayers by Rev. Jacob Kenagy, at East Lynne, Missouri. Mrs. Kropf is a daughter of Ludwig and Catherine (Ethert) Mayers, of Camp Branch township. The father was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was born May 16, 1833 and died February 3, 1889. His wife was born February 12, 1835 and, died December 15, 1908. Their remains are buried in the Clearfork Cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Kropf have been born eight children, as follows: Nellie, born December 8, 1889, and died January 19, 1892; George Edward, born June 4, 1891, resides at Garden City, Missouri; Ida, born January 19, 1893, at home; Elsie, born October 31, 1894; Orvie D., born March 6, 1897; Mary, born January 31, 1899; Marvin D., born November 15, 1901; and Anna, born July 30, 1904, all of whom reside at home with their parents. The Kropf family are well known in the vicinity of Garden City, and stand high in the community.

W. B. Scruggs, secretary and manager of the Cass County Telephone Company, was born in Hickory County, Missouri, January 14, 1868. His father was W. H. Scruggs, a native of Virginia, born in 1827. He came to Westport, now a part of Kansas City, Missouri, in 1839. He made his home there until after the Civil War. At the age of twenty-one, he was appointed government blacksmith for the Shawnee Indians, and was stationed at the Old Shawnee Mission in Johnson County, Kansas. He held this position for four years. This Indian school was one of the most important in the United States at that time, having about four hundred pupils. It was one of the first schools in the country to teach manual training and was discontinued after the war. In the early fifties Mr. Scruggs followed freighting over the Santa Fe Trail from Westport to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He located in Hickory County in 1867, and during his residence there made six trips to Colorado and other western points, to again view the scenes of his earlier experiences. He died in Hickory County, in 1906.

W. H. Scruggs married Alice Evans, a native of Kentucky. They were parents of five children, four of whom are living: W. B., the subject of this sketch; C. H., J. O., and J. E., all living at Cross Timbers, Missouri. A daughter died at Independence, Missouri, at the age of five years.

W. B. Scruggs has been identified in a business way, with the city of Harrisonville and Cass County, for the past twenty-eight years. In

1889 he opened a general merchandise store at the southeast corner of the square. Later he moved the stock to the building now occupied by the Hub Clothing Company, and took in T. W. Clemments as a partner. This firm later moved to the rooms occupied at the present by the A. C. Mercantile Company, and then to the Deacon Building. In 1901 Mr. Scruggs sold his interest in the store to his partner.

Although engrossed with business affairs, Mr. Scruggs was always willing to lend a hand for the good of the city of Harrisonville, and for nine years, from 1895 to 1904, was an active member of the city council. Mr. Scruggs was cashier of the Bank of Harrisonville, from August, 1907, to August, 1913, and for ten years was vice-president of the Allen Banking Company.

During the early years of his active business career, Mr. Scruggs had been watching carefully the development of the telephone business and believed that the progressive people of his city and county would if given an opportunity patronize a company that would guarantee good service. With this conviction in mind, he as secretary and manager and with H. B. Moody as president, organized the Cass County Telephone Company, June 1, 1898, starting with only thirty-eight phones, all in Harrisonville.

The wisdom of this venture is shown by the remarkable growth this company has made. An extension of the system was made to Peculiar, Missouri, in 1903, and the following year to Freeman, Drexel and Garden City. The line at present practically covers all of Cass County, and has branches extending into Bates County, Missouri, and Miami County, Kansas. The company has recently taken over the Bell Exchange Company at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and now has over one thousand nine hundred telephones in operation. The Cass County Telephone Company was incorporated December 28, 1900, for two thousand dollars, increased to fifty thousand dollars February 28, 1904, and to seventy-five thousand dollars February 19, 1917. The company owns its exchange buildings at both Harrisonville, and Peculiar.

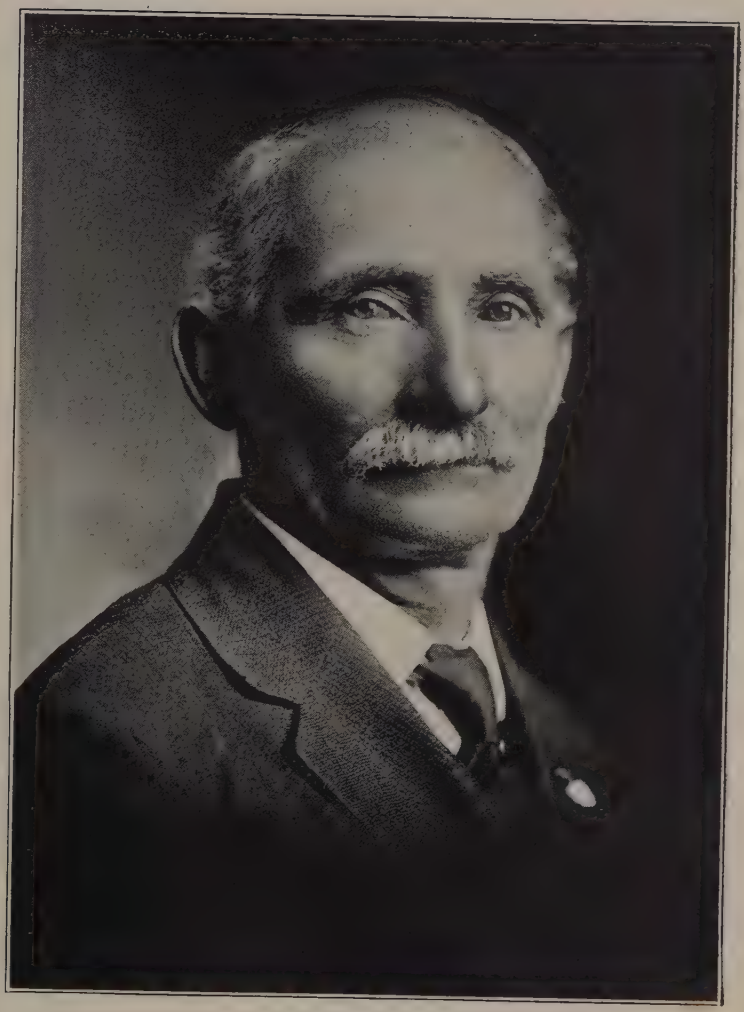
Mr. Scruggs is proprietor of the "Rock Hill Farm" of two hundred and forty acres, situated two miles southeast of Harrisonville. The farm lies at the intersection of the Osage Valley and Jefferson Highway, and is one of the most beautiful and attractive farms in the County. Two fine stock barns and a modern residence have been constructed by Mr. Scruggs since he purchased it. A water system furnishes, not only the

residence, but the barns and feed lots as well. Mr. Scruggs was married April 9, 1890, to Dora Clemments, a daughter of Mrs. S. M. Clemments of Harrisonville, Missouri. They are parents of two children, Kathleen and Wilma, both graduates of the Harrisonville, High School, and also of Stevens College at Columbia, Missouri.

Fletcher Smart, a former sheriff of Cass County, and prominent farmer and stockman of Peculiar township is a native of Indiana. He was born in Hendricks County, November 12, 1852 and is a son of Isaac and Hannah (Deffenbaugh) Smart, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio. They removed to Indiana in 1849 and settled in Hendricks County where they remained until 1865. During that year they came to Missouri and three weeks after arriving in Cass County the father bought a farm in Peculiar township which is now the home of Fletcher Smart. The Smart family came to Kansas City from St. Louis on the first regularly scheduled passenger train which went through the entire distance between those points. One of the sons had been here prior to the Civil War. He drove the entire distance from Hendricks County, Indiana, to Cass County.

Isaac Smart was a farmer and stockman and was very successful in his endeavors along that line. Both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives in Cass County after coming here. He died in August, 1896, aged eighty-seven, and his wife passed away in June, 1915, aged eighty-nine. They were the parents of six children as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth Stimpson, Valparaiso, Indiana; Fletcher, whose name introduces this sketch; Mrs. Ella Bailey, Shawnee County, Kansas; Mrs. Rilla Abbott, Nickerson, Kansas; O. B., Kansas City, Missouri, and Grant, resides in California.

Fletcher Smart was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He remained with his father until he was about twenty-two years of age when he engaged in farming for himself. Some years later when his father became old and infirm, Fletcher sold his place and returned to the home farm which he operated in connection with his father. The place contains two hundred and sixty-three acres, is well watered and especially adapted to the stock business. Mr. Smart has met with very satisfactory results in raising high grade cattle and Poland China hogs, although he makes no special effort to keep registered stock. Much of his place is devoted to blue grass and he feeds a great many cattle for the market which he has found to be very profitable.



FLETCHER SMART.

Mr. Smart was united in marriage February 26, 1874, with Miss Cynthia A. Smith, a native of Illinois, born near Carlinville, Montgomery County. She is a daughter of John E. Smith who is now deceased. The Smith family settled in Cass County in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Smart have been born six children as follows: Effie May, married O. C. Atterbury, Harrisonville; Ray S., farmer, Peculiar township; Bessie Lee, married Charles H. Pearson, Wichita, Kansas; Herbert I., Wichita, Kansas; Hattie, married Arthur Austin, Waterloo, Iowa, and Albert H., better known as "Ted", a student in the Harrisonville High School and a member of the Class 1918.

Mr. Smart is a Republican and takes a reasonably active interest in politics. In 1904 he was elected sheriff of Cass County on the Republican ticket, and notwithstanding the normally great Democratic majority of this County, he was elected by a majority of three hundred. His election to this important office under such circumstances was a great tribute to Mr. Smart. It goes to show the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his neighbors and fellow citizens regardless of political creed. During Governor Hadley's administration, Mr. Smart was appointed one of the county judges to fill out an unexpired term of thirteen months. In whatever trust has been imposed in him he has filled it with entire satisfaction to the people. He has always given public affairs the same conscientious and careful attention characteristic of his conduct in private affairs.

Mr. Smart is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodman of the World, and Central Protective Association. He is president of the subordinate organization of the Central Protective Association, and was one of its local organizers some thirty years ago. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In addition to his regular agricultural pursuits, Mr. Smart has dealt extensively in live stock and other farm products, as did his father before him, and he probably has bought and sold more cattle, hogs and corn than any other man in Peculiar township. He is one of Cass County's most substantial citizens, to which his many friends will testify.

T. Dade Terrett was born in old Virginia, across from the city of Washington, D. C., on January 1, 1854. Terrett's father was a Confederate soldier and was killed early in the war. Thus was Mr. Terrett born

and reared in these troublous times. His mother was born in Washington, D. C., and reared in Fairfax County. She moved to Cass County, Missouri, arriving here in April, 1871, her son, T. Dade Terrett, having preceded her to this county in December, 1870. Wm. Terrett was educated in the schools of old Virginia and the public schools of Cass County and for years after his arrival in this county taught school here. He spent one year at the State School at Rolla, Missouri. In 1886 Mr. Terrett was stricken with paralysis, from which he has never entirely recovered. In 1894 he was elected recorder of deeds for Cass County, Missouri. On retiring from office he again returned to his home in Garden City. Cass County has never had a more painstaking, accommodating and satisfactory official.

John H. Terrett, a brother of T. Dade Terrett, makes his home at Grand Forks, North Dakota. A sister, Julia E. Terrett, married Henry L. Ferrell, a native Missourian, in 1876. T. Dade Terrett never married.

George W. Wade, a pioneer settler of Sherman township, was born in Warren County, Kentucky, October 8, 1840. He located at Wadesburg as early as 1857, and saving his absence during the War of the Rebellion, resided there continuously to the date of his death. He died February 10, 1917.

Mr. Wade was twice married and left a large family of children. He was a reliable democrat in politics, while most of his kinfolks were of other political persuasions. He was a union soldier and a good one. In early life he united with the Baptist church and to his death was a faithful adherent to his church. He was never half hearted; whatever he espoused, that he was.

Berton L. McFarrin and Rev. Samuel G. Porter were each early settlers of Van Buren (Cass) County. The lives of these two worthy pioneers and early associations were so closely interwoven that we consider them together. These men with their wives came from Rutherford County, Tennessee, settling in what is now Cass County as early as 1832. They were both of Scotch-Irish ancestors, coming to America in 1750. They first settled in New York state and were foremost in the early wars for the liberation of the colonies from European domination. After the struggle of 1776, the ancestors of these subjects moved to Old Virginia, thence to Tennessee.

These men were not dependent on cheap homes and frontier life, for in their veins ran the blood of the Scotch aristocracy and they were men of means and force of character from whence they came. They preferred to build new homes in the then western plains of American country and there to impress their personalities upon the formation of this new and growing empire. Berton L. McFarrin brought with him the name of Judge, and was referred to by his neighbors as "Judge" Berton L. McFarrin. In 1832 he entered and bought lands well up on Sugar Creek, in the present township of Dayton. Here he made his homestead until the date of his death in 1862. Nearby settlers today refer to this tract of land as the Judge McFarrin homestead. On this farm he reared his family, all of whom became useful members of society and good citizens of the country.

Judge Berton L. McFarrin from his earliest settlement here held high place in the council of his pioneer country men. His judgment was valuable. His experience was extensive. On the establishment of Bates County, the Missouri General Assembly by resolution designated Berton L. McFarrin as one of the commissioners to locate the seat of justice for Bates County.

Samuel G. Porter was a Methodist minister and coming to the county about the same time with McFarrin and from the same neighborhood in Tennessee, settled close to the McFarrin homestead, about four miles northwest of McFarrin's on the head waters of what is now known as Eight Mile Creek. In early settlements people thought it was not best to settle so close to one another, so as not to cramp or congest the settlement. For this reason these old neighbors put four miles between their homesteads. The Porter homestead was south and a little east of the present railroad town of Daugherty. What is now called the Reed cemetery is located on part of the old Porter homestead and contains the remains of Porter, McFarrin and several of their children and their descendants. Two of the Porter boys took McFarrin's daughters to wife and one of the McFarrin boys married Porter's daughter. Some of the descendants of these two families of steady pioneers now reside in the county.

All of these people were intensely religious. The elders were Methodist, belonging to what is now called M. E. South church. The elder Samuel G. Porter was a minister of the church. The duties of a pioneer minister were countless and varied. There were no church buildings in

the country. Preaching was done altogether at private homes of some brother or sister, a class organized and set to work with a leader. These classs assembled sometimes twice a week at different homes sometimes widely separated. The class leader would serve the purpose of preacher in exhorting at these meetings. People were intensely religious and strong adherents to their several denominations. This man Porter did his hardest and most arduous work before the advent of the circuit rider. From these McFarrin and Porter families have sprung some of the strongest preachers and most useful Christian workers. Rev. Samuel G. Porter, after ten years of arduous work among these people died in 1843.

These people, coming from the south, naturally sympathized with the Southern cause and suffered much for their bold stand as marauder bands passed through the country. Jackson B. McFarrin was murdered. Their homes were burned and their families were driven into exile. The circuit rider always received a hearty welcome and hospitable entertainment at their homes and when they departed took not only the blessings of the entire families, but a financial contribution for the cause of the Master. These pioneer laymen were ever ready to assist their ministers to bear the burden of their works. The useful work of these people in the cause of Christ had an enduring effect upon succeeding generations and is felt in our county to the present date.

Jackson Benton McFarrin, son of Berton L. McFarrin, and his wife, Elizabeth Jane Porter McFarrin, daughter of Rev. Samuel G. Porter, have been dead many years. Samuel Benton McFarrin, son of Jackson Benton McFarrin and Elizabeth Jane Porter McFarrin, and grandson of both Berton L. McFarrin and Rev. Samuel G. Porter, now reside in Butler, Missouri, and to him we are largely indebted for this sketch. In him is focused the blood of these two pioneers. Samuel B. McFarrin and John B. McFarrin are the sole surviving children of Jackson B. McFarrin. Samuel B. McFarrin and John B. McFarrin, and James A. J. McFarrin, son of John Orr McFarrin, son of Berton L. McFarrin, deceased, is the only other grandchild of Berton L. McFarrin not represented by the living ancestors. James A. J. McFarrin, Samuel B. McFarrin and John B. McFarrin are the sole surviving grandchildren of Samuel G. Porter. Jackson B. McFarrin was the father of Samuel B. McFarrin. Nancy Jane Summers, now deceased; Sarah Ellen Slaughter, now deceased; and Victoria J. McDonnell, late wife of Judge James McDonnell, are brothers and sisters of Samuel B. McFarrin, and children of Jackson B. McFarrin.

Words fail to properly portray the rugged honesty, sincere piety of these old time Methodist families. Such generous hospitality and Christ-like spirit are fast fading from among us. It is too sadly true, the late rescuing of the memory of such pioneer characters from oblivion is shamefully neglected. Samuel Benton McFarrin, now past seventy-four years of age has been a warm friend of the writer of this book for more than half a century. Both are descendants of the very earliest settlers.

John W. Adams, a native of Virginia, settled in Henry County, Missouri, prior to 1844, and removed to Cass County, Missouri, in 1847. Mr. Adams entered 160 acres of land on the upper Clear Fork, one mile east of present site of Clear Fork church. When he came to that locality there were but three settlers anywhere near. These were, Colonel Harrison, Henry Black and a man named Bills.

These men did not live in mansions, ride in auto, nor use telephones. Instead, their homes were cabins, built of logs, hewn out with their own hands. Their mode of travel was a matter of choice between walking or driving oxen. There was an Indian grave on the old Adams homestead. At this place both Mr. and Mrs. Adams were buried and are, as far as known, the only bodies there.

Mrs. T. A. Beamer, was a daughter of John W. Adams, and was born in Henry County, Missouri, in 1844. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Cartwright. Mrs. Beamer is the only one of the Adams children now living. She married Mark Beamer in 1860. With the exception of the time she was banished under Order No. 11, when she went to Lafayette County, she resided on the old Adams homestead for sixty-eight years. In 1878 their old homestead dwelling was burned, but she rebuilt at once. After Mr. Beamer's death, Mrs. Beamer moved to Garden City, Missouri, where she now resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Beamer were the parents of eleven children, viz: Mary Galbraith, wife of J. K. Galbraith of Garden City; John A. Beamer of Lafayette County; Flora Smith, wife of John Smith, a merchant at Garden City; Jasper Beamer now deceased; Oscar Beamer of Kansas City, Kansas; George Beamer, a farmer near Garden City; Mark Beamer, a farmer near Gunn City; Ada Beaber, a milliner, at Garden City; Carrol Beamer, a merchant in Kansas City, Missouri; Ethel Smith, wife of

James Smith of Ft. Scott, Kansas, and Dyas Beamer, in the transfer business in Kansas City, Mo.

Thus we see the early settlers women were progressive as well as the men. The Beamers, like the rest of the old settlers, will do to tie to. It is hoped the generations will sustain the reputation of their ancestors.

Amos J. Hartzler, son of Isaac J. and Magdalene (Gerig) Hartzler, was born January 1, 1855, in Lagrange County, Indiana.

Isaac J. Hartzler was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, on June 10, 1825; died February 11, 1896, in Cass County, Missouri. Magdalene Gerig was born in Germany, December 12, 1829. She came to America at the age of ten years with her parents and died in Cass County, Missouri, on November 4, 1884.

Mr. Hartzler was reared on the home farm. His education was limited to the common schools.

Mr. Hartzler was married to Mattie M. Blough, who was born January 20, 1858, at Elkhart County, Indiana, and died on February 17, 1893. One son and two daughters were born to this union who are now living. September 2, 1894, Mr. Hartzler married Mattie M. Hartzler, who was born September 23, 1857, in Elkhart County, Indiana. One son and one daughter have been born to them.

In March, 1885, Mr. Hartzler moved from Elkhart County, Indiana, to Cass County, Missouri, locating on a farm one and one-half miles southwest of East Lynne and is still living on a part of this farm. Mr. Hartzler has been a member of the Mennonite church for over forty years. He is one of the substantial citizens of Cass County and has contributed his part to the development of this section of the state.

Charles S. West, one of the present members of the board of county judges and a well known farmer and stockman of Union township, is a native of Cass County. He was born in Harrisonville, in August, 1865, and is a son of Lysander and Ruth S. (Logan) West. The West family came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1856 and settled in Cass County. Lysander West was a carpenter in early life, but after coming to Cass County was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of broad acquaintance and of well known honesty and integrity. He was a licensed Baptist preacher and occasionally occupied pulpits in this county.

He died in 1888 and his wife now resides at Liberty, Missouri. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, as follows: William L., Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Mary A. Jones, Belton, Missouri; L. B., Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. America Halcomb, Liberty, Missouri; Charles S., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Lutie B. Van Hoy, Garden City, Missouri; and John K., Kansas City, Missouri.

Charles S. West was reared to manhood in Cass County, receiving his early educational discipline in the public schools. He later attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg. In early life he taught school for twelve years in Cass and Johnson Counties and was regarded as one of the successful teachers of this section of the state. At intervals between teaching, he was also engaged in farming and stock raising and thus in early life he became familiar with the practical side of agriculture.

In 1894 Mr. West engaged in the mercantile business at Latour, Missouri, in partnership with J. J. Wright. After three and one-half years of successful business, he traded his interest in that state to J. W. Wright for another stock of goods at Peculiar, Missouri. In 1900, he traded the business thus acquired to F. M. Johnson for two hundred forty acres of land in Union township. Later he purchased two hundred forty acres more and now owns four hundred eighty acres which are known as the "Grand River Stock Farm". This is one of the fine appearing farms in Cass County and Mr. West has brought it up to a very high state of cultivation. It is abundantly supplied with good water, well improved with good farm buildings. Judge West specializes in raising pure bred Hereford cattle of the "Anxiety" strain. He is also a successful hog raiser. During the year 1916, he marketed over four thousand dollars worth of hogs. At present he has about one hundred head on hand. Over two hundred acres of his farm are devoted to bluegrass.

Judge West has always taken an active part in politics and since his boyhood has been identified with the Democratic party. He has served as township clerk for a number of terms and in 1914 was elected presiding judge of the county court. He is serving in that capacity at the present time. In the administration of the duties of that office, Judge West has proven himself to be a capable business man and a conscientious public officer and entitled to the confidence of the tax payers of Cass County. He practices the same careful business methods in the affairs of the public as he does in his own private business.

Judge West was married in 1890 to Miss Harriett K. Underwood, a

daughter of M. B. Underwood, of Garden City. Six children have been born to this union, four of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Lenora Webb, Peculiar, Missouri; Moses L., Belton, Missouri; Reva and Edith, Belton, Missouri. Mrs. West died in 1906. In 1907 Judge West was married to Mrs. Clara Birge, a daughter of F. P. Rust, of Peculiar. One child has been born to this union, Mary Eleanor.

Judge West is a member of the Christian church and superintendent of the Union Sunday school at Pleasant Prairie.

Jefferson Waller Britt.—The hundred years just closing have been the most eventful and phenomenal in history. Particularly is this true as to the United States and her Louisiana Purchase, west of the Mississippi river. During this period we have seen the ox wagon displaced by the automobile and the railway; we have seen the telephone and telegraph bringing close together the whole world. Old ocean is not only traversed by steam and electric ships for commerce and battleships, but the air is now navigated and war vessels and ships of trade pass beneath the waters of the deep. All these things and many more now seem of little consequence. Until recently such matters were considered delusions of a deranged brain. During this period the maps of the world's countries have changed. Napoleon made his star, the Kaiser of Germany has marked his. We have seen the greatest and most cruel wars of time. Our own country witnessed a cruel and destructive Civil War. One whose life has spanned the greater part of this time, has lived more than at any other period of the world's history. A man who was privileged to live during this period and used well his opportunities to make the world better, is the one who left behind an influence for good to those who might follow.

Jefferson Waller Britt was born in Logan County, Kentucky, April 2, 1824, and lived within a few months of the ripe age of ninety-three years. Mr. Britt was a man who thought out his problems of life and endeavored to live them out. He was of positive character. The conclusions he studied out before hand were right, as far as he was concerned. He followed them whether criticized or approved. This was his character in early life and remained with him to his death. He possessed that quality of fair mindedness which always recognized the right of others to differ with him in opinion. By his thoughtful study he made himself an able and efficient public servant, always having the confidence

and respect of his neighbors. Early in 1893 serious matters were rife in the affairs of Cass County. The people in looking about to secure a suitable man for county judge chose Judge Britt. To this office he was chosen by the vote of the people at the November election, 1892. To this office he brought that sober thought that "a public office is a public trust". His honesty, ability, impartiality and efficiency brought to the county bench that quality of character which bode well for the whole people. His services as such public officer are a great legacy, well to be remembered and cherished by the generations to follow.

Judge Britt spent the early part of his life at his old home in Kentucky. On arriving at the age of twenty-five years, he took leave of the old home to go into the world outside of his native state. He went as far west as the present state of Utah. The trip was made overland with Russell & Waddell by ox teams. It was no pleasure trip; people did not travel in automobiles nor railways as they do now; his was that tiresome hard way of pioneer travel, six months on the road with a train of wagons, drawn by ox teams. He endured this pioneer adventure as became the man he was. This far west trip at this early history of our land was filled with thrilling experiences. The prairies of western Missouri, the present Kansas and Colorado as well as the mountains was the home of the wild Indians and the buffalo. Perils beset the traveler on all sides. On Judge Britt's return from this trip, in 1850, he stopped at Lexington, Missouri. After viewing western Missouri land around Lexington, he made a trip overland to the vicinity of Harrisonville. After a short stay he retraced his way to his native state. In 1855 he closed his business there and returned to Missouri, where he made his home. Necessity, however, compelled him to make trips while retaining his home here. He first purchased a farm near Harrisonville in about 1855. A few months later he bought and removed to a farm near Austin in this county.

Here he made a home for himself and family until the War of the Rebellion. When that awful gloom of war spread over our land, Judge Britt thought out his duty and in due time cast his influence on the side of the Confederacy. He served first in Capt. Bob Adams' company of Missouri Volunteers. In 1863 he was in Texas getting cattle for General Price's army, located at Little Rock, Arkansas. At the close of the war he sold his farm near Austin, all improvements having been destroyed in the fortunes of war. For four years he farmed in Saline County, near Marshall, then returned to Cass County and purchased and improved the

farm in Coldwater township, which is still owned by his children. Here he practically raised his family. After thirty years' residence on this farm he removed to Harrisonville, Missouri, in 1899. From this date to the date of his death, February 9, 1917, he was a citizen of Harrisonville. Judge Britt was slow to talk about his own affairs in public, yet it was interesting to hear him talk of his experiences and the many changes in the manner of doing things and happenings which took place during his life time. He was a man who read much, kept in touch with the movement of affairs. To hear what he knew of changing events within his memory, not alone in our own country but in the wide world, was of extreme interest to the thoughtful. What a loss to the present and future generation that such men have passed without leaving in writing their experiences and information by them gathered. Herein and by such neglect we are given errors by our best historians. The real and true facts of local and even general history are lost.

Judge Britt was a Baptist in faith and a Democrat in politics. He lived his religion in a practical straightforward manner. There was no guile nor false pretense in his makeup. He was a faithful church man. For long years he was the keeper of the record of his church. In the years of his strength and prosperity, he contributed much of his time, energy, influence and money to the Master's cause. Judge Britt was not a Democrat, simply because his ancestors were, nor because some great leader was, but he reasoned out party problems, formed his own conclusions and acted upon them.

Are we to be benefitted by the lives lived by Judge Britt and his compatriots who have occupied before us? We think so. His striking traits of character, his studious methodical manner, his remarkable degree of fairness in activity, his promptitude in meeting engagements, his performance of duty, ought to make better all who knew him. He lived during a period of much evil doings and very much that tended to make one worse rather than better, yet amidst this "he knew in whom he put his trust" and did honor to the Master's cause. He always held himself aloof from all such contaminating influences. Notwithstanding the wars at home and the world wars with all the degrading influences which follow such, he rejoiced to see the expanse of Christian benefactions from a few thousand dollars annually in the United States to that of many millions.

Judge Britt was married October 31, 1854, to Miss Margaret L.

Harn, daughter of Richard Harn, of Cass County. She was born, reared and educated in Logan County, Kentucky, and moved to Missouri with her father in 1853. Mr. Harn established his home on a large tract of land three miles northeast of Harrisonville. It was here his daughter, Margaret, was married to Jefferson W. Britt. To this union there were born five children, all of whom are living. Of this number four were sons, viz: Judge Eugene W. Britt, a lawyer of Los Angeles, California, a former judge of the California Supreme Court; Rev. William M. Britt, at present of Wyanet, Illinois; Richard H. Britt, of Springfield, Massachusetts; and Haller S. Britt, of Portland, Oregon. The one daughter is Miss Leila R. Britt, of Harrisonville, Missouri. It is truthfully said they are worthy descendants of noble ancestry.

Much might be said of Judge Britt's ancestry, whose courage and valor made possible this free country. This sketch, however, is to show the generations to come, that it is worth while to live the life and emulate the character of Judge Jefferson Waller Britt.

Judge Allen Glenn.—Were it not for the fact that Judge Glenn is the editor of this work and this article must necessarily be subjected to the cruelty of his blue pencil, the writer would endeavor to give a fair and impartial view of his conception of this veteran lawyer and his worth as a citizen; his capabilities as a lawyer and his many estimable qualities as a Christian gentleman. Therefore, I will confine myself to a brief review of his career and his family, in order that future generations may know who Allen Glenn was when we of this age join the great host of silent witnesses.

Allen Glenn is a son of Hugh G. Glenn, more extensive mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work, and was born in Cass County, about one and one-half miles southwest of Harrisonville, March 30, 1852. Judge Glenn has spent all of his life in Cass County. He was reared amid pioneer surroundings, attended the public schools, and later entered the Missouri University at Columbia, Missouri, where he was graduated in the class of 1871 with the degree of Master of Science. He read law in the office of Hall & Givan, at Harrisonville, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Since that time Judge Glenn has devoted himself to the practice of his profession with the exception of the period during which he served the people of Cass County in the capacity of Judge of the

Probate Court, from 1886 to 1895, two terms. Judge Glenn has devoted himself to the law exclusively.

On October 9, 1879, Allen Glenn was united in marriage with Miss Mary B. Keller and to this union ten children were born, eight of whom reached maturity, as follows: Hugh G. Glenn, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, Harrisonville, Missouri; Price K. Glenn, who owns and operates the Rexall Drug Store at Harrisonville, Missouri; Allen B. Glenn, a lawyer, associated with his father in the practice of law at Harrisonville; Robert Charles Glenn conducts a drug store at Powersville, Missouri; Ewing Suggett Glenn, a rancher located in Colorado. Two girls, Helen Brown Glenn and Margaret Glenn, died in infancy. Mary Elizabeth married Robert Cannon and is now deceased; Winifred Sloan married Sam C. Irvine and resides in Saline County, Missouri, and Katherine Letitia Glenn is unmarried and resides at home. Judge Glenn has two grandchildren living, Mary Ann Irvine and George Allen Glenn.

Judge Glenn is a member of the Baptist church and belongs to all the Masonic bodies in Cass County and also is a member of Aarat Temple, of Kansas City, Missouri. He is a Democrat and for four years was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and for twelve years he served as a member of the State Board of Regents of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri.

Judge Glenn has ever been a student of general literature, as well as of the law. His law office is equipped with a very complete law library and in addition to this his private library at his home is one of the best and most complete in western Missouri.—M. J. F.

Zenas Leonard, of Pleasant Hill, has had an unusual and successful business career, although he is best known to the outside world as the man whose genius and enterprise made Pleasant Hill one of the ideal beauty spots and pleasure resorts of the state. Lake Leonard, a beautiful body of water covering twenty-seven acres adjoining the city of Pleasant Hill, was planned and constructed by Mr. Leonard. He purchased one hundred and twenty-four acres of land adjoining Pleasant Hill and proceeded to construct the artificial lake according to his own design. This place is now and has for years been one of the popular resorts of this section of the state and has developed into a source of considerable income to its owner. By the assistance of Mr. Leonard the Angler's Club, of Kansas City, Missouri, built a splendid club house on the south bank of

the lake which gives to that organization an ideal outing resort. Before the work of building the lake was commenced, Mr. Leonard made a contract with the Missouri, Pacific Railroad for furnishing water to that company which is a very profitable source of income. He also has a number of boats on the lake which he rents to pleasure seekers and altogether, Mr. Leonard's artificial lake not only adds to the beauty of the landscape but is a source of a substantial income.

Zenas Leonard is a native of Missouri. He was born at Sibley in 1846 and is a son of Zenas and Isabel (Harrelson) Leonard. They were the parents of three children, Zenas, the subject of this sketch; and Elizabeth and Martha, both deceased. Zenas Leonard, the father, had an unusual and interesting career. He was a man of adventurous nature and unlike many of the pioneers of his time, he possessed a good education and was considerably above the average in ability and mental attainment. He was born in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, and when a boy ran away from home and came to Missouri, and for a number of years his people thought he was dead. He did not confine himself to the wilds of Missouri in those early days, but he was one of the first adventurous white men to cross the Rocky Mountains to the Pacifice coast, his party consisting of four other men, one of whom was Green Crisp, father of John T. Crisp. Mr. Leonard and his party were trapping in the Rocky Mountains when they became snow-bound for three months. They found a cave and sought shelter in it at that time and their supplies became so depleted that they were compelled to live on the flesh of their pack mules and during their latter days of storm imprisonment they subsisted on raw hide rope. After the storm was over and they were ready to proceed they could not agree upon the proper direction. However they finally decided upon a course not knowing where they were going and they finally reached the shore of the Pacific ocean where they sighted a French sailing vessel. The crew saw them and after some parleying, four of the sailors came ashore and after an understanding invited the party on board the vessel where they were given a splendid reception. Later the hunting party entertained the French sailors on shore. One of the members of the French crew gave them a small compass after which the party had less difficulty in following the proper direction.

After becoming quite wealthy, Zenas Leonard, the father of the subject of this sketch returned to his old home in Pennsylvania for a brief visit with his relatives and this was the first time that they had heard

or seen anything of him since his sudden departure years before. When he came to Missouri, this section was in a wild and primitive state and he followed trapping and trading with the Indians for a number of years. He was the first to establish a store on the present site of Sibley, Missouri, then known as Ft. Osage. He also operated a boat between St. Louis and Cogswell Landing and from the latter place invaded the wild and unbroken surrounding country with pack mules and traded trinkets and merchandise with the Indians for furs and upon his return trip to St. Louis, his boat was always loaded with a cargo of furs. He was a man of more than ordinary literary ability and during his early years in Missouri, kept a complete diary which is a thrilling story of his experiences and observations. His writing covers the period of Missouri history of which obtainable data is very meager and Mr. Leonard, the subject of this sketch, has in his possession the original manuscript which the State Historical Society has made every effort to purchase but as yet Mr. Leonard has refused to fix a price on it.

Zenas Leonard, whose name introduces this sketch was about twelve years old when his father died and after that time he lived with an uncle, Nathan E. Harrelson, who at that time lived on the headwaters of Grand river near the present site of Raymore. He was a large slave owner and met with heavy losses during the devastating period of the Civil War, Federal troops destroying over seventy-five thousand dollars worth of his property. After the war broke out he took his slaves and went to Texas as did many other slave holders of that time and in 1864 he was engaged in freighting in Colorado and New Mexico and Mr. Leonard of this sketch accompanied him in this enterprise. While his loss of property was great during the Civil War, he was still a wealthy man at the time of his death. He owned large tracts of land in Cass, Bates and Johnson Counties, Missouri, and Miami County, Kansas, most of which he had purchased prior to the war. His home was on the headwaters of Grand river in Raymore township, Missouri, at the time of his death.

Zenas Leonard received his education in private schools and began his business career as a cattle dealer and also fed cattle very extensively for a number of years. He conducted a large cattle ranch at Roswell, New Mexico. His son, J. L. Leonard now resides at Roswell and attends to Mr. Leonard's business in that section. He also did an extensive business in Cass County, Missouri. Mr. Leonard, owing to a failure of his health retired from the stock business and later removed to Pleasant Hill

where he has since made his home. He occupies one of the finest residences of the city which he built after coming here. It is a two story pressed brick structure, modern throughout and in its various appointments is not excelled by any other in the state. Mr. Leonard is now living practically in retirement and enjoying the friendship of a host of acquaintances.

In 1872 Mr. Leonard was united with Miss Elizabeth Duncan, a daughter of James Duncan of Pleasant Hill. She died in 1902, leaving three children as follows: J. L., a stockman, Roswell, New Mexico; W. D., Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Lou Bell Smith, a widow who resides with her father. Mr. Leonard married Miss Mollie E. Stephens in 1904.

Mr. Leonard is a keen observer and a close student of men and affairs. He has seen many changes and noted many events during the last fifty years and has a store of valuable and interesting information and he possesses the faculty of relating them in an entertaining manner.

He has been interested in the banking business for a number of years, being a stockholder in the Pleasant Hill Banking Company, of which he is a director.

Thomas A. McArthur, who is engaged in job printing and also the manufacturing of all kinds of rubber stamps, in Pleasant Hill, is one of the progressive business men of that thriving town. He was born near Huntingdon, Tennessee, in 1861. He is a son of W. A. McArthur of Pleasant Hill, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Thomas A. McArthur came to Cass County with his parents, who settled at Pleasant Hill when he was fifteen years old. He received a public school education and in early life worked at various pursuits until 1890, when he began work at the printer's trade, his first experience being in the office of the Pleasant Hill "Review". For a number of years he has conducted a job printing establishment at Pleasant Hill and has built up an extensive business. Mr. McArthur is unmarried and resides with his parents.

W. A. McArthur, a Union veteran and early settler of Pleasant Hill township, was born in Carroll County, Tennessee, in 1834. He is a son of Alexander and Sarah Benton McArthur, natives of North Carolina. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are deceased except W. A., the subject of this sketch. The deceased members of the family

are as follows: Gaskin, Margaret, John, Daniel, Polly Ann, James, who died at LaGrange, Tennessee, in 1863, while serving in the Union army, and Henry.

W. A. McArthur was reared and educated at Huntingdon, Tennessee. August 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry (Union). He participated in the battles of Lexington, Trenton and Parker's Cross Roads and was with his regiment on campaigns in Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky. Like most cavalry troops, they were in a great many skirmishes, battles, campaigns and expeditions. Mr. McArthur was taken prisoner and for three months was confined in Libby prison and four months at Danville. He was captured October 7, 1863, at Como, Tennessee. He was mustered out of service October 8, 1866.

After his discharge from the army he was engaged in shoemaking at Clarksburg, Tennessee. In 1878 he came to Cass County with his wife and children and opened a shoe shop at Pleasant Hill. His capital consisted of fifty cents in cash when he reached Pleasant Hill and he says those were the "bluest days" of his life, the months that he spent in Confederate prisons not excepted, but his philosophy has always been, "Where there's a will, there's a way". He brought the "will" to Cass County with him and found the "way".

Mr. McArthur was married May 1, 1856 to Miss Nettie Epsey Butler, of Huntingdon, Tennessee. It will be noted that their marriage took place more than sixty years ago and the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated May 1, 1916. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McArthur: Belzora G., Pleasant Hill; Thomas A., a sketch of whom precedes this article; James M., Pleasant Hill; William S., Pleasant Hill; Mrs. Mary Ann Gray, Pleasant Hill; John C., Kansas City; Sallie Lee Dorey, who resides with her parents; Mrs. Ella Vincent, deceased; and Minnie, who died in infancy.

C. C. Painter, one of the best known farmers and stockmen of West Peculiar township is a Pennsylvanian, and was born in Westmorland County in 1850. He is a son of George and Margaret Painter, natives of that State. His father was a prominent farmer and stockman, and his grandfather, Jacob Painter, was an eminent Pennsylvania lawyer and for a number of years was judge in that State.

C. C. Painter was one of the family of three children, now living. The others are: Lemuel and Mrs. Katherine J. Byholder, both of whom

reside in Pennsylvania. Mr. Painter was reared to manhood in his native state and received a good common school education, and in 1872 was married to Miss Catherine Kuhns, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Ambrose) Kuhns, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Mrs. Painter has one brother, J. H. Kuhns whose home is in Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Painter have been born seven children as follows: Dr. George D., Kansas City, Missouri; Harry T., Alberta, Canada; Howard M., Alberta, Canada; Mrs. Cora Dalton, Cleveland, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hartzler, Peculiar, Missouri; Mrs. Beatrice Graves, Alberta, Canada; and Mrs. Kittie K. Laffoon, who lives in Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Painter came to Cass County in 1883 and settled in Raymore township, where they bought eighty acres of land. Mr. Painter gave special attention to the stock business, both as a breeder and dealer, handling horses, mules and Shorthorn cattle, and his enterprising methods as an advanced stockman have been an inspiration to many others in the community. He has added to his original purchase of eighty acres, from time to time, until he now owns four hundred and thirty acres of valuable and well improved land, one hundred acres of which are devoted to blue grass. He is also a successful alfalfa grower and at present has about thirty acres under that crop. He is a strong advocate of alfalfa growing and considers it one of the most profitable crops that can be grown in this section.

Mr. Painter recently bought a half block in the town of Peculiar, where he now resides in a comfortable modern residence and supervises the operation of his farm, making the trip out to the place nearly every day. He is especially interested in his Shorthorn cattle and is regarded as authority on that breed. Mr. Painter is a public spirited citizen whose co-operation is extended to every worthy enterprise, the object of which is for the betterment of the home or the community. He and Mrs. Painter are members of the Presbyterian church.

George M. Neff, a Civil War veteran who served in the Union army, is one of the well known citizens of Pleasant Hill. He was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1842, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Ludwick) Neff, natives of Kentucky. John Neff was a son of Adam Neff, a Pennsylvanian. John Neff and his wife, Elizabeth, were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Adam, died at Paducah, Kentucky; Louis,

died at the age of nineteen; Susan, deceased; William, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Sarah, deceased; George M., the subject of this sketch; Matilda, deceased; John, lives in Mercer County, Kentucky; James, deceased; and Robert, Harrisburg, Kentucky.

George M. Neff was educated in the public schools of his native state. When he was a little past nineteen he enlisted, November 15, 1861, in the Union army at Harrisburg, Kentucky. He took part in a great many engagements, including Arkansas Post, Fort Gibson, and Vicksburg. He was with his regiment at New Orleans and later on the Red River expedition. He was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, January 29, 1865.

At the close of the war, Mr. Neff returned to Mercer County, Kentucky, and followed farming there until 1879, when he came to Missouri and settled at Pleasant Hill. Six years after coming here he bought forty acres of land in Pleasant Hill township, which he still owns and which are operated by his son. Mr. Neff left the farm and removed to Pleasant Hill in 1912 and since that time has been living practically retired.

Mr. Neff was married March 1, 1866, to Miss Mary Tumey, of Mercer County, Kentucky. To this union have been born twelve children, as follows: J. W., Kansas City, Missouri; C. T., Fruitland Park, Mississippi; Mrs. Ida Johnson, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Lembke, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Maggie Asher, St. Louis, Missouri; Leroy, Pleasant Hill; James Oliver, on the home farm in Pleasant Hill township; George, Pleasant Hill; Benjamin F., Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Alice Stewart, DeSoto, Kansas; Mrs. Susie Lumis, Akron, Colorado; and Mrs. Opal May Young, Pleasant Hill. There are eighteen grandchildren in the Neff family.

Mr. Neff was one of the charter members of the G. A. R. Post, General Burnside Post No. 566, Pleasant Hill. The decrease in the membership of this Post is a striking example of how the boys who wore the blue are answering to the last roll call. At one time there were fifty members of the Post and the number has now dwindled to nine.

Mr. Neff is one of the highly respected citizens of Cass County and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Theodore F. Phillips, a prominent resident of Pleasant Hill, has spent fifty years of his life in Missouri. He was born near Bloomington, Illinois, in 1849, and is a son of Buford and Lucy Phillips, natives of Ken-

tucky, who removed to Illinois in 1849. In 1867 the Phillips family came to Missouri and shortly afterwards the father bought a farm six miles north of Pleasant Hill, known as the Overton place, for which he paid thirty dollars per acre. At that time he could have bought prairie land near Lees Summit for fifteen dollars per acre, but like all Kentuckians, he had been reared in a timbered country and thought prairie land was worthless, for some unknown reason. This was a common mistake of the average early pioneer of the west. Buford Phillips remained in Missouri until 1876 when he returned to Illinois, where he died the following year. His wife died in 1901. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Milton, served in a Confederate regiment from Kentucky during the Civil War and died at Greenwood, Missouri, in 1903; Mrs. Sarah Whitlock, died in Washington; George, was a member of the First Iowa Cavalry and was killed while in the service at Galveston, Texas, in 1863; Mrs. Lorena Myers, resides at Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Hower, Gibson City, Illinois; Mrs. Martha Vannostin, Gibson City, Illinois; Harrison, located in Jackson County in 1867 and died at Pleasant Hill in 1909; Joseph, died at Danville, Illinois, in 1908; and Theodore F., the subject of this sketch.

Theodore F. Phillips was reared in Illinois. He was educated in the public schools and attended the High School at Eureka, Illinois. When eighteen years of age he came to Missouri with his parents and for a time after coming here remained at home. Later he bought a farm of one hundred acres, a part of the Amos estate, and followed farming until 1910, when he removed to Pleasant Hill and bought a home there, where he has since resided.

Mr. Phillips was married in November, 1871, at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Thomas G. and Eusebia (Moore) Williams. The Williams family settled near Lonejack, Jackson County, in 1868, where the father spent the remainder of his life. His wife died before the family came to this state. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Charles Rheem, Olathe, Kansas; Mrs. May Moore, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mrs. Bertha Hunt, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; and Gertrude, the wife of Theodore F. Phillips, the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born two children, both of whom are now deceased: Bertha, died in infancy; and Stella, died at the age of twenty-three years.

Since coming to Pleasant Hill, Mr. Phillips has lived practically a

retired life. He and his wife are well known and highly respected. He is a careful, conscientious man and has a reputation for thinking more than he talks.

John Logan Trundle, a well-known farmer and dairyman of Big Creek township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born December 18, 1857, a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Logan) Trundle, both natives of Kentucky. The father was married three times, his first wife being Cynthia Jackson. His second wife was Sarah Logan, and John Logan Trundle, the subject of this sketch, was the only child born to this marriage. His mother died in 1858 and the father married Sarah McClintock, who died in 1911. Three children were born to this marriage: F. M. Trundle, Lees Summit; Mrs. Ben Yankee, Lonejack, and Ed Trundle, Lonejack. Nicholas Trundle, the father, settled near Lonejack in 1866 and spent the balance of his life there. He died in 1896.

John L. Trundle was reared and educated at Lonejack, Missouri. Shortly after leaving school he came to Cass County and engaged in farming near Drexel. In 1894 he bought his present place of ninety-six acres in Big Creek township. He took possession the following year and since that time has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and in recent years has been quite extensively interested in the dairy business. He has a well improved farm with a good residence and other farm buildings. His place is well watered and one of the best natural stock farms in Big Creek township.

Mr. Trundle was married in 1880 to Miss Bettie Hunt, a daughter of Noah and Nancy (Cave) Hunt. Noah Hunt was a Jackson County pioneer, settling in that county with his parents near Lonejack in 1842. He was born February 20, 1831, and was one of a family of fourteen children. In 1849 his father bought a power grist mill near Lonejack and Noah was placed in charge of the mill and soon saved two hundred dollars out of his earnings, which gave him his start in life. He had a successful business career and died November 22, 1908. His wife died in 1879. They were the parents of the following children: Marion, Robert and Benjamin, all engaged in the milling business at Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Buford was a farmer, Lonejack, Missouri, and owned the old homestead at Lonejack, including the old mill and carding machinery, and died February 26, 1917; William, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Lutie Rowland, Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. John Blackwell, Lonejack; and Mrs. John L. Trundle.

Mr. and Mrs. Trundle have two children: Roger I., farmer, Big Creek township; and John, resides with his parents.

The Trundle family are prominent in the community and are entitled to classification among the early pioneers of western Missouri.

U. G. McCulloh, a prosperous and enterprising farmer and stockman of Dayton township, was born in 1868, son of W. G. and Matilda (Souders) McCulloh. W. G. McCulloh was born in 1828 in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Matilda Souders was born in Fulton County, Pennsylvania. W. G. and Matilda (Souders) McCulloh were the parents of the following children: A. S., deceased; J. H., Garden City, Missouri; Mary E., deceased; Sarah E., deceased; George S., Garden City, Missouri; Clara B., deceased; Mrs. Laura J. Morlan, Garden City, Missouri; U. G., subject of this review; and O. B., Garden City, Missouri.

W. G. McCulloh, father of the subject of this review, migrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1851, locating temporarily in Cincinnati, where he aided in the erection of a tabernacle in which the world renowned Jenny Lind was to sing. When the tabernacle was completed, W. G. McCulloh immigrated to Illinois, where he lived, in Henry and Carroll Counties, until 1858. At that time he left Illinois for Johnson County, Kansas. Later he went to Miami County, Kansas, and thence to Cass County, Missouri, in May, 1866, where he settled permanently in Dayton township. W. G. McCulloh was in Kansas when the Civil War broke out and he enlisted in Company B, Third Kansas Infantry, which was afterwards changed to the Eighth Kansas Infantry. He was mustered out as second lieutenant and in 1864 re-enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Kansas infantry and was mustered out as first lieutenant. Mr. McCulloh was in the battle of Little Blue and the battle at Westport, Missouri. After the war he came to Cass County and tried to forget the struggle, which had cost the nation so much in tears and blood, in the peaceful pursuit of farming. In Dayton township he and his noble wife reared their family. From 1871 until 1875 W. G. McCulloh was Registrar of Deeds for Cass County, and he gave the same conscientious attention to the manifold duties of this office that was characteristic of all his activities, public or private. At the time of his death, September 8, 1914, Mr. McCulloh was owner of five hundred sixty acres of land. His wife had preceded him in death seven years before. Mrs. McCulloh died August 22, 1907. Both parents of U. G. McCulloh are buried in the Dayton cemetery.

U. G. McCulloh, like many farmers' sons of his day and locality, divided his boyhood days between work on the home farm and attendance in the public schools of Cass County. He remained on the home place, assisting his father, until he was forty-two years of age. At that time he purchased one hundred four acres of land which formerly belonged to A. S. McCulloh, Sr., who had located upon it in the seventies. This place is located one and a half miles southeast of Dayton, Missouri, and here Mr. McCulloh is engaged in general farming, raising grain, hay, horses, hogs and cattle.

Although U. G. McCulloh is a young man, he has lived long enough in Dayton township to have witnessed the many changes incidental to growth and development. He recalls vividly the grasshopper year of 1874. He was then just a child of six years, but a keen-eyed, impressionable boy. He remembers the building of his father's large stock barn that same year, for the elder McCulloh was a prominent stockman of his day. Mr. McCulloh also witnessed the building of the two churches of Dayton township in 1879, the Methodist and the Union. The cyclone of June 15, 1912, swept away all the buildings on his father's farm except the old horse barn, including the residence, two implement sheds, one hay barn, one hog barn, and one stock and hay barn. U. G. McCulloh lost many valuables which were in the residence, including books and maps and precious articles which can never be replaced. A family by the name of Welker were living upon the place at that time, but none was injured, all having taken refuge in the cellar.

Mr. McCulloh has been an active factor in the upbuilding of his county and will long be remembered as one of her most valuable citizens. Not a man in Dayton township has a wider circle of friends than he, and that is perhaps one of the best measures of a man's success in life.

Dr. C. N. James, a prominent veterinary surgeon of Belton, Missouri, is a native of Jackson County. He was born in 1882 and is a son of W. H. and Lillian James, who reside on their home place in Jackson County. The mother is a native of Iowa. The father came from Illinois in 1867 and is a distant relative of the celebrated "James boys." Elizabeth Noble, the paternal grandmother of Doctor James, was a native of Ireland and when four years of age her parents immigrated to Canada. She was brought from Canada to Ohio by an uncle who journeyed on foot and carried her on his back most of the way.

The James family dates back to colonial times in Virginia and were extensive slave-owners, at one time owning over four hundred negroes. On his mother's side, Doctor James traces his lineage to Ohio. They removed to Iowa at an early day. An uncle of his was a member of an Iowa regiment who was killed at the battle of Vicksburg.

Doctor James is one of a family of six children born to his parents. The others are as follows: Dr. P. M., Hickman Mills, Missouri; Montova, Joplin, Missouri; Mrs. Inez Deweese, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Nellie McKinney, Oakland, California, and Thelma, Jackson County, Missouri.

Doctor James received a good preparatory education in the public schools and then entered the Kansas City Veterinary College, where he was graduated with the Class of 1910. He located at Belton, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in his professional work. He has a large practice, and is a very skillful veterinary surgeon. He likes the practice of his profession and gives each case that comes within the scope of his practice the best that is in him.

In 1904, Doctor James was united in marriage with Miss Bernice Delroney, a daughter of H. C. and Nellie Delroney, of Jackson County, Missouri, and to this union have been born three children as follows: Marion, Virginia, and C. Noble.

In addition to his professional duties, Doctor James takes a commendable interest in local affairs and has served as township assessor and clerk of the township board. He is a young man of pleasant manners and kindly disposition, and by his straightforward methods has won the confidence of the public.

Thomas C. Bundy, owner and proprietor of the Drexel elevator at Drexel, Missouri, is one of the extensive grain dealers of Cass County. He is a native son of Cass County, born in Coldwater township, in 1884, a son of Henry C. and Lucy (Hainline) Bundy. Henry C. Bundy was a native of Virginia, born in 1844. He was reared to manhood in his native state, and when nineteen years old, enlisted in the Confederate army, and fought in the ranks of the soldiers of the lost cause, until the close of the war. In 1870, he came to Missouri, and first settled in Buchanan County, where he remained two years, and in 1872, came to Cass County, locating on the old Parks farm in Coldwater township, where he remained two years. He then bought a farm in Coldwater township consisting of 80 acres, and as his finances would permit he added to

this until he had acquired an estate of 1,500 acres, which he divided equally between his children previous to his death. Here he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1909, when he bought a home in Drexel, and spent the remainder of his life there. He was a man of strict integrity, and a Cass County pioneer, who did his part in laying the foundation of this county deep and broad, upon which future generations may build. Mrs. Henry C. Bundy, who was a native of DeKalb, Missouri, born in 1848, now resides at Drexel. To Henry C. Bundy and wife were born the following children: C. C., Harrisonville, Missouri; Mrs. Ella Gartin, Smithville, Missouri; Arthur, Freeman, Missouri; Mrs. Rebecca Beck, Freeman, Missouri; Lee, died at the age of twenty-eight; F. E., livestock commission merchant, Kansas City, Missouri; John S., Drexel, Missouri; Thomas C., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Geneva Keetch, Liberty, Missouri; H. T., Drexel, Missouri; and Mrs. Abbie R. Hamlin, Lisle, Missouri.

Thomas C. Bundy was reared in Cass County, and educated in the public schools of Drexel, and Central Business College, Sedalia, Missouri. He was engaged in farming and stock raising in Coldwater township, until 1915. He then purchased the Drexel Elevator from the estate of Harvey Reed, and since that time has been devoting himself to the grain business. He also handles seeds, coal and building material, including sand and brick. In addition to conducting the above mentioned business in Drexel, Mr. Bundy owns and operates a portion of the old home farm, which consists of two hundred and forty-five acres. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising, and keeps a good grade of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.

Mr. Bundy was married June 15, 1910, to Miss Mary Lucille Dale, a daughter of Sydnor and Laura (Clark) Dale, of Freeman, Missouri. The Clark and Dale families were very early settlers in Cass County. To Mr. and Mrs. Bundy have been born three daughters, all of whom were born in Coldwater township, as follows: Mildred Aleen, Dorothy Lavoon and Lois Marie.

Mr. Bundy is a progressive business man and a substantial and well-known citizen of southwestern Cass County.

J. M. Shouse, president of the Citizens Bank of Belton, is one of the largest land owners in Cass County and a man of extensive interests. Mr. Shouse is a native of Missouri, born in Platte County, and a son of

Benjamin and Margaret Shouse of Woodford County, Kentucky. According to the best authority, the family formerly lived in Pennsylvania, the father being of German and the mother of French lineage. Benjamin and Margaret Shouse came to Missouri in 1844, settling in Platte County, where the father engaged in farming. They were the parents of twelve children, seven boys and five girls, eight of whom are now living, as follows: John S., Platte County, Missouri; J. M., the subject of this sketch; Z. T., Caldwell County, Missouri; Mrs. Laura Widmer, Caldwell County, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah Herndon, Caldwell County, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Widmer, Caldwell County, Missouri; D. P., Platte County, Missouri; and Edward T., Abeline, Kansas.

J. M. Shouse began life for himself with a capital of seventy-five dollars. His first work on his own accord was clearing some new ground for his father for which he was to be paid with the use of the land for a time. With the proceeds of the first crop, he bought a team. In 1871 he purchased ninety-six acres of land in Johnson County, Kansas. Mr. Shouse bought this land on borrowed money and the first year was unable to pay the interest. Later on fortune favored him and he finally paid out and since that time he has met with success generally and accumulated considerable property. He now owns six hundred ninety-five acres of land, most of which is very valuable. In 1903 he moved to Belton, where he has a nice, substantial residence, which he remodeled in 1914, modernizing it in every particular. His career has been a successful one. Mr. Shouse says that for whatever success has come to him his wife is entitled to as much credit as he.

Mr. Shouse was married November 5, 1868, to Miss Harriet Lamar, daughter of John and Frances Lamar, natives of Tennessee. The Lamar family consisted of the following children: Betty, Belton, Missouri; Harriet, wife of J. M. Shouse, subject of this sketch; William, Kansas City, Missouri; Charles, Belton, Missouri; John, Harrisonville, Missouri; and Henry, Belton, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Shouse have been born the following children: J. L., principal of Westport High School, Kansas City, Missouri; Benjamin P., deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Idol, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; one child died in infancy; Herbert, merchant, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Mrs. Nellie Rosier, Belton, Missouri; N. B., merchant, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Harriet, teacher in White school, Kansas City, Missouri; Edward and Franklin, who died in childhood.

Mr. Shouse became president of the Citizens Bank of Belton at the

time of its organization in 1908, and he has held that office since that time. He endeavors to keep himself posted on current events and usually votes the Democratic ticket. He has taken a commendable interest in the welfare of the public schools of his locality and has served as director and treasurer of the school board for more than twenty years. Mr. Shouse and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon for many years.

Mr. Shouse has always been held in the highest respect and esteem by his neighbors who know him best. As evidence of the confidence which his friends have in his integrity, he has been named as executor of three wills, and in each case, when responsibility devolved upon him, he administered the estates capably and conscientiously. He has no record in public office of which to boast, but in his own unobtrusive way, as a business man and neighbor, and in his interest in church and school work, he has left his impress upon the community.

W. P. Houston, a prominent Cass County attorney and the present efficient mayor of Belton, is a native of Missouri. He was born in a one room log cabin amidst the pioneer surroundings of Maniteau County, Missouri, December 2, 1872. His parents removed to Cass County and settled in Raymore township the following year. Mr. Houston's first recollection is therefore of Cass County. He says that like Dickens' Abel Magwich he "became aware of himself, first, down in Essex, thieving turnips for a living." He is a son of N. F. and Jennie A. (Williams) Houston. His father now resides at Raymore, having made his home there since 1873. N. F. Houston is a son of Dr. Christopher Columbus Houston, who lived to be one hundred years old and who practiced medicine about fifty years. Jennie A. Williams, mother of W. P. Houston, is a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of Maniteau County.

To N. F. and Jennie A. (Williams) Houston were born the following children: J. M., an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri; W. P., the subject of this sketch; Isaac L., died in infancy; Mrs. Blanche V. Gray, Raymore, Missouri, and Maude M. Evans, Lawrence, Kansas.

W. P. Houston was reared in Raymore, Missouri, and educated in the public schools, Warrensburg State Normal School, and the Dixon School of Law, Dixon, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1903 and began the practice of his profession at Belton, Missouri, the same year. However, before taking his course in law, he had been engaged in teaching

school for eight years. Since being admitted to the bar he has been engaged in the practice at Belton, where he has a large clientage, which he has won, not only by his ability as a lawyer, but by his honesty and integrity in everyday life.

Mr. Houston was united in marriage, March 15, 1895, with Miss Mary E. Hiatt, a daughter of John R. and Emily Hiatt, a pioneer family of Franklin County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Houston have been born the following children: Esther A., a graduate of the Belton High School, who is now assistant to her father in his office, and who is a talented musician; Florence May, a student in the Belton High School, who has won a reputation not only in Belton but in Cass County as a gifted elocutionist; George G., a student in the Belton Grade School, who also oversees his father's dairy interests; William, also a student in the Belton schools, who is said to be a youthful Chesterfield in manners and a born diplomat; Myrtle M., who leads her class in scholarship much of the time; and James Newton, three years old, who wields the sceptre of governing power in the household.

Mr. Houston is a Democrat and takes a prominent part in the affairs of his party. He has served as state representative from Cass County for two terms, during which time he was active and influential in representing his constituents at the State Capitol. He drafted the Township and Special Road District Bill, took it to Jefferson City three days before the legislature adjourned, and succeeded in placing it upon the statute books of the State. He also organized the Mount Pleasant Township Road District No. 1, which was the first of the kind in the State. He is now serving his third term as mayor of Belton and during his incumbency the city has spent ten thousand dollars on its streets, twelve thousand dollars for an electric light plant, ten thousand dollars for a city hall, and induced the railroad company to spend five or six thousand dollars in improving its city property. Under Mr. Houston's administration great progress has been made in enforcing the prohibitory law. The "booze" condition has been so cleared that not even the drug stores keep it now. His administrations have been clean, honest, and fearless and today Belton is one of the best governed towns in Missouri.

Mr. Houston has farming interests, owning a fine place near Belton which is well stocked and where he has also quite an extensive dairy. The family home is an imposing structure with an antique air situated near Belton.

W. E. Yost, a Cass County pioneer, whose successful career was closed by the hand of death May 4, 1909, belonged to that class of noble men who not only leave their family a heritage in the way of earthly possessions but a family name of inestimable value, that will pass on down the corridors of time for the benefit of future generations.

W. E. Yost was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1839, a son of George J. and Elizabeth Yost, natives of Kentucky, and of German descent. They came to Missouri prior to the Civil War. W. E. Yost, whose name introduces this sketch, came here with his parents.

January 30, 1879, W. E. Yost was united in marriage with Miss Philena A. Olmstead, a daughter of Justice and Sarah J. Olmstead, the former of Bartholomew County, Indiana, and the mother from near Lexington. To this union were born the following children: One died in infancy; George J., who was born November 2, 1881, now deceased; Mrs. Maud E. Hawthorn, who was born August 7, 1882, Belton, Missouri; Mary E., who was born August 25, 1885, now deceased; Mrs. Anna Lee Rosier, who was born August 6, 1866. Mrs. Yost came to Cass County in November, 1866.

Mr. Yost was essentially a farmer and stockman and one of the most successful men in this special line of endeavor in Cass County. However, he was interested in other avenues of enterprise and was a man of keen foresight and exceptionally good business judgment. He saw opportunities and made a comfortable fortune where other men blindly bemoaned the cruelty of fate. At the time of his death he owned eighteen hundred acres of valuable land which bore mute testimony of his successful career. He was also equally successful in the world of finance and for a time was president of the Bank of Belton.

While Mr. Yost's time and energy was largely devoted to his private affairs, yet he was public-spirited and charitable. He took a keen interest in the upbuilding and betterment of the community and was especially interested in the progress and future of Belton. The esteem in which he was held by his friends and neighbors is best told in an article written by W. A. Hill, which appeared in the Belton Herald, May 13, 1909, and which follows: "It was more than a generation ago that the writer first met Mr. Yost. At that time he was living with his father, George J. Yost, at the old homestead which stands today as one of the old landmarks of Cass County, and which is now included in the Yost estate. The acquaintance we had with Mr. Yost was such as is usually acquired by people that have lived as close neighbors for a long series of years and while the acquaint-

ance ripened into friendship, and on my part to high respect and esteem, yet the relation we sustained to each other was not as close and intimate, perhaps, as sometimes bind men together; nevertheless to me it is a most pleasant reflection, as I look back over the long years of our acquaintance, with the consciousness that I was permitted to enjoy the friendship and confidence of one possessing the splendid qualities and noble traits of character as did William E. Yost.

In some respects Mr. Yost was a remarkable man, especially along the line of the acquirement and the accumulation of property, seemingly having an intuitive knowledge in this respect possessed by few men engaged alone in the pursuit of agriculture and stock raising. We knew him when he owned only eighty acres of land and as the years went by we saw him add to this, one farm after another, until he had acquired nearly two thousand acres, which he left as a heritage to his family and with the splendid possession he was the same plain, unassuming neighbor and friend as when he owned only the eighty acres. Perhaps no man ever lived in Cass County who was missed by so many people after his death as he will be. While he dealt with men on strictly business principles, yet we never knew of a person, in need of assistance, applying to him in vain, and many have been the men who would have been unable to raise a crop for the support of their wives and children had it not been for the loan of a load or two of corn from him to feed their team while raising the crop. And often we have heard it remarked that a man's credit had to be at a very low stage if he could not get help from Will Yost.

Mr. Yost was a man reserved in his disposition. It was not his nature to impart to others his business, which he kept largely to himself, and we know not the extent of his benefactions, but this we know: That it has often fallen to our lot to raise money for charitable, and other purposes, through voluntary donations, and we never went to Mr. Yost but what he responded cheerfully and liberally. Yes, he will be missed, missed as a business man in the community with which he had been so long identified, missed as an upright, honorable citizen, missed as a friend and neighbor; but most of all he will be missed by his family, by her who had walked with him life's pathway, who had shared with him life's joys and borne with him life's sorrow—she who has been left widowed by his death, who had leaned on his strong arm for support. Who can tell the desolation of her heart and the sorrow of her life as she sits in the still quiet and listens for a voice that is forever stilled, a footfall that will be heard no

more forever. Yes, he will be missed as a tender, loving father by the children for whom he had toiled and labored and struggled, and over whom he had watched with such deep anxiety and solicitude. But to them his memory will be sweet and tender and when they make pilgrimages to his grave and place upon it choicest flowers and moisten them with tears, which will come unbidden, they will look back on the years gone by and recall the many tender, loving acts of father and esteem them as memories sweet and precious to them."

Mrs. Yost resides in her cozy cottage on Main Street, Belton, independent in the possession of an abundance of this world's goods and devotes much of her time to church work. She is an estimable lady and rich in the possession of the esteem of all who know her.

Rev. E. W. Miller has been an ordained minister of the gospel for twenty-three years. He has also had a successful business career and today is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Cass County. He was born in West Virginia in 1851, and is a son of B. F. and Jane (Still) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and Irish descent. The father was engaged in farming for some years in his native state when he moved to West Virginia, remaining there until 1856, when he went to Illinois. In 1902 he came to Belton, Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1907. His wife passed away in 1894 at Ada, Kansas. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Maggie L. Meador, Belton, Missouri; Rev. E. W., the subject of this sketch; Elijah McCoy, Marston, Illinois; and Mrs. Mary Meiller, Belton, Missouri. B. F. Miller, the father, was a deacon in the Baptist church for forty-five years. The real joy of his life was religious work. He was kindly disposed and made many friends. The mother was also inclined towards church work and possessed a modest, unassuming, Christian spirit.

In early life Mr. Miller was engaged in farm work when his health failed. After partially regaining his health he started out one morning in August with a two-horse wagon and a pair of steelyards. At noon he had bought three hundred pounds of butter at ten cents per pound. He met an old German friend, who said: "What's you do?" "I am buying butter, Mike," said Mr. Miller. His friend, who was a grocer, said: "What are you paying?" "Ten cents," replied Mr. Miller. After a few words with the grocer, Mr. Miller sold him his three hundred pounds of butter for fifteen cents per pound. Thus he had made fifteen dollars in

half a day, which gave him his first insight into the profits of merchandising. A short time afterwards he fully equipped a wagon with general merchandise and began peddling and buying produce through the country. The next fall he opened a general store at Buffalo Prairie, Illinois. This venture proved a splendid success. After six years he sold his business there and went to Ottawa County, Kansas, and invested in a store and residence, having bought a section of land in Mitchell County some time previously. Here he engaged in the cattle business and also conducted his general store. Ten years later he sold out and went to Jackson County, Kansas, where he bought a quarter section of land, engaging in general farming and stock raising. Three years later he sold that and went to Gallatin, Missouri, and sold groceries for a year.

In 1898 Mr. Miller came to Cass County and bought four hundred acres of land in Mt. Pleasant township, three miles from Belton, and for fourteen years he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising on that place. He has specialized in Poland China hogs, fed cattle extensively and has prospered. In 1913 he bought six acres of land in Belton, where he built a beautiful home. There he and his wife now reside.

Rev. Miller was married in 1872 to Miss Mary L. Crabs, a daughter of Abraham and Mary Crabs. The mother bore the maiden name of Harrington and was a native of New York State. The father was a native of Ohio. He was a carpenter by trade, but also owned a farm. Mrs. Miller was one of a family of eight children born to her parents, as follows: Mrs. Sarah Duffield, deceased; Mary L., the wife of Rev. E. W. Miller, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Margaret J. Davis, Salina, Kansas; Philip P., Ada, Kansas; Mrs. Cassandra E. Mote, who resides in Oklahoma; William D., who resides in Oklahoma; Asa H., Manchester, Kansas; and Abraham, who lives in the State of Washington.

To Rev. and Mrs. Miller have been born four children, as follows: Mrs. Ollie J. Clark, Jr., Blue Rapids, Kansas; A. F., who is extensively engaged in the dairy business, who recently sold twenty head of Jersey cows at an average of one hundred seventy dollars each, Belton, Missouri; Ernest W., Belton, Missouri, and Louis Earl, Belton, Missouri.

Rev. E. W. Miller began his church work as Sunday School Superintendent at Ada, Kansas, where he served for ten years. In 1894, he was ordained to preach in the Baptist church, his first pastorate being at St. Clare, Kansas. Since coming to Missouri, he has served the West Union and other churches. He has really given his time to needy churches with

but little pay, more for the good that he can do than for the remuneration which he receives. He has been a member of the Baptist church for fifty-two years and his wife has been a member of that denomination for forty-seven years.

Rev. Miller is a director in the Cass County Mutual Insurance Company and is now devoting his attention to that company.

T. J. Collier, a well known and successful farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native of Missouri. He was born at Centralia, Boone County, in 1868, and is a son of Valentine Smallwood Peyton and Frances Elizabeth Collier. The mother died in Kansas in 1891. The father came to Cass County in 1898 and died in 1906 in Big Creek township. He was a veteran of the Mexican War, and drew a pension as such. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, only two of whom are living: Robert E. Lee Collier, of Collinsville, Oklahoma, and T. J. Collier, the subject of this sketch.

T. J. Collier was educated in the public schools of Marshall and Centralia, Missouri, and followed farming in his native county for a number of years. In 1898 he came to Cass County and settled in Big Creek township. Two years later he purchased one hundred and seventy acres of land, for which he paid thirty dollars per acre, and later added eighty acres at a cost of forty-two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and is today the owner of one of the well improved and valuable farms of Big Creek township. His place is well watered, having three good wells and also a branch of Big Creek courses its way through his broad acres, which makes of it an ideal stock farm. The farm is well improved with a good residence and other buildings, and located only five and one-half miles south-west of Pleasant Hill. Mr. Collier is quite extensively engaged in the dairy business, and milks about twenty-five cows. He is also a successful hog raiser and has on hand about fifty head of Duroc hogs. He is an advocate of mixed farming and soil conservation, and puts his theory into profitable practice. He raises wheat, corn and tame grass, and about seventy acres of his farm are devoted to blue grass.

Mr. Collier was married in 1892 to Miss Jennie Riner, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Ellen (Thompson) Riner, natives of Virginia. The Riner family came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1870, and settled at Harrisonville. Later they removed to Big Creek township where they purchased a farm of eighty acres from William Prater, and spent the remainder of

their lives there. Mr. Riner died in 1908 and his wife departed this life in 1896 and their remains are buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. He was a Union soldier during the Civil War and served in an Ohio regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Collier have one child, Mary Elizabeth, a teacher, having taught her first school in 1915 and is now a student at William Woods College, Fulton, Missouri. She graduated in 1917 and holds a State Teacher's certificate. Mr. Collier is a prosperous and progressive citizen and the family is well known and popular in the community.

Frank Huber, of Belton, is a Cass County pioneer who for years has been prominent and influential in the affairs of Belton and vicinity. Mr. Huber was born near Lancaster, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and comes from an old Pennsylvania family who received their land grants from William Penn. His parents were David and Elizabeth Huber, the former of Swiss and the latter of Scotch descent. In 1719 C. Herr built a house, which is still standing, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was Mr. Huber's great-great-grandfather. Mr. Huber and one sister, Mrs. Catherine Good, are the only surviving members of his family. She resides in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Huber spent his boyhood days in his native state. In 1870 he came to Missouri, settling at Lees Summit, where he remained about a year, when he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1872 he came back to Missouri and two years later bought one hundred fifty-three acres of land one mile north of Belton. Here he has followed farming and general stock raising and has also dealt extensively in stock. Mr. Huber has prospered and increased his acreage from time to time and now owns four hundred acres of valuable land, which is said to be the best farm in Cass County.

In 1875 Mr. Huber was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Barr, a daughter of Benjamin Barr, of Pennsylvania. They have had four children: Benjamin, deceased; Bertha, deceased; Mrs. Mattie Sams, Belton, Missouri; and Mrs. Mary Yocum, Kansas City, Missouri.

Locating in the vicinity of Belton at an early date, as Mr. Huber did, gave him an opportunity of seeing much of the development of that section of the county. He saw the ground where the thriving city of Belton now stands when it was unbroken prairie. He recalls the first church in Belton which was moved by the Christian denomination from

High Blue to Belton, and soon after this the Methodists erected a church there. He says that times were good in the early days although money was scarce and the men who lived here in those days were kind, courteous, and of high moral character, "the most hospitable people in the world."

In 1870 bond voting for railroads became epidemic in many western counties and townships and about that time Raymore and Mt. Pleasant townships became obligated to the extent of one hundred ten thousand dollars. Later these bonds were rated at about ten cents on the dollar and at that time Mr. Huber, Nathan Harrelson, William Colburn, Benjamin Barr, Frank Blair, J. N. Hargis and others borrowed eleven thousand dollars and bought these township bonds, levied a tax, collected the same, and paid off the bonds. This move eliminated a great deal of hardship which the future would have had to bear in disposing of this indebtedness.

Mr. Huber was a charter member of the first bank that was organized in Belton, in 1875, the Bank of Belton, and has been a member of its board of directors ever since. For a number of years he served as vice-president of that institution. He became its president in 1914 and is now serving in that capacity. Mr. Huber has been active in everything that has had for its purpose the upbuilding and betterment of his town and community. He contributed one thousand dollars to the construction of the rock road from Belton to Kansas City. He contends, however, that he has done but little as he feels that no man can do more than his duty and he has never gone beyond that limit. Mr. Huber's motto is, "Don't do right because you are afraid to do wrong; but do right because it is right to do right."

Dr. E. S. Moad, a prominent physician of Belton, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Platte County in 1860, and is a son of Dr. G. L. and Sidney E. (Sanders) Moad, the former a native of Virginia and of Scotch descent, and the latter also a member of a prominent southern family, her father having served with the rank of major in the Confederate army. Dr. G. L. Moad, the father, practiced medicine in Missouri for a number of years. He was an able practitioner and his reputation as a skillful physician extended far beyond the boundaries of this state. He not only was regarded as a great physician, but as a man was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him. He was prominent in Masonic

circles and held office in the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order. He died in 1900 and his wife departed this life in 1904. They were the parents of two children: W. R. Moad, who resides in Texas; and Dr. E. S., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. E. S. Moad attended the High School at Clinton, Missouri, and after receiving a good preparatory education, entered the Washington University of Medicine, where he received his medical education, after which he practiced with his father for a number of years at Clinton, Missouri. In 1888 he came to Belton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a well-read, careful physician. Dr. Moad has been very successful in his professional work and has built up a large practice. During the last few years he is giving more attention to office work, making a specialty of diseases of women.

Dr. Moad was married in 1890 to Miss Stella Berry, daughter of M. A. Williams, of Cass County, and one of a family of three children born to her parents, as follows: Mrs. W. A. Williams, Belton; Mrs. J. F. Darby, Blue Springs; and Mrs. Dr. Moad. To Dr. and Mrs. Moad have been born two children: Mrs. A. E. Ford, Blue Springs, Missouri; and Mildred, who resides in Belton, with her parents.

Dr. Moad has seen many changes since coming to Belton. Especially have many of the hardships in the practice of medicine in the country been eliminated. He says when he came here the age of the telephone and the automobile had not yet arrived. In his early practice he has ridden on horseback at all times of night, long distances over the prairie, when the thermometer was below zero. The advent of the automobile and telephone changed all this. A brief interview with the doctor over the telephone may make a call unnecessary, and if it is necessary, with the automobile, it is only a matter of a few minutes to reach the bedside of the most remote patient.

Dr. Moad was reared in the Presbyterian faith. He has always been a strong advocate and supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

Isaac J. Holloway, a Cass County pioneer, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Madison County, that state, in 1832, a son of John G. and Sallie (Jacobs) Holloway, natives of Kentucky, and descendants of old Virginia stock, of English origin. John G. Holloway came from Kentucky to Missouri, with a two horse wagon in which he brought his fam-

ily, when Isaac J., the subject of this sketch, was a child. He settled in Jackson County, Missouri, where he homesteaded a quarter section of land which was situated in the western part of the county not far from the Shawnee Indian reservation. Black Bob, the celebrated Shawnee Chief and founder of the Black Bob reservation, was well known to the Holloway family and has eaten dinner at the Holloway home. Isaac J. Holloway remembers Black Bob well and says that he was an honest Indian and that the Shawnees were a quiet, peaceable tribe.

Isaac J. Holloway was married in 1860 to Mary Ann Keeney, a daughter of Michael and Nancy Keeney, natives of Tennessee, a very prominent family of that state, of German descent. Until January 4, 1917, Mrs. Holloway was the only one living of a family of nine children, when she, too, was called away. She was born in Jackson County, Missouri, and reared on a farm there. She had seen much of the pioneer life of Missouri and noted with interest all these years the many changes that have taken place in the local social and industrial evolution. She recalled the old "house-raisings," the "quilting-bees," and other social and semi-social gatherings. She remembered making a trip, from her home in Jackson County to Springfield, Missouri, with a two-horse wagon. To Mr. and Mrs. Holloway were born the following children: W. A., Belton, Missouri; S. R., Belton, Missouri; and E. L., Alva, Oklahoma.

Mr. Holloway has been a successful farmer and stockman and has accumulated a competence. He owns two hundred thirty-four acres of land which he rents, and resides in Belton, where he and his wife have a comfortable home. They are both members of the Christian church and have been earnest workers in the cause of Christianity all these years.

Mr. Holloway has observed many changes that have taken place during a period of over fifty years in this section of the State. He recalls going to mill, on horseback to Harrisonville, and carrying two bushels of grain. This trip required two days. He says that his education was obtained in the "subscription schools." Those who sent children to school paid their pro rata share of the teacher's salary. Mr. Holloway was not only a pupil in those old subscription schools but later became a teacher. He recalls the days when plows with wooden moldboards were used, when grain was threshed with a flail, and the harvest season was a time of neighborly co-operation from a sort of semi-social standpoint.

Game of all kinds was plentiful in this section during Mr. Holloway's boyhood days. He has counted as many as seventeen deer at one time on

the present site of Belton. There were countless wild turkeys. Prairie chickens were so plentiful that he frequently killed them with rocks. Numerous occasions are still fresh in his memory when prairie fires came sweeping from the "Indian country." He recalls how settlers would ride to meet the advancing fire on horseback and by a system of back-firing generally stop the advance of the devastating flames. Many changes have taken place during Mr. Holloway's lifetime and no doubt, notwithstanding that we are living in an age of rapid evolution, the next century will fall considerably short in the way of material changes which have been witnessed by him.

C. R. Champion, a progressive and enterprising real estate man of Raymore, Missouri, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Tazewell County in 1863, and is a son of Alfred G. and Emeline R. (Kibby) Champion. The father, Alfred G. Champion, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837 and died in Illinois in 1905. When C. R. Champion was three months old his parents removed from their native state and settled in Illinois. They drove through with ox teams. Alfred G. Champion was a son of Abraham Champion, a millwright, who became very well-to-do. At one time he owned over fourteen hundred acres of land in Illinois. He built the first mill in the vicinity of Pekin, Illinois. It was located some distance south of Pekin on the Mackinaw River and known as Champion's Mill. He operated this mill nearly all his life and at the same time had other interests. The piling of this old mill is still standing. All the timbers used in the construction of this mill were hewn by hand. Abraham Champion built a great many other saw and shingle mills in that vicinity later and sold them to other parties. There is still standing a commanding residence of early days, one mile north of Green Valley, Illinois, which was built by Abraham Champion. The framework of this building is all of walnut. Abraham Champion was born in Pennsylvania in 1812 and died in Illinois in 1862. C. R. Champion's mother was a daughter of Charles Kibby and a native of Ohio. She died in 1895. C. R. Champion has one sister living, Mrs. Mary Larimore, who resides in Tazewell County, Illinois.

C. R. Champion was reared in Illinois and educated in the public schools. He remained at home and when sixteen years of age became manager for his father. Later he engaged in farming and in 1901 went to Iowa, where he engaged in farming and selling farm implements. In

1903 he came to Cass County and bought a farm near Raymore where he was engaged in farming and in the hog business. Shortly after coming to this county Mr. Champion became interested in the real estate business. From time to time he handled more or less property. In 1915 he moved to Raymore and since that time has devoted most of his attention to real estate. He has put through some important transactions, among which might be mentioned the Allen deal, which involved a cash transaction of one hundred fifty-five thousand dollars, and he has handled a great many farms. Mr. Champion has much valuable Cass County property listed for sale at the present time. Mr. Champion also accommodates the traveling public, keeping a hotel at Raymore.

In 1887 Mr. Champion was united in marriage with Miss Laura A. Hootman, of Illinois, a daughter of Henry and Mary Hootman, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Champion have three living children, as follows: Alfred Jackson, Mary, and Mrs. Ethel Frantz, all residing at Raymore, Missouri. The Champion family have an extensive acquaintance and are representative people of Cass County. Mr. Champion is of that genial type who readily makes friends and by square business methods has won the public confidence.

Alex King, a pioneer merchant of Raymore, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of Newell and Clarisa (Durst) King, of Ohio. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Samantha Swisher, who resides in Ohio; Mrs. Lucina Swisher, who also resides in Ohio; Harvey, Raymore, Missouri; Wesley, Raymore, Missouri; S. W., Kansas City, Missouri; and Alex, the subject of this sketch. The father died when Alex was a child and the mother departed this life in 1882.

Alex King was reared and educated in Ohio. In 1869 he came to Missouri, located in Cass County, and followed farming and stock raising for a few years, when he engaged in the grocery business, built up a large trade and prospered. When Mr. King settled in Raymore there was no railroad and the country was very sparsely settled. At that time the broad, unfenced prairie in the vicinity was used for common grazing ground. Wild game was in abundance. Prairie chickens were here in great numbers. Raymore was a small frontier settlement with only a few houses and no churches.

Mr. King was married in 1877 to Anna Carl, a daughter of John and Comfort Carl, pioneer settlers of Cass County, natives of Pennsylvania.

To Mr. and Mrs. King have been born the following children: Mrs. Viola May Hooper, Columbus, Ohio; Arthur Lee, Raymore, Missouri; Henry Martin, Stanley, J. Milton, and Gladys, all of Raymore, Missouri.

Mr. King is one of the progressive and prosperous citizens of Raymore. He owns two brick buildings and a fine, comfortable residence, and is vice-president of the Bank of Raymore. He is of retiring disposition, and has never sought political honors. Alex King is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in church work. He is one of Cass County's prominent, representative citizens.

N. F. Houston, a prominent farmer and stockman who has been identified with Cass County for forty-five years, is a native of Missouri and a descendant of a prominent old American family. Mr. Houston was born in Miller County, this State, in 1841, and is a son of Dr. Christopher C. and Catherine (Whitsitt) Houston, pioneers of Missouri.

The Houston family was founded in America in the latter part of the eighteenth century by John Houston, who came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania, and the direct line of descent from him is as follows: John Houston, Christopher, James, Christopher C., N. F., the subject of this sketch, his son James M., and his grandson, Joseph, who is now fifteen years old.

N. F. Houston is one of eight children, living, who were born to his parents, as follows: Wiley W., North Dakota; Magnus F., Ordway, Colorado; Perry D., Grain Valley, Missouri; Newton F., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Laura E. Campbell, Mineral Wells; Mrs. Mary E. Sappington, Clarksburg, Missouri; Mrs. Columbia Dickerson, Cornelius, Oregon; and Mrs. America Burwitz, Cornelius, Oregon.

N. F. Houston came to Cass County in 1872. In the following April he gathered corn on shares and sold his share at seventeen cents per bushel. In 1878 he bought eighty acres of land from James Allen at twelve dollars and fifty cents an acre, which at that time was considered a fair price. He engaged in farming and stock raising. He also bought and shipped cattle and produce and for twenty-eight years was the principal shipper from Raymore. He began shipping cattle before the Kansas City market had developed sufficiently to attract attention and in those days he shipped cattle to the St. Louis market. At that time there were vast tracts of open range and Mr. Houston, like many other cattle men of the west, took advantage of this free and unlimited grazing ground and

pastured a large number of cattle, which at that time was a very profitable business.

Mr. Houston was married in 1883 to Mrs. Mary Quick, a native of Missouri and a daughter of G. G. Daothit, who was a Kentuckian and an early settler in Missouri. Mrs. Houston is one of a family of five children born to her parents, as follows: Thomas A., Plain View, Texas; Mrs. J. Dora Pfost, Raymore, Missouri; John P. Winside, Nebraska; Mrs. Sallie A. London, Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Mrs. Houston. By a former marriage, in 1870, to Jane A. Williams, daughter of Isaac L. Williams, Mr. Houston has the following children: James M., Kansas City, Missouri; W. P., Belton, Missouri; Mrs. Blanche V. Gray, Salina, Kansas, and Mrs. Maud M. Evans, Lawrence, Kansas.

Mr. Houston has seen many changes and developments since he came to Cass County. As time has passed many of those who were active in the early days have disappeared from the scenes of activity, one after another, until comparatively few of the old timers are left to tell the story. When Mr. Houston came here, T. B. Hanna conducted a store at Raymore. His son, B. S. Hanna, is now cashier of the Bank of Raymore. Dr. L. F. Gray was the pioneer physician and Eli Wannamaker bought grain here. A. M. Neer built the first house in Raymore and Dr. Breckenridge was the first preacher. He preached in the depot.

Mr. Houston is still active in general farming and stock raising and operates one hundred thirty acres of land which he owns. He has never aspired to hold political office, preferring to devote his time to private affairs. He is one of Cass County's substantial pioneer citizens.

B. S. Hanna, cashier of the Bank of Raymore, is a pioneer of that section of Cass County. He was born in Iowa in 1866 and is a son of Thomas B. and Sarah E. Hanna, natives of Ohio, who were early settlers in Iowa, locating in that state about 1865. The father enlisted in the army, in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and became second lieutenant. Later he became a member of the One Hundred Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served until the war was over, when he went to Iowa. In 1869 he came to Jackson County, Missouri. Thomas B. Hanna was engaged in the mercantile business at Greenwood a short time. In 1871 he came to Raymore and opened a general store. He was the first merchant at Raymore. When he located here there were only a few houses in the town.

Thomas B. Hanna took a prominent part in the early settlement and development of Raymore township. He served as township trustee for a number of years and was the first postmaster at Raymore. He did an extensive business as a merchant and was well known, to the early settlers, over a broad scope of country. He was a jolly, good-natured man who had a great deal of confidence in his fellowman. In fact, he was too liberal and trusted too many customers during the course of his mercantile career. He died in 1894 and his wife departed this life in 1903. They were the parents of the following children: Edna B., Long Beach, California; Roy C., Long Beach, California; and B. S., the subject of this sketch.

B. S. Hanna, the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of Raymore. In his early educational career it was his fortune to come under the instruction of Mr. A. A. Wirt, who won the reputation of being one of the best educators in the early days of Cass County. This man Wirt was one of the pioneers of what is termed vocational training, in the vernacular of educators of today. He not only assisted and instructed his students, but studied them and aided them in selecting their life's work. Mr. Hanna says he owes to this man whatever success he has attained in an educational or business way.

Mr. Hanna remained with his father in connection with the Raymore mercantile business until he was twenty-one years old, when he taught one term of school at District No. 100. He then went to Kansas City and entered the employ of the Midland National Bank, where he received his first practical training and experience in the banking business. In 1890 Mr. Hanna returned to Raymore and was shortly afterwards appointed postmaster, serving in that capacity about two years. He then served as collector and constable of Raymore township. In 1894 his father died and B. S. Hanna was appointed administrator of the estate. Later he bought the stock of goods from the other heirs. After disposing of the merchandise he assisted in promoting and organizing the Bank of Raymore and became its cashier. He has served in that capacity to the present time. W. S. Allen has been president of that institution since its organization. This bank opened its doors for business April 13, 1895. It is one of the substantial and conservatively managed banks of Cass County. Most of the stock is held by well-to-do farmers in Raymore and vicinity.

Mr. Hanna came to Cass County when a boy, about the time that

the western frontier was disappearing. Even then the prairie was all open and great herds of cattle grazed over the plains. Although a young man, B. S. Hanna has seen many changes within the period of his observation in Cass County.

Lee Glandon, better known as Major Glandon, a veteran of the Civil War, and a soldier in the United States service for a number of years afterwards, has been agent for the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield Railway at Raymore for forty-five years. Mr. Glandon was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1844, and is a son of James M. and Agnes (Carnahan) Glandon. James M. Glandon, the father, came to Cass County in 1880 and died here. He was a son of Joseph Glandon, an Ohio pioneer, who was a tanner at Deersville, Ohio, for a number of years. Agnes Carnahan, his wife, was a daughter of John Carnahan, a native of Ireland.

Major Glandon was educated in the public schools of Ohio. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-eighth Ohio infantry, under Capt. John A. Norris, who had been his teacher the previous winter. Mr. Glandon participated in a number of important battles and campaigns and innumerable skirmishes. He was at the battle of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and the Atlanta campaign, taking part in the march to the sea. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville. At the close of the war he took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C. He then enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth United States infantry. His command was assigned to the west and for a long time guarded the engineers, who were surveying for the Union Pacific Railroad. He was in this service from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Ogden, Utah. Mr. Glandon was sergeant of his company and in that capacity a great deal of service and much responsibility came within the scope of his duties. He recalls having made a trip across the wild section of the country, which was infested with hostile Indians, to a telegraph station, with a small detail of men. It was agreed among the soldiers that in case they were surrounded by the Indians, that each man should save one bullet for himself rather than be captured by the Indians. Such was the hazardous nature of the service which the soldiers on the frontier confronted in the early days.

At the expiration of his term of enlistment in the army, Mr. Glandon entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railway as bridge watchman at Granger, Wyoming. In 1870 he returned east to visit his parents and

remained there from June until October, when he came to Kansas City, Missouri, and entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad as yard man. While thus employed he met with an accident in June, 1871, by which he lost a part of his left foot. He began the study of telegraphy and in 1872 came to Raymore as station agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which afterwards became the St. Louis, Lawrence and Western, and is now the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield. Mr. Glandon has held this position continuously until the present time. From 1872 to 1884, he took care of both the Raymore and Belton offices. When he came here, Raymore was just about in its initial stage. There was only one store, which was conducted by T. B. Hanna, and the surrounding country was one broad expanse of unbroken prairie.

Mr. Glandon was married in 1878 to Miss Eliza Kanaga, a daughter of F. C. Kanaga, and to this union was born one son, Clyde Campbell, who is practicing law at 644 Minnesota street, Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Glandon's wife died in 1881. In 1885 he was married to Josephine Hunter, daughter of Jacob S. and Rebecca Hunter, and the following children were born to this union: Roy Alfred, who is in the employ of the Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City, Missouri; and R. H., now enlisted in signal service, Raymore, Missouri; and Ross Osborn, who was born June 22, 1900, and died April 29, 1904.

When Major Glandon came to Raymore, the depot was used as a sort of a community hall. During his first years here church services and Sunday school were held in the depot. Rev. W. C. Breckenridge was the first preacher. Elections, funerals, and frequently political meetings were held in the depot.

Mr. Glandon is a republican and at one time was his party's candidate for county recorder. He has served two terms as collector of Raymore township and has been a member of the school board for a number of terms. He is a member of Masonic lodge and has been secretary and master of the local lodge for a number of years. He is one of the substantial men of Cass County.

Wesley King, a Civil War veteran and pioneer of western Missouri, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of Newell and Clarisa (Durst) King. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his native state.

When the great Civil War broke out, he had almost reached the age of maturity. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-first Ohio

infantry and served for three years. He was at the battle of Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Stephens' Station, Cloyd Mountain and numerous other lesser battles and skirmishes. Notwithstanding the fact that his escapes were narrow and numerous, he went through three years of that great conflict without a scar.

When the war was over and Mr. King received his honorable discharge, he came to Missouri in 1865, and located in Cass County, where he bought one hundred sixty acres of land, east of Harrisonville. Here he tilled the soil for a number of years when he sold his farm and purchased one hundred acres near Greenwood, Missouri, where he made his home and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for thirty-four years. In 1893 Mr. King sold his farm and removed to Raymore, where he bought a comfortable home. There he has since resided.

Mr. King was united in marriage in 1866 to Miss Margaret Coughenour, a daughter of Jacob and Anna Coughenour, of Ohio. She has been his faithful wife and companion all these years, never complaining about the crude conditions of pioneer life which she found upon coming to the frontier. She adjusted herself to conditions and uncomplainingly made the best of life. She died in 1890. In 1892 Wesley King was married to Elizabeth Rawlson.

When Mr. King was a young man in Ohio, before the war, he and his brother, Newell, purchased a farm, which was the beginning of his independent career. He was the first settler in Cass County from Ohio. Soon afterwards Joseph and John Lasley came and took up their residence in this county. He says that the people were always kind to him here, that they were good neighbors and their kindly interest in him prevented him from getting homesick. When he came here, northwestern Cass County was one broad, unfenced plain, used for grazing purposes, but he has lived to see all this changed. Mr. King is proud of the progress which his adopted county has made within the last fifty years.

John M. Graybeal, a prominent pioneer of Cass County and veteran of the Civil War, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Logan County, that state, in 1845, and is a son of Andrew and Mary Graybeal, natives of Virginia, who removed from their native state and settled in Ohio about 1832. The family is of German descent. John M. Graybeal was one of a family of seven children born to his parents, three sons and four daughters, and the daughters are all deceased. The sons are: William, now

deceased; James, Carthage, Missouri; and John M., the subject of this sketch.

When the Civil War broke out John M. Graybeal enlisted in Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, August 5, 1862 and was mustered in August 19th. He received his baptism of fire at Cynthiana, Kentucky, September 1st. He participated in over fifty engagements with his company and was in the pursuit and capture of Morgan and with Sherman until the fall of Atlanta. He took part in all the battles connected with Hood's advance and the siege of Nashville, Tennessee, including his defeat, December 15th and 16th, 1864, and was in pursuit of Hood's forces as far as Huntsville, Ala. He never was wounded, but had some very narrow escapes and on one occasion a shell burst so close to him that his face was severely powder burnt and his wife says that it took her years to pick all the powder marks out of his face. He was captured on October 20, 1863, at New Philadelphia, East Tennessee, by Longstreet's men, and after spending six months at Belle Island and other prisons around Richmond, he was exchanged April 16, 1864, at City Point.

At the close of the war he was at Bull's Gap, Virginia, and after he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service, he returned to his Ohio home and attended school for a time. He says the first money which he earned was as a farm hand at $8.00 per month. In 1878, he came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Raymore township, Cass County, where he now resides. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising and has been successful.

When Mr. Graybeal came to Raymore there was scarcely any town there and the country was sparsely settled and was one great limitless stretch of prairie, and in going to Pleasant Hill or other places there were no laid-out roads but merely a main traveled trail, without any regard to section lines. There were no fences around the homes of the early settlers nor elsewhere and the cattle grazed right up to the very doors and children had to be watched to keep the cattle from trampling upon them. The first night that the Graybeals spent in their Raymore home a rain storm came up and as the roof was not completed, they had to resort to the protection of umbrellas. Their first winter here was one of the real old fashioned early day winters that we sometimes hear about. The snow was thirty inches deep at one time. Timber was scarce in the early days and Mr. Graybeal hauled his wood from Big creek, a distance of several miles.

Mr. Graybeal was married in 1867 to Miss Isabella Collins, a daughter of Burrell S. and Margaret Collins. Mrs. Graybeal has one sister, Mrs. Mary C. Brown of Bellefontaine, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Graybeal have been born the following children: Wilbert Owen, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Mary L. Craig, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Margaret E. Shipley, Raymore, Missouri; John B., Montesano, Washington; Mrs. Ella B. Lawson, Raymore, Missouri; C. Ernest, deceased; Curtis C., Bellingham, Washington; Orville L., Aurora, Missouri; and Mrs. Lola M. Peck, Chambers, Washington. C. Ernest Graybeal was one of Cass County's boys who enlisted in Company E, Fifth Missouri Infantry, during the Spanish-American War. He was taken sick at Chickamauga, and came home with his regiment. He had a relapse November 5, 1898 and died December 14, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Graybeal have a pleasant home and rank among the representative and substantial citizens of Cass County.

Samuel Lavelock, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Mt. Pleasant township, was born in Texas in 1857. He is a son of T. N. and Dorcus (Shoup) Lavelock, the former a native of Ireland and the latter was born in Ohio. T. N. Lavelock and Dorcus Shoup were married in Sangamon County, Illinois. Dorcus Shoup was a daughter of Jacob Shoup, of German and English lineage. T. N. and Dorcus Lavelock were the parents of the following children. Joseph, Richmond, Missouri; Alexander, deceased; T. N., Richmond, Missouri; Samuel, the subject of this sketch; G. W., Richmond, Missouri; and Mrs. Mary Stapp, Richmond, Missouri. The parents are both now deceased.

Samuel Lavelock came from Texas with his parents when a mere child. The family settled in Ray County, Missouri, where the father was engaged in farming until the time of his death. Samuel remained on the home farm until he was twenty-three years old, when he went to Wilson County, Kansas, where he engaged in the cattle business. He pastured large numbers of cattle, which he sold direct from the pasture. He soon found that the winters were too severe to conduct the cattle business on that plan, and returned to Ray County, Missouri, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1904 he returned to Missouri, settling near Peculiar, Cass County. Here Mr. Lavelock was engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1909, when he bought eighty acres of land, one-half mile south of Belton, where he has since been

engaged in general farming and stock raising. He makes a specialty of grade Shorthorn calves, which he sells when they are about six months old. Mr. Lavelock finds this to be a very profitable and interesting branch of the stock business. He also keeps about twenty head of cows. His place is well adapted for the stock business, being well watered and much of it kept in condition for grazing land.

Mr. Lavelock was married in 1877 to Miss Cora T. Yates, a daughter of Capt. J. T. Yates, of St. Joseph, Missouri, who died in 1863. Mrs. Lavelock is the only surviving member of the Yates family. Her father, Captain Yates, was a Kentuckian and belonged to a prominent pioneer family of that state, of German and Irish descent, and was a minister. Captain Yates was a captain in the Confederate army and served throughout the Civil War. He was a brave soldier, a capable and resourceful officer, and won distinction on many a field of battle. Captain Yates was wounded thirteen times during his military career. He was a loyal friend, a good neighbor, and had many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Lavelock have one child, Ralph, who is engaged in farming and stock raising, near Harrisonville. The Lavelocks are well known and highly respected in the community.

F. R. Twente, a substantial farmer and stockman of Raymore township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in St. Charles County in 1859 and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hinnah) Twente, natives of Germany, who immigrated to America in the early fifties, making the voyage in one of the old-time sailing vessels of that day. The family first located in St. Louis, Missouri, where the father worked at his trade, which was that of a tailor, for about twenty-five years. He then removed to LaFayette County, Missouri and bought a farm, which he later sold. He went to Jackson County and bought another farm consisting of two hundred forty acres, where he spent the remainder of his life. Henry Twente died in 1887. He was a successful farmer and stockman and at the time of his death was in comfortable circumstances. He was a man who stood for a square deal. He loved his home and family. His greatest pleasure was in making his family happy. He was a life-long member of the German Evangelical church. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Henry Hinnah, of a highly respectable German family, who for generations have been tillers of the soil.

F. R. Twente is one of the following children born to his parents: Mrs. Mary Schemmer, Bone Hill, Missouri; F. R., the subject of this sketch; Herman, deceased; Mrs. Eliza Schemmer, who lives in Oklahoma; William, who resides in Missouri; and Mrs. Minnie Welter, who resides in Missouri.

Mr. Twente began his career as a farmer in LaFayette County, where he bought a farm in 1885. There he made his home for twenty-five years and met with success. When he came to Cass County he located in Raymore township, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He makes a specialty of white-faced cattle and keeps about fifteen cows of that breed. He is also quite an extensive breeder of full blood Duroc-Jersey hogs. Since boyhood Mr. Twente has been of an industrial and thrifty turn. He made his first money by investing in hogs, for which he received one hundred and fifty dollars. This was the beginning of his successful career. The Twente farm in Raymore township is one of the fertile and productive farms in that section. It is well watered and in all its appointments is well fitted for profitable stock raising. The place is well improved with general farm buildings and fences, Mr. Twente having built a nine-room modern house in 1910.

In 1885 Mr. Twente was united in marriage with Miss Mary Woestemeyer, a daughter of H. H. Woestemeyer of LaFayette, Missouri. The following children were born to this union: John, Baxter Springs, Kansas; Mrs. Ella Meinershagen, Belton, Missouri; Milton, Belton, Missouri; Laura, Belton, Missouri; and Vera, Belton, Missouri. The Twente family have an extensive acquaintance in northwestern Cass County, where they have many friends. Mr. Twente is one of Cass County's representative citizens.

William Downing, a Cass County pioneer who has spent a half century of his life in Missouri, is a native of Lake County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Eliza (Simmons) Downing. William Downing was a resident of Vermont and settled in northern Ohio at an early day.

In 1867 William Downing, the subject of this sketch, came to Missouri, locating in Jackson County near Lees Summit on a quarter section of land. Later he added eighty acres which he purchased from Senator Johnson. This was a new country at that time, the broad limitless prairie was in its native state and wild cattle roamed over the plains. Mr. Downing broke prairie and proceeded to improve his place and gradually get

into the stock business giving special attention to raising hogs. His first investment in the stock business was in a sow and twelve pigs and this family of pigs and their descendants netted him over a thousand dollars within a few years. He bought and fed cattle extensively which he sold at a considerable increase in price as well as in weight when they were prepared for the market. He bought cattle as low as two dollars and fifteen cents per hundred and in a short time sold them for four dollars.

Mr. Downing has a distinct recollection of the devastation wrought by the grasshoppers in 1874, and during that season, after the grasshoppers had vanished, he raised one hundred and twenty acres of corn and that year sold nineteen hundred bushels for twenty-one cents a bushel. He has bought corn for twelve and one-half cents a bushel. In the early days his nearest market place was a general store at High Blue. When he came to Missouri there was not a single free school in the State, and his wife's sister, Mary Campbell, taught a subscription school at his home.

Mr. Downing remembers when the present site of Belton was a broad stretch of prairie with not a house within the limits of the horizon, and when Kansas City was a mere village. He knew the Dalton boys well and they frequently visited at his place, and he says they were about like other boys, and apparently, not destined to become notorious characters in years to come. Later circumstances and events, perhaps, had something to do with shaping their destiny.

In 1861 Mr. Downing was married to Miss Abbie Campbell, a native of Ohio, and the following children were born to this union: Clifford, Belton; Mrs. Sarah Harrison, Belton; Mrs. Lida Burns and Mrs. Cora Jones, the former residing in Oklahoma and the latter in California. Mr. Downing is one of the interesting pioneers of western Missouri. He has been a close observer all his life and possesses a valuable knowledge of the early history of this section and has a keen insight into the affairs of the world.

George J. Evans, one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Cass County, belongs to a prominent pioneer family of this County. He was born in Raymore township in 1870 and is a son of William N. and Elizabeth (Yost) Evans. William N. Evans was of Scotch Irish descent and a very early settler in Missouri, coming to this State in 1843. He came to Cass County and settled on a farm of one hundred sixty acres in Ray-

more township in 1868, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising during the remainder of his life. Mr. Evans added more land to his original purchase until he owned two hundred eighty acres. He was not only successful in his private affairs but was prominent in the organization of Raymore township and an influential factor in the early development of Cass County. During the course of his career he held practically every office in Raymore township at one time or another. He was one of the prime movers in cleaning up the old bonded indebtedness of the township at a considerable saving. He died in 1909 at the close of a successful career and not only his immediate family but hundreds of friends and acquaintances in the county mourned his death. They appreciated how much his death was their loss and, as a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held, his funeral was the largest attended of any ever held in Cass County. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Yost, was a daughter of George and Mary Yost, Kentuckians, who were pioneer settlers in Missouri, coming to this State in 1852.

William N. Evans and wife were the parents of the following children: George J., the subject of this sketch; Cora, deceased; Thomas F., deceased; William F., Belton, Missouri; John O., Asherville, Kansas; Mrs. Laura Long, Pittsburg, Kansas; and Mrs. Mary McFeters, Daugherty, Missouri.

George J. Evans was reared in Cass County and educated in the public schools. He has made farming and stock raising the chief occupation of his life. In 1893 he bought a farm of eighty acres in Cass County and after living on that place and improving it, he sold it in 1904. He then bought three hundred twenty acres just south of the old home place where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising, having met with success. He gives special attention to the stock business and began his career with four head of Hereford cows in 1896. He now owns one hundred thirty-five head of cows and has sold thousands of dollars worth of calves. He buys white-faced calves which he prepares for the market and has found this to be very profitable. He also buys considerable grain, having his own land mostly devoted to bluegrass. In addition to other features of the stock business, he raises many Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mrs. Evans specializes in raising Plymouth Rock chickens of the pure-bred variety and sells eggs, for hatching purposes, all over the country.

Mr. Evans was married in 1893 to Senotra Brown, a daughter of

Abraham and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Brown of Ohio. They have one adopted daughter, Ruth Evans, now a student in the public schools.

The Evans farm is one of the best-kept and most prosperous looking places to be found in Cass County. It has splendid improvements including a modern dwelling and large barns and other farm buildings. He has his own water and light plants and the place is supplied with every modern convenience. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are very popular in the community, having many friends.

Fred Evans, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Raymore township, is a native son of Cass County. He was reared and educated in Raymore township, where he was born in 1876. He is a son of W. N. and Elizabeth (Yost) Evans, pioneers of Cass County.

Fred Evans has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation. In 1910 he bought eighty acres of land and has given special attention to stock raising. He breeds registered Percheron horses and also a great many mules. Mr. Evans has also been very successful in breeding Duroc-Jersey hogs. He always finds ready market for the product of his stock farm, the superiority of his stock having already won a wide reputation.

Mr. Evans was united in marriage in 1903 to Miss Mollie E. Perkins, a daughter of J. R. and Mollie Perkins, early settlers of Jackson County, Missouri. The Perkins family consisted of the following children: Mrs. Lydia Maxwell, deceased; Mrs. Bertha Wright, Mount Washington, Missouri; Mollie E., now the wife of Fred Evans, the subject of this sketch; Thomas, Grandview, Missouri; Jessie, Grandview, Missouri; Mrs. Pearl Grow, Elgin, Illinois; Earl, Grandview, Missouri; Mrs. Sallie Barger, Kansas City, Missouri; Walter, St. Louis, Missouri; Howard, Red Oak, Iowa; John, Grandview, Missouri; Elsie, Grandview, Missouri; Susan, Grandview, Missouri; and Pansy, Grandview, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Evans have been born two children: Margaret P. and Elizabeth Ann, both at home with their parents.

The Evans farm is one of the well equipped stock farms of Cass County. Mr. Evans has recently remodeled his residence and now has as cozy a cottage as is to be found on any well regulated farm in the county. He takes a commendable interest in local affairs and is a progressive and enterprising man, who always stands ready to co-operate with any movement that has for its object the betterment of the com-

munity. He is a strong supporter of good schools and is now president of the Raymore school board. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is rather inclined to be independent. He is a young man with ambition to do things and is one of Cass County's representative citizens.

H. S. Pedicord, of Raymore township, one of Cass County's most successful stock breeders, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Morgan County, in 1873, and is a son of J. T. and Eliza A. (Blackburn) Pedicord. The mother is a native of Ohio and a daughter of James Blackburn, who was of German descent. J. T. Pedicord was a son of Thomas Pedicord, a native of Ohio who followed farming in that state. J. T. Pedicord and wife were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Maggie S. Kite, Raymore, Missouri; John Pedicord, Longmont, Colorado; H. S. Pedicord, the subject of this sketch, and Erva J. Pedicord, Garden City, Missouri.

J. T. Pedicord came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1883 and bought one hundred sixty acres of land in Raymore township. Here he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising during the remainder of his life. He was a man who took a keen interest in local affairs and was always willing to co-operate with his neighbors in the upbuilding and the betterment of the community. He served as justice of the peace for some time and was a notary public for a number of years. He was successful in the business affairs of life and at the same time generous and kind-hearted and made a host of friends. He died in 1913. His widow now lives near Raymore.

H. S. Pedicord was married in 1895 to Miss Cora B. Miller, a daughter of T. E. and Emma Miller of Harrisonville. T. E. Miller has been a teacher for more than thirty years. He is now devoting his attention to raising Brown Leghorn chickens, at Harrisonville. Mrs. Pedicord is one of five children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Mrs. Ida McKee, Pittsburg, Kansas; Arthur Miller, Harrisonville, Missouri; Mrs. Flora Arnold, Raymore, Missouri; Miss Adelia Miller, a teacher in the Harrisonville public schools.

Mr. Pedicord occupies the old homestead, where his father settled, in Cass County and, while he is engaged in general farming, his specialty is breeding registered Percheron horses and Hereford cattle. Many valuable animals are to be found on his place. He recently sold a four-year-

old stallion for one thousand dollars and his Percheron mares usually sell for about five hundred dollars each. He rarely ever sells a horse which is under four years of age. However, he follows the opposite course in reference to his Hereford cattle, generally selling the calves at the time they are weaned. He usually gets from seventy-five to one hundred fifty dollars each for them. Mr. Pedicord also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. His place is an ideal location for a stock farm. It is well watered with running springs. He has a large part of his farm devoted to bluegrass, which he has found the most valuable for his purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Pedicord have five children as follows: Ethel; Claude, deceased; May, Lester, and Roy. Mr. Pedicord takes a keen interest in local affairs and is one of the wide-awake and progressive citizens of Raymore township. He is now serving his second term as township assessor.

C. J. Gore, a well-known farmer and stockman of Raymore township, is a native of Cass County who belongs to a pioneer family of this section. He was born in 1882 on the old homestead, where he now resides, and is a son of Thomas Henry and Anna Mary (Jamison) Gore. The mother was a daughter of Samuel Jamison, a native of Ireland, and the father was a son of Amos Gore, of English descent. Two sisters of the father are now living: Mrs. Anna Horn, Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Ella Shick, Bellefontaine, Ohio. The mother has one brother living, Crosby Jamison, of Sedalia, Missouri.

Thomas Henry Gore came to Cass County at an early day and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1909. His widow now resides with C. J., the subject of this sketch. They were the parents of five children, as follows: C. J., whose name introduces this sketch; Homer G., deceased; Harold W., Payson, Utah; Ida L., deceased; and Wilbur R., Raymore, Missouri.

C. J. Gore was reared and educated in Raymore township. All his life he has been interested in farming and stock raising. He occupies the old Gore homestead and in addition owns forty acres adjoining. While he carries on a general farming business, he gives particular attention to stock raising, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, of which he has a very valuable herd. His plan is, in general, to raise calves to about the age of one year when he disposes of them at a very profitable price. Mr. Gore has worked out many facilities and conveniences for handling

stock in the most satisfactory manner. He raises considerable bluegrass, which he has found to be very profitable in connection with stockraising.

Mr. Gore was united in marriage in 1912 to Miss Mabel, a daughter of J. W. and Alice Caldwell of Jackson County, Missouri. Mrs. Gore has two sisters; Mrs. Nellie L. Cattlett, Lees Summit, Missouri; and Mrs. Maud E. Clendennen, Lees Summit. The Caldwell family were very early settlers in Missouri, coming to this state from Ohio, just prior to the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Gore have one child, Francis Clyde. Mr. Gore is one of the progressive young men of Cass County and the Gore family are representative pioneers of this section of Missouri.

Dr. J. G. Bailey, one of Cass County's leading dental surgeons, is located at Belton and has built up a splendid practice in that thriving community. Doctor Bailey was born in Clark County, Iowa, in 1883, and is a son of J. O. and Ella M. Bailey, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. The parents now reside near Kirksville, Missouri, and are prosperous, progressive, agricultural people.

Doctor Bailey was reared to manhood on his father's farm and attended the public schools at Kirksville, later taking a Normal School course. He entered the Western Dental College, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1907. Shortly after receiving his degree Doctor Bailey located at Belton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He met with success from the start and has built up a large practice. He is a close student of his profession, thoroughly devoted to his work and has established a well-earned reputation for giving the public the best that the science of dentistry affords, insofar as it is within the scope of his ability to do so. One of his everyday efforts is to impress upon his many patients the importance of sanitary care of the teeth, which is recognized, not only by the dental profession but by advanced thinkers generally, as being an important health factor of the day. If Doctor Bailey can be said to have a hobby, it is cleanliness and sanitation. It is a deplorable fact that the public generally have been slow to accept this form of education notwithstanding that nature has been trying to educate her children for centuries and has administered toothache and other forms of human ills for disobedience.

Doctor Bailey's practice is of a general nature and while he is first an advocate of preventive measures, he is a very able mechanical dentist

and does a large amount of plate and bridge work with very satisfactory results. His offices are equipped with all modern sanitary devices appertaining to his profession and his instruments are the best that money can buy.

Doctor Bailey was married in 1907 to Miss Leta Townsend, a daughter of Doctor Thomas and Ella Townsend, of Knox County, Missouri, where the father practiced medicine. To Doctor and Mrs. Bailey has been born one child, Lois Ruth. Dr. Thomas Townsend, father of Mrs. Bailey, is now deceased.

Doctor Bailey has two brothers and one sister, as follows: Jessie Bailey, Moberly, Missouri; O. L. Bailey, Fresno, California; and Dr. S. L. Bailey, Carthage, Missouri.

His genial manner has won for Doctor Bailey many friends in the community and he and his wife are justly popular.

Dr. R. M. Miller, a successful physician and surgeon engaged in the practice of his profession at Belton, Missouri, is a native of this state. He was born in St. Charles County in 1880 and is a son of R. H. and Sarah (Miller) Miller. While the parents bore the same name they were in no way related. The mother was a daughter of Frederick Miller and comes of an old Virginia family. The father was a merchant for a number of years at St. Charles, Missouri. Later he bought a farm in Carroll County and is now living retired at St. Joseph, Missouri. The mother died in 1913. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Carrie Burkhart, Carrollton, Missouri; Walter, Detroit, Michigan; Edward, Fort Worth, Texas; Lloyd, St. Joseph, Missouri; Frederick, St. Joseph, Missouri; Roscoe, St. Joseph, Missouri; and Dr. R. M., the subject of this sketch.

Doctor Miller spent his boyhood days on the home farm. In early life he became imbued with a desire to be a physician and when he attained the age of sixteen his one dream was that of a medical career. He was educated in the Columbia High School and Missouri University. He matriculated in the Washington University at St. Louis, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1905. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Carrollton, Missouri, where he continued the general practice until 1912, when he located at Belton, where he has built up a large practice. Doctor Miller is a diligent student of the science of his great profession and is a careful, conscientious, painstaking physician and has been uniformly successful in his practice.

Before locating at Belton, Doctor Miller took a post graduate course at Chicago, where he made a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Probably, in the not far distant future, he will specialize in these particular diseases inasmuch as the tendency of the age is towards specialization, especially in the medical profession. Anyhow, office work is more to his liking, owing to the fact that he feels that he is getting better results with all necessary instruments and proper equipment at hand such as are to be found in his office. However, for the present, his practice might be properly said to be of a general nature. In his professional work he covers a large scope of territory in and about Belton, frequently going as far as fifteen miles from town.

Doctor Miller was married in 1907 to Miss Lena Jenks, a daughter of R. M. Jenks, of Bogard, Missouri. Mrs. Miller is one of a family of five children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Frank; Mabel; Ralph, Osawatomie, Kansas; and Eunice Rose, Denver, Colorado. To Doctor and Mrs. Miller has been born one child, Ivan Miller. Doctor Miller not only has a large professional acquaintance but is the type of man who makes friends and is popular in the community.

J. W. Reid, an enterprising and wide-awake real-estate man of Belton, Missouri, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Lawrence County in 1860, and is a son of John and Nancy Reid of Bedford, Indiana. They were the parents of the following children: William B., Orleans, Indiana; George W., Mitchell, Indiana; Mrs. Minerva Andrews, Lawrenceport, Indiana; Ellen, Louisville, Indiana; Elmer M., Mitchell, Indiana; Carrie, Terre Haute, Indiana; and J. W., the subject of this sketch. John Reid, the father, was a native of Indiana and his father was a pioneer settler of Lawrence County, that state. John Reid was a farmer and lumberman. He sawed lumber in the early days when the old fashioned sash-saw was in vogue and water power was used. He also owned a flour mill, on the east fork of White river in Indiana, which was operated by an undershot water wheel. This mill was abandoned in 1880 when the roller process was introduced. John Reid was a progressive man and prominent in his community. He died in 1905, his wife having preceded him in death a number of years.

The famous Bedford stone was quarried near the Reid home. Peter Shafer, an uncle of J. W. Reid, was one of the pioneer stonemen of that country during the initial period of these quarries which, in recent years, have developed into the largest quarries in the country.

J. W. Reid was reared in Indiana and received his education in the common schools. He earned his first money making shingles at fifty cents per day. At that time he shaved all the shingles for the roof of a house. He began life for himself as a farmer in partnership with his brother, Will, in 1878. They began on rented land and were successful until one of the periodical floods, incident to that section of Indiana, destroyed their crops.

In 1882 Mr. Reid came to Missouri, settling in Cass County. He at first worked for twenty-two dollars per month. In August of the same year, he bought a team and engaged in gathering corn. The following year he engaged in farming for himself and in 1890 bought one hundred sixty acres of land, a half mile west of Coleman, Missouri. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising here until 1906, when he located in Belton and engaged in the grain business. A year later he turned his attention to real-estate, which, since that time, he has been successfully engaged in handling. Mr. Reid has handled a large number of important transactions and has been very successful in this line of endeavor. He is one among the best posted men on real estate values in Cass County. The great advance in real estate within the last ten years is due to the fact, as Mr. Reid says, that farmers are learning how to get better results from their land. They are raising more grass and turning their attention to the stock and dairy business. The close proximity of this section to the rapidly growing metropolis, Kansas City, is another element which must not be overlooked in the future value of Cass County land. With the rapid extension of Troost avenue, Mr. Reid states, it is but a matter of a short time when it will be extended to West Belton.

Mr. Reid was married in 1887 to Miss Mattie J. Reeder, a daughter of J. M. and Liddie Reeder of Cass County, Missouri. Mrs. Reid is one of the following children born to her parents: Thomas R., Washington; Mrs. Etta Lamb, Coleman, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Sjaarda, Jardon, Missouri; Albert R., Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Minnie Bush, Coleman, Missouri; Mrs. Lizzie Dobson, Coleman, Missouri; Katie, Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Mattie, wife of J. W. Reid.

To Mr. and Mrs. Reid have been born the following children: A. Ives, Belton, Missouri; Elton, Billings, Montana; Ray, Coleman, Missouri; Mrs. Nancy Ramey, Kansas City, Missouri; Fern, Belton, Missouri; John, Belton, Missouri; and Albert, Belton, Missouri.

The Reid family are well known and popular in the community. Mr. Reid is regarded as one of Belton's most substantial citizens.

Dr. S. W. Fair, a prominent physician and surgeon of Belton, Missouri, is a native of this state. He was born in Livingston County, Missouri, in 1873, a son of Thomas and Nancy (Shields) Fair. Thomas Fair was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Simon Fair, who was also a Pennsylvanian. Simon Fair was an extensive lumberman in Pennsylvania in the early days and accumulated a fortune in that industry, prior to the Civil War. However, when oil was discovered in Pennsylvania in the latter sixties, he turned his attention to that industry and like hundreds of others, who have been lured to financial disaster by that elusive fluid, he too lost his fortune. Later he became a farmer and spent the remainder of his life on a farm.

Thomas Fair, the father of Doctor Fair, came to Missouri in 1868 and made his home in Livingston County until 1892, when he bought a farm near Trenton, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1898. Since then he has been living retired in Trenton. He has been successful and accumulated a competence and above all has built up a reputation for honesty and integrity. Thomas Fair is a stickler for honesty first, last and always and he has never been known to lose sight of this rule even in a horse trade. His wife, Nancy I. Shields, was a daughter of David Shields, and also a native of Pennsylvania. The Shields family came to Missouri in 1868, and it was on the train, while coming to Missouri, that Thomas Fair met and became acquainted with Miss Shields, who is now his wife. They are the parents of the following children: Fred, Marshall, Missouri; Dr. S. W., the subject of this sketch; James A., Trenton, Missouri; S. C., Gallatin, Missouri; R. E., Trenton, Missouri; Mrs. Maud Crecelius, Trenton, Missouri; Dr. W. A., Pleasant Hill, Missouri; and Mrs. Katie Metcalf, who resides in Montana.

Doctor Fair was educated in the public schools and Avalon College, Trenton, Missouri. He then attended Miami College at Cincinnati, Ohio, for one year when he entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated with a degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1900. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Raymore, Missouri, and met with success from the start. After four years of practice there he removed to Belton and opened an office in the Cunningham building where he has since been located. His removal to Belton from Raymore did not necessarily mean that he went to a new field, but it was more in the manner of extending his practice over a larger field inasmuch as he retained most of his practice in Raymore and

that vicinity, in addition to Belton and the surrounding country in the opposite direction from Raymore.

While Doctor Fair's practice is of a general nature, surgery is very much to his liking, and he has a strong inclination towards that branch of his profession. He has taken post graduate work in the Chicago Post Graduate Medical College where he gave special attention to surgery. He has the reputation for being a very skillful and successful surgeon, having had uniform success with a great many difficult and delicate surgical operations which he has performed. His practice extends over a broad scope of territory in and around Belton and Raymore.

Doctor Fair was married in 1900 to Miss Catherine Craig, of Braymer, Missouri, a daughter of William and Mary Craig. Mrs. Fair is one of three children born to her parents, the other two being: Jacob, of Los Angeles, California; and Robert, who resides at Braymer, Missouri.

F. L. Hogard, of Belton, Missouri, was born in Wabasha County, Minnesota, in 1866 and is a son of Thomas H. and Mary J. (LaRue) Hogard. Thomas H. Hogard, the father, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1833, a son of H. Hogard, a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1800. Thomas Hogard learned the carriage maker's trade when a boy and later was engaged in that business at Oxford, Canada. In 1862, he was married to Miss Mary J. LaRue, daughter of Samuel and Jane LaRue. He was an upright and honest citizen and a member of the Christian church, of which he was a deacon. His wife was also a member of the Christian church and a noble Christian woman, who loved her home. Mrs. Hogard found no sacrifice too great to make for her children. The father died in 1904 and the mother passed away in 1912. They were the parents of the following children: F. L., the subject of this sketch; and Fred, who resides at Lyle, Washington.

F. L. Hogard was educated in the public schools of Belton. In 1901 he bought eighty-six acres of land near Cleveland, Missouri, for which he paid twenty-five hundred dollars. The following year he sold it for thirty-four hundred dollars. Later he bought a farm near Belton, which he sold at a good profit and invested in a quarter section of land in Oklahoma in the rapidly developing oil fields of that section. He now lives on the old homestead near Belton, where he is engaged in farming and gardening.

Mr. Hogard was married in 1902 to Miss Myrtle B. Rider, a daughter

of Samuel B. and Sarah Rider, natives of Missouri, the former of German and the latter of French descent. Mrs. Hogard is one of a family of four children born to her parents, the others being as follows: C. E., Belton, Missouri; E. A., Belton, Missouri; and Mrs. C. W. Holloway, Kansas City, Missouri. The parents are both deceased. The father, Samuel B. Rider, was a carpenter and a Cass County pioneer. He built the first house in Belton. At one time Chesney Young, grandfather of Mrs. Hogard, owned three hundred acres of land in Kansas City in the vicinity of where Fifteenth street is now located. Mrs. Hogard says her mother remembers when there was only one log cabin in that vicinity. During the Civil War Mrs. Hogard recalls that her mother had to move fourteen times. The father was a man of high character and a member of the Presbyterian church. He belonged to the Masonic lodge, a charter member of that lodge at Belton. The mother was a high type of American womanhood. For a number of years before her death she was an invalid, but she bore her sufferings with fortitude. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for forty-three years.

Mrs. Hogard was born in Cass County and is a granddaughter of Chesney Young, one of the very early settlers of this county. Mrs. Hogard was educated in Belton and has spent practically all her life in this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Hogard are well known in Cass County and have many friends.

W. A. Crone, now living retired at Belton, Missouri, has had a successful career and is one of Cass County's most substantial citizens. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1839, a son of Benjamin A. and Nancy Ann (McDonald) Crone, natives of Ohio. The mother was a daughter of Thomas McDonald, of Scotch descent. Thomas McDonald helped make the survey of Ohio. He was a grandson of Thomas McDonald who came from Scotland to America in 1772 and settled in Pennsylvania. Later he went to Kentucky with a brother, John McDonald, who was prominent in the political affairs of that state in the early days and served in the legislature.

In 1856 the Crone family removed from Ohio to Illinois, where the parents died. W. A. Crone has practically made his own way in life and whatever success has come to him is due to his own unaided efforts. He made his first money setting out onions, receiving ten cents per day and his dinner. He sold pumps at Canton, Illinois, in early life and there met

Mr. A. C. Moore, who was a successful breeder of Poland China hogs. He traded a pump for a pair of pigs and in this way became familiar with the hog industry. In 1868 he engaged in the restaurant business in Illinois and was in that business for twenty years.

In 1902 Mr. Crone came to Missouri and located in Cass County, where he bought one hundred thirty-six acres of land. He engaged in general farming although he specialized in breeding Poland China hogs. Mr. Crone generally had a sale every fall, where he disposed of his saleable hogs, for which he received a very good price. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years but now rents his farm and resides at Belton, where he has a comfortable home and is well-to-do.

Mr. Crone was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Wherritt, a daughter of George and Margaret Wherritt, of Virginia, of German and Welsh descent. Mr. Wherritt was a weaver and dyer. He manufactured his own dyes and had a secret of compounding colors which were of a very high standard. Mrs. Crone remembers her father as a man of kindly disposition who was much devoted to his family. She recalls his greeting to her on one occasion after she had been away from home about a year. Upon her return he met her and exclaimed, "Here's Mollie, God bless her, she's the light of the household". He was an honest, conscientious man and his wife was an industrious and kind hearted woman.

To Mr. and Mrs. Crone have been born seven children, as follows: Wallace, Wichita, Kansas; William, St. Joseph, Missouri; Mrs. Grace Neiswanger, Washington, Iowa; Maggie, Belton, Missouri; Elliott, Belton, Missouri; Mrs. Josie Chapman, La Junta, Colorado; and Mrs. Clara Kraft, Henrietta, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Crone have ten grandchildren, namely: Earl and Vera Crone, Elma, Dorothy and Donald Neiswanger, Charles, Helen and James Chapman and Clyde and Ralph Kraft.

The Crone family is well known and highly respected and representative people of Cass County.

Horace Gray, one of the most progressive citizens of Raymore township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in 1862 and is a son of Dr. L. F. and Lydia (Morey) Gray, both natives of Ohio. Dr. L. F. Gray's father was a native of New York, born in 1797. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years, dying in 1894. Dr. L. F. Gray was a student at Sheraon College, Ohio. In early

life he became a teacher. Doctor Gray studied medicine under Dr. Alexander Hull, a noted physician of his time. He later entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he was graduated in the spring of 1857, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1869 Doctor Gray came to Missouri and located in Cass County in the vicinity of where the town of Raymore now stands. Here he engaged in the practice of his profession and was a very successful physician. He built up a large practice and won the confidence of the public not only as a physician but as a friend, neighbor and fellow citizen. He built one of the first business houses in Raymore and was successful in a financial way as well as professionally.

Doctor Gray was united in marriage in 1857 with Miss Lydia Morey, a daughter of Rev. Amos Morey, of Ohio. Two children were born to this union: Horace, the subject of this sketch; and Milton A., who resides at Salina, Kansas.

Horace Gray, whose name introduces this sketch, received a good education in the public schools of Cass County. In early life he learned the trade of painter and paperhanger and has probably done more work of this kind than any man in Raymore township. Mr. Gray is interested in various other enterprises in addition to his trade. In fact, he is a hustler and is always busy no matter from what angle he is viewed. He is a very successful breeder of standard bred trotting horses and is the present owner of "Highest Ideal, No. 42329", which is one of the valuable horses of western Missouri.

Mr. Gray has a well equipped slaughter house where he kills and dresses hogs for farmers in the vicinity, at a stipulated price ranging from two to four dollars. He slaughters about five hundred hogs annually. Mr. Gray is also quite extensively engaged in fruit growing, and is one of the successful fruit men, although working on a small scale in Cass County. Chicken raising is another branch of activity in which he takes considerable interest and in which he has met with marked success. He raises barred rock chickens and has an excellent strain of this breed.

Mr. Gray was united in marriage in 1885 to Miss Addie Farley, a daughter of O. P. Farley, and Herpalice (Horridge) Farley, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of England. The Farley family came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1870. Here the father was successfully engaged in farming until his death in 1900. His widow now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Gray. To Mr. and Mrs. Gray have been born five children as follows: Lela, Kansas City, Missouri; Lafayette, Clinton,

Missouri; Eleanor Jeter, Raymore, Missouri; Herpalice, Raymore, Missouri; and Bessie, Raymore, Missouri.

The Gray family are well known and highly respected in Raymore township. Mr. Gray is a Republican having always supported the policies and principles of that party.

D. A. Chandler, of Mt. Pleasant township, is a Civil War veteran, who has spent over fifty years of his life in Cass County. Mr. Chandler was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1842, a son of Isaac and Alice Chandler. The Chandler family is of English origin and was founded in Pennsylvania in an early day. Isaac Chandler removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio when a young man. There he took up a farm and also worked at his trade which was that of a tailor. He often remarked that "he cleared and improved his land with the needle". The section of Ohio where he settled was quite heavily timbered with the kind of timber that required considerable chopping and burning in order to convert it into a state of cultivation. He hewed logs and built a home with his own hands and there reared a family of eleven children, besides two nephews. He was a man of high personal character. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace, but more frequently acted in the role of peacemaker rather than magistrate. He always counciled peace and much of the litigation brought to his court was amicably adjusted in his court between the would be litigants upon his suggestion and by his influence. He and his wife, who was a noble Christian woman, both spent their lives in Ohio.

D. A. Chandler grew to manhood in Ohio. After the death of his father and mother he lived with an older brother until he became of age. Like the average boy of his time he was engaged in the peaceful pursuit of farming when the Civil War broke out. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and for the two years which followed his enlistment he saw much service, participating in many battles and numerous skirmishes. He served under Generals Mead and Grant and was seriously wounded in the Battle of Spottsylvania, which incapacitated him for further service. Later Mr. Chandler received his honorable discharge and returned to Ohio where he remained until 1865, when he came to Cass County and settled at Pleasant Hill. Shortly afterwards he removed to Mt. Pleasant township where he was successfully engaged in farming and dairying for a number of years. He is now retired.

Mr. Chandler was married in 1867 to Miss E. M. Persons, a daughter of L. C. and M. P. (Knapp) Persons, and a niece of Reverend M. D. Todd. Mrs. Chandler came to Cass County in 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have been born two sons: Ernest K., Kansas City, Missouri; and Gene E., of Mt. Pleasant township.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are members of the Christian church. Mr. Chandler has been an officer in that church a number of years. Mrs. Chandler is a member of the C. W. B. M. and the Benevolent Association.

D. G. Shackelford, a well known real-estate man of Peculiar, belongs to a pioneer famliy of Raymore township. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1855, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth Ann Shackelford. The father was a native of Ohio and of Welsh descent. His parents came from North Carolina. In 1868 the Shackelford family came to Missouri and after three months residence near Lees Summit settled in Raymore township, Cass County, where the father bought six hundred forty acres of land and engaged in general farming and stock raising. The Shackelfords were the fifth family to settle in Raymore township. During their first few years here their postoffice was Lees Summit. Pleasant Hill was their trading point. Lewis Shackelford was a Baptist minister and one of the early day preachers in Raymore township. To Lewis and Elizabeth Ann Shackelford were born the following children: John A., Peculiar; W. W., Peculiar; Mrs. Mary F. Armstrong, Freeman; N. A., Peculiar; and D. G., the subject of this sketch.

D. G. Shackelford received a good education in the public schools and for a time taught school. In 1880 he went to Oregon, making the trip overland. About a year later he returned to Cass County and for a time clerked in a store at Harrisonville, later going to Paola, Kansas. He followed farming for a while, then engaged in the mercantile business at Peculiar. Later Mr. Shackelford disposed of his mercantile interests and accepted a position as traveling salesman and was thus engaged until about 1894. He then engaged in the real-estate business at Peculiar and to the present time has devoted himself to that industry.

Mr. Shackelford has been successful in his real-estate operations, having accumulated considerable property in Peculiar. He also owns land in Kansas.

Mr. Shackelford was married in 1883 to Miss Clara Conover. One child was born to this union, Mrs. Florence Porter, who now resides in

Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Shackelford died in 1888. In 1894 Mr. Shackelford was married to Miss Lura Moore, a daughter of Andrew and Christa Moore. Her father died in 1912 and the mother now resides at Peculiar with Mrs. Shackelford. Andrew Moore was a man of high personal character and lived a consistent Christian life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife is also a member of that denomination, and even at the advanced age of eighty-four did not miss a single Sunday service during the year 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Shackelford have one child, Marjorie Kate, a student in the Peculiar schools.

H. F. Britton, a successful farmer and stockman and one of the most extensive land owners of West Peculiar township, was born in Ohio in 1844. He is a son of George W. and Elizabeth Britton. The Britton family came from Virginia to Ohio in 1844. They later removed to Illinois, where the father, George W. Britton, was successfully engaged in farming for a number of years. He spent the latter part of his life in that state.

H. F. Britton was associated with his father, engaged in farming and stock raising until he was about thirty years of age, when he engaged in that industry on his own account. In 1901 he came to Missouri, locating in the vicinity of Peculiar where he bought seven hundred twenty acres of land. He bought more land later and now owns sixteen hundred fifty acres, and has been successfully engaged in stock raising for a number of years. His land is well adapted to the stock business. Four hundred acres of the farm are now devoted to bluegrass. Mr. Britton has rented his land for the past two years and resides in Peculiar where he has recently purchased a home.

In 1881 Mr. Britton was married to Parthina Eley, a daughter of William and Margaret Eley. The following children have been born to this union: Leslie M., Mrs. Leta May Wood, and Margaret, all of whom reside at Peculiar.

Mr. and Mrs. Britton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Britton has been a trustee and steward in that church for more than forty years. He takes a keen interest in local affairs and is an especially strong advocate of good schools. For many years Mr. Britton has been a member of the local school board. He is one of the representative and substantial citizens of Cass County. The Britton family is well and favorably known in the community.

Henry A. Knepp, a Cass County pioneer, who has had a successful business career, came to this county in 1867. He was attracted to this section of the state by its broad prairie, most of which was then free range, and, as he expressed it, "It seemed as though this country would be a pasture forever". He earned his first money after coming here chopping wood and splitting rails at one dollar per day. When Mr. Knepp came here, the section where he settled was wild and unbroken and had every indication of a frontier community. He has seen in this vicinity deer and prairie chickens and other native game, most of which have long since disappeared. He has frequently fought prairie fires. Mr. Knepp experienced all the many hardships incident to pioneer life. He assisted in building a school house in Peculiar township in 1869. In 1871 the Christian church was built in Peculiar, Rev. Marion Todd being one of the first preachers. In those days the supplies for the settlers were all hauled from Pleasant Hill. Mr. Knepp has a vivid recollection of many of the events of early days, some amusing and some otherwise, but he says the early settlers had much amusement and enjoyment as well as grief. He tells of the old time parties, singing schools, and other pastimes. He relates how, on one occasion, they loaded an organ on a wagon and drove for miles around the country, serenading the settlers.

Mr. Knepp is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Center County, March 24, 1845. He is a son of William and Sophia (Peters) Knepp, both natives of Union County, Pennsylvania, now Snyder County. Henry A. moved to Michigan with his parents in 1863 and located in St. Joseph County. He was reared on a farm and received a good public school education. He also attended Colon Seminary, Colon, Michigan. In 1867 he came to Cass County, Missouri, locating in Peculiar township, three-fourths of a mile northeast of Peculiar. His home has been here ever since with the exception of from October, 1911, to April, 1913, when he resided in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Knepp purchased his first land which consisted of seventy-five acres at eleven dollars per acre, on five years time at eight per cent interest. He worked at harvesting the first summer here by the day and did whatever else he could get to do in order to raise enough money to pay the interest on his indebtedness and make a living for himself. When the note came due he had the money with which to pay it, but he arranged to borrow money and invested that which he had in hogs. Shortly afterwards the hogs all died of cholera, leaving Mr. Knepp with the experience

and a big debt. However he went to work with determination to pay out, and he did. He lived in a frail shack, which was later replaced by a substantial modern residence. In 1873 he began to deal in stock quite extensively, raising cattle and hogs. He was successful in his farming operations and fed a great many cattle with profit. During the course of his career he bought more land as opportunity offered and now owns eleven hundred fifty acres.

In 1894 Mr. Knepp sold his stock and bought property in the town of Peculiar, where he engaged in the grocery and hardware business with a partner. Three years later he bought his partner's interest and turned the business over to his son and son-in-law. He became president of the Patrons and Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cass County and was very active in the affairs of that organization until 1905, when he was forced to give up the duties of that office and resign on account of failing health. He then became interested in the Allen Banking Company at Harrisonville, and the Cass County Bank of Peculiar and has been a director in both of these institutions ever since.

Mr. Knepp was married in this county November 6, 1867, to Miss Rachel Ann Martin, a daughter of Alfred Martin, of St. Joseph County, Michigan. To this union were born two children as follows: Mrs. Ella S. Thompson; and William M., both of whom reside at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. William M., is engaged in the laundry business. He owns and operates a laundry, the value of which is estimated at about one hundred thousand dollars. He is president of the Northwest Laundrymen's Association of Canada. The mother of these children died May 11, 1877.

September 3, 1879, Mr. Knepp was married to Miss Lelia Conover, a daughter of Dr. R. A. and Sarah (Fisher) Conover. Doctor Conover was a prominent physician in his day. At the time of his death in 1886 he was president of the Kansas City Medical Association. Mrs. Knepp was born at Eureka, Illinois. Her grandfather Conover was one of the founders of the Eureka College, which is located there. Her mother now resides in old Peculiar at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The Conover family were among the early settlers in the vicinity of Peculiar and in the early days suffered the many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. They were here during the memorable devastation of this section by the grasshoppers.

In addition to handling his own various interests Mr. Knepp had the management of the W. H. Harrelson estate. He has acted in the capacity

of administrator for a number of estates during his career. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs and in the promotion of the welfare of the community and is an enthusiastic supporter of every worthy movement, the object of which is the betterment of Cass County. He has always been a staunch Republican. For a number of years Mr. Knepp served on the school board. He has held the offices of collector and assessor many times. Mr. and Mrs. Knepp are members of the Christian church, but generally attend the Methodist Episcopal church, there being no Christian church in Peculiar. They are both teachers in the local Sunday school. Mr. and Mrs. Knepp travel extensively. They have made about seven trips to the Pacific coast, have traveled south and east and have been to Canada twice, as well as on various other trips. Mr. Knepp is one of the substantial business men of Cass County, who has made good use of his time and opportunities. Both he and Mrs. Knepp are well known and prominent in the community.

Daniel McEowen, a successful farmer and stockman and early settler of West Peculiar township, was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He is a son of John P. and Mary (Galasby) McEowen, natives of Pennsylvania. John P. McEowen was a son of Daniel McEowen, a Pennsylvania farmer of Scotch Irish ancestry. In 1856 John P. McEowen removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois with his family. At that time Daniel, the subject of this sketch, was sixteen years old. Later they went to Kansas, where the father spent the remainder of his life.

In 1868 Daniel McEowen came to Missouri and settled in the vicinity of where Peculiar now stands. This was in the early days in the settlement of that locality. When Mr. McEowen first came here the settlements in this county were confined to the timber along the streams, but shortly afterwards the opened plains began to be settled. Yankee Hill, which the postoffice department named Peculiar was his postoffice and Pleasant Hill the principal trading point. Wild game was plentiful when Mr. McEowen settled here and he has frequently seen deer in this locality and prairie chickens and other small game were in abundance. When Mr. McEowen first settled here he bought eighty acres of land on two years time at ten dollars per acre. He paid for this by breaking prairie for his neighbors and when his note came due, at the expiration of two years time, he lacked only fifty dollars being able to pay it off, which money he succeeded in raising in a short time. He has made farming and

stock raising his chief occupation and has met with a very satisfactory degree of success, becoming one of the extensive land owners and stockmen of Cass County. He has added to his original purchase of land until he now owns seven hundred twenty acres of productive and valuable land, a part of which is located in Miami County, Kansas.

Mr. McEowen was united in marriage December 17, 1874, with Miss Mary J. Knepp, a member of a Cass County pioneer family. The following children were born to this union: A. W., Peculiar; Frank, Louisburg, Kansas; Lewis M., Peculiar, Missouri; Mrs. Belle Hutchison, Laredo, Missouri; Mrs. Mayme Cowger, Peculiar; John K., Peculiar; Mrs. Lila Ethel Masterson, Wilmore, Kansas; Bertha R.; and Zaidee, residing at home. The mother of these children died in February, 1908. By a former marriage to Miss Rebecca M. Bitts, Mr. McEowen has one daughter, Mrs. Nellie R. Walker of Blue Springs, Nebraska.

Mr. McEowen is a progressive citizen and an enthusiastic supporter of any movement for the improvement, advancement and betterment of Cass County. For many years he has contributed his part to the upbuilding of this section of the state. He has served on the local school board for a number of years. Mr. McEowen is a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Republican party and has been active and influential of the councils of his party. He has often been a delegate to political conventions of his party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A. W. McEowen is a native of Cass County and a son of Daniel McEowen, an early settler of this county, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. A W. McEowen is interested in farming and stock raising and has also been secretary and manager of the Peculiar Mutual Telephone Company since its organization. His official duties in connection with this public service institution practically takes all his time. This company has ninety-seven stockholders and operates about two hundred telephones. It has had a substantial growth and very satisfactory record since its organization. Mr. McEowen began life as a farmer and stockman and devoted himself exclusively to that line of endeavor, until he became interested in the telephone business as above stated.

Mr. McEowen was married to Miss Etta Nighbert, a daughter of Hugh and Isabell Nighbert, of Tennessee. Mrs. McEowen came to Cass County in 1904, making her home with her uncle Horace Barker. Two

years later her widowed mother came here and spent the balance of her life with her daughter, Mrs. McEowen. She was a woman of noble Christian character and made many friends during her residence in this county.

To Mr. and Mrs. McEowen have been born two children: Wesley, an ambitious boy of studious habits, whose plan is to obtain a higher education; and Bufford.

Mrs. McEowen is a practical woman and is successfully engaged in raising Plymouth Rock chickens. She takes an active part in the work of her church and its auxiliaries and is prominent in the community. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and holds membership in the Willing Workers. Mr. McEowen is a Republican and takes an active interest in local political affairs. He has served as township committeeman and is now clerk of the local school board. He is a man of genial disposition and is very popular, having a wide circle of friends.

W. S. Callaway, a Civil War veteran, now residing at Peculiar, is a native son of Cass County. He belongs to one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. Mr. Callaway was born in 1847 and is a son of John F. and Mary C. (Marrow) Callaway. The Callaway family came from Tennessee in 1844, and the father entered six hundred acres of government land in Bates County, although the family lived in Cass, which at that time was Van Buren County. Some of the early members of the Callaway family came from North Carolina to Virginia.

W. S. Callaway has one brother living, Hugh Callaway, who resides at Carrollton, Missouri. The date at which the Callaway family settled in Cass County was an early period in the settlement of this section and at that time the settlements were confined to streams, as the pioneers in those days were not inclined to venture out into the open prairie to make their permanent home, for various reasons. Mr. Callaway spent his boyhood days amidst the primitive pioneer surroundings of considerably more than a half century ago. As a boy he has a distinct recollection of much of the pioneer life of Cass County. In those days the broad prairies stretched out for miles until the horizon limited the vision, and there was not a sign of a fence to be seen. Mr. Callaway has seen deer by the herds. Various kinds of small game, such as quails and prairie chickens, were so plentiful that they scarcely attracted passing notice. Most of the supplies in those days were hauled from Kansas City, or rather West-

port. The neighbors would arrange to make up a six ox team and wagon and in that way haul their supplies. They hauled their wheat and corn to Hickman's Mills to have their flour and meal ground. Mr. Callaway remembers when Kansas City, the present metropolis of the west, was no larger than Harrisonville now is. He says that the years of hardship which followed immediately after the Civil War were even worse than the pioneer days which preceded that period by several years.

Mr. Callaway was a mere boy when the Civil War broke out. However he served more than two years in the Confederate army, during that long and fearful struggle, and gallantly fought for the right as he saw it. The principles of "the lost cause" have ever been a part of his nature and dear to him. In 1873 he began life for himself as a farmer and has met with success both as a farmer and stock raiser. He now owns two hundred acres of valuable land which he rents, although he and his wife reside in their old homestead and retain ten acres of the home site.

Mr. Callaway was married in 1873 to Miss Lizzie Wills, a daughter of Alpheus and Lacy Ann Wills, who were early settlers in Missouri, coming here in 1857.

To Mr. and Mrs. Callaway have been born seven children, as follows: Mrs. Mary C. Wilburn, Peculiar; John F., Peculiar; Mrs. Cora J. Funk, Alberta, Canada; T. A., Peculiar; H. T., Harrisonville; Lacy, Fulton, Missouri; and W. S., Peculiar.

Mr. Callaway is one of Cass County's substantial citizens. The members of the Callaway family are prominent in the community.

J. F. Callaway, senior member of the firm of Callaway & Welborn, general merchants of Peculiar, Missouri, is a native of Cass County. He is a son of W. S. and Elizabeth Callaway. W. S. Callaway, the father, was a son of John and Mary Callaway, natives of Tennessee, who settled in Cass County in 1844.

J. F. Callaway was reared and educated in Cass County. January 20, 1900, a partnership was formed with J. F. Garrett, and they engaged in the mercantile business at Peculiar. In 1902 W. A. Welborn succeeded to the interest of J. F. Garrett and the firm became Callaway & Welborn. Two years later, Mrs. Alice Hockaday became a partner in the business and since that time the business has been conducted under the firm name of Callaway & Welborn. They do an extensive business, carrying stock worth about ten thousand dollars. Their methods of square dealing have

won the confidence of the buying public and they are rewarded by a large trade which covers an extensive scope of territory.

Mr. Callaway was united in marriage December 29, 1898 with Miss Ollie Welborn, a daughter of J. H. Welborn and a sister of his partner, W. A. Welborn, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Mr. Callaway belongs to that type of successful merchants whose methods inspire confidence and spell success.

J. B. Urton, who is now engaged in the hotel business at Peculiar, has had much to do with the progress and development of this thriving Cass County town. Mr. Urton is a Virginian and was born in Hampshire County in 1845. His parents were William and Martha Urton. The family came to Cass County in 1872, but on account of sickness, returned to their native state, Virginia, in a short time. J. B. Urton engaged in carpenter work there and remained in Virginia until after the death of his mother, when he returned to Cass County and settled near where Peculiar now stands. In 1888 the town was laid out and here Mr. Urton constructed a great many buildings, among which were the Presbyterian church and residences for John Bickhouser, Ed Lane, Mr. Smith and many others. Mr. Urton built the first hall in Peculiar for Taylor Wills and constructed the first scales in Peculiar. Since that time he has built twenty-five others. In 1897 Mr. Urton built the first hotel in Peculiar, which he conducted for some time. The same year, he erected the public school building. He afterwards sold his hotel and bought forty-four lots near the depot where he built another hotel of which he is now proprietor. It is a fourteen room structure and well arranged for the purpose for which it is intended. Mr. Urton conducts a nice little hotel which is a credit to the town and highly appreciated by the traveling public. He endeavors to supply his people with the best the market affords. The hotel is well furnished. The rooms are kept in a neat and sanitary condition. Mr. Urton proceeds on the basis that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement. In addition to the hotel business Mr. Urton is quite a successful poultry man and he has gone quite extensively into that important industry. He was the first to introduce the telephone in Peculiar. In 1900 he bought two instruments and installed one in his hotel and the other in the depot.

Mr. Urton was married in 1867 to Miss Frances Hoffman, a native of Virginia. Four children have been born to this union, as follows: Mrs.

Dora Wills, John E., Mrs. Addie Loffiand, all of whom reside at Peculiar, and one son, Rodney, died at the age of five months.

Mr. Urton has seen much of the development of Cass County. When he came here there was vast, unbroken prairie in the vicinity of Peculiar. He has taken a commendable interest in public affairs. Since the town of Peculiar was started he has had its civic well-being at heart. He has also done much to aid the development of this section of Cass County. He loaded the first carload of hogs shipped from Peculiar in 1888 and the same year he loaded the first carload of cattle at that point for John W. Urton, a cousin of his. Since that time Peculiar has developed into one of the important shipping points of Cass County and Mr. Urton has surely done his part towards making it so. He is one of the most progressive men of the town. He has held several local offices of trust and responsibility, having been constable for two years, for several years was town marshall, and he has also been a member of the town board. It may be truly said of Mr. Urton that in whatever capacity he has served he has always given the best that was in him, and his efforts have been crowned with success. He is a stockholder in the Woodmen Hall and is ever ready to support any worthy local enterprise.

W. A. Welborn, of the firm of Callaway & Welborn, general merchants at Peculiar, Missouri, is a native son of Cass County. He was born in 1866 and is a son of J. H. and Margaret (Sabins) Welborn. The Welborn family were natives of South Carolina who, at an early day, removed to Kentucky. Margaret Sabins was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Washington Sabins. Both the Welborn and Sabins families are of English descent.

J. H. Welborn came to Missouri in 1855 and located near Harrisonville. The ensuing year he was married and the following children were born to that union: Mrs. Mollie Hockaday, Peculiar, Missouri; Alice Hockaday, Peculiar, Missouri; Mrs. Ollie Callaway, Peculiar, Missouri; W. J., Peculiar, Missouri; and W. A., the subject of this sketch.

W. A. Welborn received his education in the public schools of Cass County. The first school which he ever attended was the Walnut Grove school, at that time taught by Allen Glenn, the editor of this work. Mr. Welborn remained on the home place until his marriage. He saw much of the early day life in Cass County. He has herded cattle on the open range and experienced many of the ups and downs common to the early

settlers. He remembers well the devastation wrought by grasshoppers, prairie fires and other devastating visitations, which broke the dull monotony of life on the plains in the early days.

Mr. Welborn was married in 1896 to Miss Mollie Callaway, a daughter of W. S. and Lizzie Callaway, natives of Missouri. Four children have been born to this union, as follows: James, Frank, Elizabeth and Hallie.

Mr. Welborn followed farming until 1902, when he bought an interest in his present business and since that time has been actively identified with the firm of Callaway & Welborn. They carry an extensive line of general merchandise and are progressive and up-to-date merchants. Mr. Welborn is one of the progressive business men of Cass County and, in addition to his mercantile interests, owns a valuable farm of one hundred sixty acres, three and one-half miles southeast of Peculiar. Mr. Welborn devotes no part of his time to his farm.

George F. Scott, a prominent farmer and dairyman of Mt. Pleasant township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, in May, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary Jane (Rook) Scott. John Scott was a native of Warwick, England, and a descendant of Scotch parents. His parents, George T. and Sarah Ann Scott, were born in Anman, Scotland, the father being born December 8, 1797 and the mother December 5, 1797. They immigrated to the United States with their family about 1830 and settled at Providence, Rhode Island. Later they went to Massachusetts and in 1843 came west, locating in Atlanta, Logan County, Illinois, reaching that place October 18th. John Scott was the third, in order of birth, of a family of five sons and three daughters and was the youngest born in England. He was born in 1827. He was a quiet, unassuming Christian gentleman and was highly regarded by all who knew him.

Mary Jane Rook, mother of George F. Scott, was born near Troy, Ohio, March 18, 1832, of German parentage. When she was a child her parents moved to Lafayette, Indiana. In 1846 they went to Illinois, where she met John Scott. They were married in 1849. The following children were born to that union: George F., the subject of this sketch; M. Isabelle; John A.; William; Kate; Mary A.; Jennie E.; and Charles R. The mother died November 7, 1869, and the father departed this life May 25, 1882.

George F. Scott has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life.

In 1902 he came to Cass County and bought eighty acres of land in Mt. Pleasant township, where he has since been successfully engaged in dairying. His place is well improved and thoroughly equipped with modern sanitary dairying appliances. His broad, fertile acres are well kept and in an excellent state of cultivation. A great amount of his land is under blue grass. He has a valuable herd of pure bred Jersey cows.

Mr. Scott was married in 1874 to Miss Alice C. Paul, a native of Logan County, Illinois, daughter of H. A. J. Paul, a native of Indiana, who was a very early settler in Logan County, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been born the following children: Mrs. Cora B. Short, Emden, Illinois; Charles, Grand View, Missouri; Mrs. Pearl March, Belton, Missouri; Mrs. Effie Samuel, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. Grace Keeney, Belton, Missouri; and Roy E., Belton, Missouri.

Before coming to Missouri, Mr. Scott was active in political affairs and while living in Illinois served as township treasurer, was a member of the school board for several years and was postmaster of Boynton for some time. He is a kind-hearted, genial gentleman and has the faculty of making many friends. Mrs. Scott is a thoroughly domestic woman and a lover of flowers. She has transformed her home into a veritable greenhouse.

C. H. Scott, son of George F. Scott, a sketch of whom precedes this article, was born in 1879. For a number of years he was engaged in farming and stock raising in Mt. Pleasant township, Cass County. He made a specialty of raising Jersey cattle and saddle horses. He gave much time to training his own horses and is considered a very successful horse trainer. He sold his Cass County farm in 1916, and removed to Grand View, Missouri, where he has since been successfully engaged in the grocery business.

Mr. Scott was married in 1902 to Mrs. Pearl Long, daughter of William J. and Sarah Craig. The Craig family came to Cass County in 1879 and settled in the vicinity of Raymore. Mr. Craig became one of the wealthy men of that locality. He helped organize the Bank of Raymore and was one of its heaviest stockholders.

To Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been born two children: Mildred Fern Scott and George W. Scott. While Mr. Scott was a resident of Cass County he took an active part in local political affairs. He served as township trustee for two terms and was also a member of the school board for a number of years. He is now deputy postmaster of Grand View and one of the progressive business men of that live town.

J. M. Knight, a successful farmer and stockman of West Peculiar township, is a native son of Cass County. He was born in 1858. His parents were James and Mary Knight, pioneer settlers of Cass County. James Knight, grandfather of J. M., came from Tennessee to Missouri and located in Cooper County, in the early thirties. Later he removed to Johnson County. James Knight, father of the subject of this sketch, came to Cass County prior to the Civil War. He died in 1875. His wife departed this life in 1872. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, as follows: Henry, Decatur, Arkansas; Terrel, Centerville, Kansas; J. M., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Nannie Hider, San Diego, California; and Mrs. Mary Ramsey, Drexel, Missouri.

J. M. Knight's parents died when he was quite young and he was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. He worked at various employments and was thus deprived of many of the pleasures of early boyhood. He distinctly remembers many of the incidents of early life and some of his trials and disappointments made a lasting impression on his youthful mind. He recalls having worked for one man four months who refused to pay him. However he succeeded in getting his pay several months afterwards. He worked for George Roberts who gave him a silver dollar for one day's work. This was the first money he ever possessed. During the next three weeks he had saved seventeen dollars, with which he bought a suit of clothes.

After his marriage in 1882, J. M. Knight followed farming on rented land for some time and later took charge of the county farm which he conducted for four years. In 1887 he bought one hundred sixty acres of land in West Peculiar township where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has added to his original purchase and now owns a splendid farm of three hundred forty acres, one hundred seventy-five acres of which are devoted to bluegrass. The place is well improved with good substantial buildings. Every indication about the farm denotes that its owner is one of the thrifty, progressive agriculturists of Cass County.

Mr. Knight was married in 1882 to Miss Susie Sabin, daughter of Washington and Tobitha Sabin of Kentucky. Three children were born to this union, as follows: John, West Peculiar township; Mary, Peculiar township; and Frank, Peculiar township.

Aside from his successful activities as a farmer and stockman, Mr. Knight is interested in other fields of enterprise. He was one of the

organizers of the Cass County Bank at Peculiar, and one of the charter members of the organization. He has been president of the bank since that time. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Knight belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party. He is one of Cass County's substantial citizens who has overcome obstacles and succeeded and whatever success has come to him his wife is entitled to a due amount of credit for her co-operation and encouragement have been his inspiration.

J. M. Powell, now residing in Peculiar, has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in Cass County for a number of years. He is a descendant of Cass County pioneer stock and was born here in 1857. His parents were J. R. and Elizabeth C. (Bailey) Powell. J. R. Powell was a native of east Tennessee, who came to Cass County in 1840 and settled in Union township where he pre-empted one hundred sixty acres of government land. He was prominent in the early day organization and development of that part of the county and for a number of years served as justice of the peace. He and his wife, who was also a native of east Tennessee, endured many hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life in Cass County, but it seems that in the eternal fitness of things the work of settling and developing this country fell to the lot of those who were able to proceed with the work before them.

When Order No. 11 was issued the Powell family removed to Pleasant Hill, where they remained until the close of the war. They then returned to Union township and rebuilt his buildings which had been burned during the war. He followed farming during the remainder of his life. However the actual operation of the place was carried on during the latter years of his life by his son, Wyley B., now deceased. The father died about 1897. The mother died on the home place in 1875. J. R. Powell was a man of high moral character, although he never identified himself with any particular denomination. The mother belonged to the Baptist church.

J. M. Powell received his education in the public schools of Cass County. He remembers George Ellis as one of his first school teachers and among the first preachers in Union township recalls Rev. Jerry Farmer, Major Dean, and later Rev. T. L. Powell, a cousin of his. Rev. G. W. Burgess was also an early minister here. In 1882, Mr. Powell went to

Riley County, Kansas, where he bought one hundred sixty acres of land. He was engaged in farming and stock raising there for twelve years, when he sold his place and returned to Cass County. Here he bought one hundred thirty acres of land. Mr. Powell has bought, sold and traded until he now owns two hundred fifteen acres, located about three miles southwest of Peculiar. His is a very valuable farm. He makes a specialty of raising Shorthorn cattle. In 1916 he bought a comfortable home in Peculiar, where he and his wife now reside.

Mr. Powell was married in 1878 to Miss Saleta Laffoon, a daughter of Druary Laffoon, a native of Tennessee, who bought the old Powell place in Union township after coming to Cass County. To Mr. and Mrs. Powell have been born two children: Delvena, a teacher, who makes her home with her parents in Peculiar and is now teaching at Adrian, Missouri, and Mrs. Ora Phillips, Peculiar.

Mr. Powell has seen many changes since the dawn of his memory in Cass County. He remembers when most of the country was open, unbroken prairie and most of the roads consisted of mere trails across the country. When people went from one place to another there were no fences to confine their journey nor a so-called highway or public road, but they proceeded on the mathematical theory that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

Mr. Powell has always taken a keen interest in local affairs and has served on the school board for a number of years. He was clerk of the Fairview district several terms and is now trustee of West Peculiar township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Powell are members of the Baptist church and are active in the work of their congregation. He is a deacon and Mrs. Powell is president of the Ladies Aid Society. The Powells are prominent in the community and have a broad acquaintance and many friends in Cass County.

J. B. Hook, an enterprising merchant at Jaudon, Missouri, is a native of Cass County, and belongs to one of its prominent pioneer families. He was born in 1874 and is a son of A. S. and Georgia Hook. The father now resides in this county and is one of the substantial citizens of Dolan township. He is a son of J. B. Hook, a native of Virginia, who settled in Cass County in 1844. He pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of government land and bought additional land, until at the time of his death in 1886, he owned fifteen hundred acres. He was an extensive

cattle raiser and dealer and during his time was one of the leading stockmen of the county. He had a large acquaintance and was known as "Squire Hook". Like many others, he met with considerable loss and suffered severe privations and hardships during the Civil War, and it is said that at one time during that period he lived on potatoes for six weeks.

J. B. Hook is one of a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living as follows: J. B., the subject of this sketch; Abner, Nevada; Frank, Harrisonville; Ed, Belton; Mrs. May Calbert, Williamstown, Kansas; and Fannie Balding, Williamstown, Kansas. J. B. Hook spent his boyhood days on the home farm and was educated in the public schools. When a young man he became superintendent of the Cudahay ranch and held that position for thirteen years. He then bought a farm at Belton, which he later traded for property in the town of Belton. In 1915 he bought a store at Jaudon where he has since been engaged in the general mercantile business. He has also been an extensive produce dealer and, in fact, buys whatever the farmers have to sell in that locality.

Mr. Hook was married in 1902 to Miss Annie Wilson, a daughter of William and Ann (Neilson) Wilson, the former of English and the latter of Scottish descent. Mrs. Hook was born in Canada, in 1883. Her parents came to Cass County where they remained about five years when they returned to Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Hook have been born four children as follows: Charles, Vera, Dorothy and Robert.

Mr. Hook is a progressive merchant and one of Cass County's substantial citizens.

William O. Heivly, a well known and successful citizen of Raymore township is perhaps best known as Cass County's most scientific and successful bee-keeper. Mr. Heivly was born in Lee County, Illinois, March 17, 1860, and is a son of Peter and Margaret Heivly. Peter Heivly, the father, was a son of Peter Heivly, Sr., a Pennsylvanian. In 1858 Peter Heivly, father of William O., removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois, and in 1868, came to Missouri, and settled in Cass County. He died here November 30, 1914. His wife preceded him in death, she having passed away in 1906. They were the parents of four children as follows: Jacob A., Raymore; William O., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Lizzie A. Beatty, Harrisonville, Missouri; and Howard W., Raymore.

When William O. Heivly was a boy he was always of a scientific turn of mind and when he was twenty-two years old he began farming for himself, and two years later became interested in bee culture, a subject

which requires the closest kind of observation as well as studious application. Mr. Heivly soon had an apiary consisting of one hundred and thirty-five colonies. He is an expert on quality and production of honey and has made a very careful study of every angle of the bee business. He says that white clover is the principal material from which high grade honey is made and that when white clover is plentiful and in good condition that one colony of bees will produce from one hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds of honey. He begins to take the honey from the hives about the tenth of June, and continues this process from six to eight weeks. The honey is extracted by a device which makes it a simple and easy process. In the spring time the dandelion furnishes the bees food for brooding and in the fall an excellent dark grade of honey is made from the spanish needle, goldenrod, smartweed, etc. Mr. Heivly never allows his bees to swarm. He has added to a colony as many as five tiers in order to keep the bees busy and producing the honey. Mr. Heivly does not confine himself to the production of honey and beeswax which are important items in themselves, but he is an extensive dealer in bees and has built up a large trade in that connection. He never misses attending a sale where bees are to be sold and is invariably ready to supply the market with high grade bees.

In addition to his apiary, Mr. Heivly is quite an extensive fruit grower and general farmer and also a poultry fancier. He has a number of Buff Orpingtons and has been very successful in the production of eggs. Mr. Heivly is very systematic in the conduct of his business affairs, keeping an itemized record of every department of his productions for the last fifteen years. He can readily turn to any week or month of any one of these years, and determine in an instant his comparative production of honey, eggs, chickens, etc.

Mr. Heivly was married in 1892 to Miss Lilya Barger, a daughter of Henry C. and Virginia A. Barger. Henry C. Barger was a son of Jasper C., a native of Germany, who immigrated to Pennsylvania when he was a young man. Mrs. Heivly was one of a family of four children and was born in Jackson County, Missouri. The other members of her family are as follows: Jasper C. Barger, Grand View, Missouri; John H. Barger, Edwardsville, Kansas; and Joseph B. Barger, Edwardsville, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Heivly have been born four children: Ida May, Kansas City, Missouri; Grace B., Ethel A., and Josie A. The Heivly family are well known and highly respected in the community and Mr. Heivly is one of Cass County's substantial citizens.

R. M. Meador, a well known resident of West Line, is a native son of Cass County. He was born in 1848 and is a son of Jesse V. and Sarah T. (Massey) Meador, natives of Tennessee. Jesse V. Meador was a son of Rene Meador, who was also a native of Tennessee and came to Missouri, settling in Jackson County, in 1835. In 1839 he came to Cass County and entered government land near Dayton, where he died. Some years later his son, Jesse V., returned to Jackson County and in 1846 came back to Cass County, where he resided until the time of his death in 1907. In addition to farming and stockraising he dealt extensively in horses and mules and became very well-to-do. At the time of his death he owned two hundred forty acres of land. He was a man of genial disposition and his manly ways won for him a great many friends. He was a member of the Baptist church and a deacon for a number of years and frequently was a delegate to church conventions.

R. M. Meador's mother, Sarah T. Massey, was a daughter of Abel and Judith Massey, natives of Tennessee, who came to Missouri in 1835, settling in Union township, Cass County. The mother died in 1910. To Jesse V. and Sarah T. Meador were born six children, two of whom are now living, R. M., the subject of this sketch and Mrs. E. A. Sheppard, of Kansas City, Missouri.

R. M. Meador was educated in the public schools. He began life as a farmer in Union township at the age of twenty-one, continuing that occupation for fifteen years. In 1883 he and his brother, A. M. Meador, purchased a hardware and implement store at West Line and were successfully engaged in that business for fifteen years. Since that time R. M. has been engaged in the grain business at West Line. He owns a farm in Union township and also property in the town of West Line.

Mr. Meador was married in 1883 to Miss Mary E. Clement, a daughter of B. A. and Susan Clement, who resided near Cleveland, Missouri. The Clement family came to Cass County from Callaway County, Missouri, in 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Meador have been born six children as follows: J. A., West Line; Mrs. Ella Jones, West Line; Ada, Mary, Ora and Oliver, all of whom reside at home.

Many changes have taken place in Cass County within the recollection of Mr. Meador. He can remember when their nearest neighbor north of their home was nine miles distant. It was the same distance to any neighbor, except his grandfather Massey, who lived one mile

away. There were no roads or fences in those days, and the traveler followed the trail regardless of section lines. Wild game, including deer, wild turkeys and prairie chickens, was in abundance. In the early days Mr. Meador fought prairie fires, which on several occasions swept over the country destroying the fences and frequently the buildings. In those days the settlers in that locality hauled their supplies from Westport or Independence, there being no Kansas City at that time. It was the custom of the early settlers to make two trips yearly for supplies, usually making one trip in the spring and another in the fall. Mr. Meador has heard his parents tell of riding to Pleasant Hill on horseback, a distance of twenty miles, to attend church. Mr. Meador, himself, frequently rode fifteen or twenty miles to attend church or a picnic with his best girl in the early days.

Mr. Meador has always taken an active interest in local affairs and has served as trustee, assessor, and clerk of West Dolan township. He has been clerk of the school board for over twenty years.

J. R. Lusher, a well-known merchant at West Line, Missouri, is a native of Cass County, born in 1859. He is a son of John H. and Emiline (Torrey) Lusher. The father was a native of Switzerland and immigrated to America when a young man. John H. Lusher first located in New York and was married in that city. In 1856 he came to Cass County, Missouri, bought land and engaged in farming and stock raising. Four years later he removed to Johnson County, Kansas, where he resided until 1885, when he returned to Missouri. While in Kansas he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and became very well-to-do. He was prominent in politics and represented Johnson County in the Kansas legislature for two terms. John H. Lusher was always an adherent to the policies and principles of the republican party. He died in 1912. He was a man who believed in a square deal and was always loyal to his friends. He possessed a strong character and stood high in the community.

J. R. Lusher was one of a family of four children born to his parents, as follows: R. O., Kansas City, Missouri; W. D., Los Angeles, California; L. W., Kansas City, Missouri; and J. R., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Lusher was educated in the public schools. He began life for himself at the age of eighteen. He first entered the drug business in Kansas, which engaged his attention for some years, and in 1880 he en-

gaged in that business at West Line, Missouri. In all, Mr. Lusher was engaged in the drug business about thirty years. At one time he was the owner of the commissary for the Kansas City Southern Railroad Company and furnished its supplies from Kansas City to Pittsburg, Kansas. He was thus engaged for three years. He has also been extensively interested in the stock business, and has handled Percheron horses and Mammoth jacks for several years. He was engaged in the dry goods business for a number of years also. In 1914 he engaged in the general mercantile business at West Line. He carries hardware, groceries, implements, and shoes, and is one of Cass County's progressive merchants, who keeps pace with the methods of the times.

Mr. Lusher was united in marriage in 1880 with Miss Cora A. Rebo, a daughter of W. H. and Eliza Rebo, of Johnson County, Kansas. To this union were born two children, Mrs. Corda B. Williams, of West Line, who has three children, Zoe, Lusher and Cora; and R. E., who married Luella Richardson, and they have three children, Lester, Helen and Sanford.

Although Mr. Lusher is practically a young man, he has seen many changes in Cass County since his boyhood. He remembers when the entire section of the country was one vast open plain and a house was rarely to be seen. As a boy he herded cattle in Johnson County, Kansas, on what was known as the "Black Bob Reservation". At that time there were no white settlers on the reservation. He was acquainted with the Shawnee Indians of that section and visited their camps almost every day.

M. N. Stark, the efficient and trustworthy cashier of the Bank of West Line, Missouri, was born in Cass County, near West Line, in 1884, son of William R. and Mary E. (Crenshaw) Stark. William R. Stark was the son of David Stark, who immigrated with his family to Missouri from Kentucky about 1856. They settled in Cass County. Mary E. (Crenshaw) Stark was the daughter of Wm. T. Crenshaw, a native of Kentucky. The following children were born to William R. and Mary E. (Crenshaw) Stark: David, the well-known and honored senator, who resides in West Line, Missouri; James, Freeman, Missouri; M. N., subject of this review; E. L., West Line, Missouri; Stella, West Line, Missouri; Galen, West Line, Missouri; W. R., West Line, Missouri; Daniel, West Line, Missouri; and Louis, West Line, Missouri.

William R. Stark was one of the most distinguished men of Cass County. He was widely known as a prominent and successful farmer and stockman. Mr. Stark dealt extensively in cattle. Throughout his life he displayed great ability and foresight. He was an active, robust, energetic man and very fond of out-door life. His life was one of great activity and usefulness. William R. Stark was a member of the Baptist church and a tireless worker in all humane and Christian causes. By his industry and good management he accumulated much wealth and at the time of his death, in 1901, was owner of sixteen hundred acres of land and not one acre was obtained at the expense of his fellowman. There are now more than two thousand acres in the Stark estate. Few men in Cass County are better known than was he, for Mr. Stark was a man who would be known wherever he went, for he possessed a marked individuality. For many years he went among the people of the county until we may safely say without exaggeration that practically every one knew him, and few there are who do not miss with sadness his familiar form and voice. He has proven it is possible for a man to be a philanthropist and a business man on the largest scale at the same time. Such examples are not so numerous as they should be and deserve to be noted when they occur. Mrs. Stark, widow of William R. Stark, was ever her husband's faithful co-worker. She now resides in Columbia, Missouri, where four of her children are in school.

M. N. Stark spent the days of his boyhood upon his father's farm assisting with the work and attending the district school. His first business venture was a financial success, and he was very proud of the first money he had ever earned. He was a mere lad when he became deeply interested in the poultry industry and the success which attended his efforts in raising Plymouth Rocks greatly encouraged him to proceed in poultry husbandry. Mr. Stark is now recognized as an expert poultry fancier. When many are complaining of the scarcity of eggs M. N. Stark has no difficulty finding upon his farm from seventy to one hundred eggs each day.

In 1913 M. N. Stark was elected cashier of the bank of West Line, Missouri. He is also one of the stockholders of the bank. The Bank of West Line was organized in 1910 with Lewis G. McGill, president, and C. J. Wortham, vice president, and with a capital stock of eleven thousand dollars. The marked success of this bank has attracted wide-spread attention, and Mr. Stark feels justly proud of the institution, which is a

constant reminder of the confidence and esteem in which he is held. The profits of the bank, which are commensurate with its magnitude, are constantly increasing and are largely due to Mr. Stark's good business judgment and to the fact that he has mastered well the intricate problem of finance.

D. W. Blake, of Dolan township, has been a resident of Cass County for nearly forty years and is a highly esteemed and honored pioneer. He was born in 1851 in Nicholas County, Kentucky, son of Thomas and Abigail J. (Robertson) Blake. Thomas Blake was the son of George Blake, who was born in Virginia and in an early day immigrated to Kentucky. Thomas Blake, an ex-justice of the peace in Kentucky, brought his family to Missouri in 1879 and located in Cass County, where he purchased forty acres of land. He was engaged in general farming. The following sons are the surviving children of Thomas and Abigail J. (Robertson) Blake: John, Amsterdam, Missouri; J. H., Osawatomie, Kansas; T. D., Lacrosse, Kansas; and D. W., subject of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Blake were familiarly known as "Uncle Tom" and "Aunt Abigail", and their names are still fresh and precious in the memory of the people of Cass County. They were renowned for their warm, southern hospitality and gentle, kind manners. Both father and mother were energetic workers in all good and noble causes and both were worthy members of the Presbyterian church. They have long since passed on to meet their Creator.

At the age of twenty-one years, D. W. Blake was taken into partnership with his father. He always lived with his parents. He was separated from them but three weeks, and that separation was made necessary when he drove through from Kentucky to Missouri. His parents then came on the train. The father died in 1889 and the mother followed him in death in 1898.

In 1877 D. W. Blake and Eliza Trilby of Kentucky, were united in marriage and this union was blessed with one child:, Mrs. Irene Cecil, of Freeman, Missouri. Mrs. Blake died in 1878. Mr. Blake has never remarried. Mrs. Cecil is the mother of one child, Gladys.

When Mr. Blake came to Cass County with his parents, in 1879, he found the few settlements along the streams where the early pioneers had chosen sites in order to be near the timber. He recalls the pioneer preachers, among whom he best remembers Rev. Hunter, and the primi-

tive churches. In those days families went to church, walking the entire distance of several miles, or riding horseback, or coming in farm wagons. Mr. Blake is an earnest member and deacon of the Christian church. He has established for himself a fine reputation in Cass County and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

E. C. Wiley, a successful and enterprising merchant of Freeman, Missouri, was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1863. He is the only son of L. C. and Margaret M. (Ferguson) Wiley. L. C. Wiley was the son of Samuel Wiley, a pioneer of St. Joseph County, Michigan, who had migrated from the State of New York. He had learned the shoemakers' trade in New York, but he engaged in general farming in Michigan, where he purchased a large farm. In 1870, L. C. Wiley, with his family, came from Michigan to Missouri and located upon a farm, a part of which is now the site of Garden City. Margaret M. (Ferguson) Wiley was the daughter of William Ferguson, a native of Pennsylvania.

E. C. Wiley was a child seven years of age when he came to Cass County with his parents. He was a lad of observing mind and remembers how widely scattered were the settlements then. Many times in his youth he was called upon to help fight the destructive prairie fires and to assist his father in saving their property. He received what education was available in the little red school house on the four corners, near Garden City. At the age of twenty-two years he was employed for one year in the livery business in Garden City, after which he was engaged in the grocery business there. Mr. Wiley was employed for one year in the railroad office in Garden City.

E. C. Wiley's first wife was Flora T. Clemens, daughter of David Clemens, of Garden City. Several years after Mrs. Wiley's death, E. C. Wiley and Della M. Thornberg, daughter of Isaac and Susan Thornberg, were united in marriage in 1897, and to this union has been born one son, Merwin F. The Thornberg family came to Missouri from Indiana in 1892 and located in Dayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiley resided in Texas for more than a year. When they returned to Missouri Mr. Wiley engaged in the general mercantile business in Raymore. In 1913 he moved his stock of goods to Freeman, and for the past four years has dealt in general merchandise in this city. Mr. Wiley keeps a neat, clean stock of goods, valued at about ten thousand dollars. No man in the west, perhaps, has a better knowledge of

the wants and needs of the people in general merchandise and very few persons have better taste and judgment in all matters relating to the buying and selling of goods, a work for which he is peculiarly fitted.

J. H. Brown, one of Cass County's pioneers, was born in Bates County, Missouri, in 1857. He is the son of A. H. and Elizabeth Brown. The father came to Missouri at a very early date from Virginia and settled in Bates County, and the mother was born in Missouri. Five sons were born to A. H. and Elizabeth Brown, two of whom are now living, namely: J. H., subject of this review; and B. E., Eldorado Springs, Missouri. J. H. Brown was but a small boy when Order No. 11 was issued, but he recalls how the Brown family moved away in a wagon, drawn by two cows, with one horse hitched in front of the cows. They came to the end of their journey in Texas and there remained until 1868, when A. H. Brown brought his family back to Cass County. He purchased one hundred acres of land and engaged in the peaceful pursuits of farming. Here, in 1879, he quietly passed on to meet his Creator, and fourteen years later, in 1893, his wife joined him in death. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, in their quiet and unassuming way, nobly did their part in the development of Cass County, and will long be remembered among the county's most useful citizens.

J. H. Brown was eleven years of age when his parents returned to Cass County from Texas and he well recalls the state of the county just after the Civil War. The county's natural resources had not then been despoiled and there were many large forest trees along the streams. Much of the country was wide, open prairie, and deer, prairie chickens, wolves and wild turkeys could be seen in great numbers. He obtained his education in the small, log school house, where his first teacher was Benjamin Stephens. Among the pioneer preachers to whom he often listened was Rev. C. C. Wood.

In 1878 J. H. Brown and Mary Childs, daughter of James Childs, were united in marriage, and to this union have been born the following children: James A., Benjamin M., Mrs. Lucy E. Lacy, Mrs. Myrtle P. Lacy, and Iris N. All the children have been reared to maturity and are now living.

After his mother's death, in 1893, Mr. Brown purchased the old home place and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising upon his farm in Dolan township. Though he feeds some cattle he has specialized

in the breeding of Poland China hogs, and he has been very successful in his chosen vocation. J. H. Brown's life has been one of great activity and usefulness.

W. S. James, president of the Archie State Bank, Archie, Missouri, is one of the well-known members of the banking fraternity of Cass County. Mr. James is a native of Illinois, born near Quincy, in 1859. He is a son of J. H. and M. V. (Taylor) James, the former a native of Missouri, and the latter of Kentucky. J. H. James was a son of Adam James, a Kentuckian who settled in Missouri in 1828. The mother of W. S. James was a daughter of Andrew Taylor, a native of Kentucky. J. H. James, the father, followed farming in early life, but later engaged in the grain business at Ursa, Illinois. He became an extensive grain dealer at that place and was engaged in that business about twenty-five years. He died there March 11, 1911. His wife died in 1909. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living, as follows: W. S., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Amanda Sheppard, Ursa, Illinois; E. T., Goddard, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Ketchum, Iola, Kansas; and C. A., Carthage, Illinois.

W. S. James was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri. He began teaching school near Ursa, Illinois, when he was nineteen years old, and followed that profession about four years. He then learned telegraphy and for two years was employed as telegraph operator at Harrisonville, Missouri. Later he became cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Foster, Missouri, remaining there until 1912. He then became an extensive stockholder in the Archie State Bank at Archie, Missouri, and became president of that institution. The following year Mrs. James was elected cashier of that bank. Mr. James has been president of the bank and his wife cashier to the present time. The Archie State Bank is a substantial institution, and is conducted on safe, conservative banking methods, and has among its patrons the substantial business men and farmers in the vicinity of Archie.

Mr. James was united in marriage with Miss Cora L. Haynes, daughter of Dr. J. N. and Jenette (McCubbin) Haynes, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Scotland. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Cora L., now Mrs. W. S. James, wife of the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Margaret Barton, Amorett, Missouri; Deen Garland, Pleasanton, Kansas; and Fred E., Dallas, Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. James have been born two children, Eula and Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. James have an extensive acquaintance in the vicinity of Archie. Their uprightness of character and high business integrity have won thē justly merited confidence and esteem of the public.

J. B. Wilson, of Drexel, Missouri, a prominent real estate man of that thriving town, is known over a broad scope of territory in Missouri and Kansas as "Wilson, the Land Man." He is a native of Pike County, Illinois, born in 1841, and is a son of James and Ann (Stevenson) Wilson. James Wilson, the father, was a native of New Hampshire, and a son of James Wilson, a native of Scotland. James Wilson, J. B.'s father, followed farming in his native state. He was a near neighbor of President Pierce's father. In 1833 James Wilson removed to Illinois, which was at a very early day in the settlement of that state. He was a man of strong personality and prominent in the affairs of the new country, after coming to Illinois. He was captain of the local militia, and served as justice of the peace for a number of years. He died in 1848. His wife, Ann Stevenson, was a daughter of John Stevenson of Kentucky. She came to Missouri in 1901, and there she died in 1908.

J. B. Wilson received a common school education. He spent his early life on a farm in Illinois. In 1873 he went to Kansas, settling in Miami County, Kansas, about four miles southwest of Drexel, Missouri. Here he bought a hundred seventy acres of land, where he followed farming and stock raising until 1888, when he opened a general store at Sugar, which was three and one-half miles southwest of Drexel, Missouri. There he carried on a mercantile business until 1891. He then came to Drexel, Missouri, and engaged in the live stock business, becoming one of the most extensive cattle dealers in that section. He shipped thousands of car loads of cattle and hogs, and made Drexel one of the important shipping points along the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway, and thus added greatly to the commercial development of the live stock interests of southwestern Cass County.

In 1905 Mr. Wilson engaged in the real estate business in Drexel. In turning to that field of enterprise, he has applied himself with the spirit of push and energy characteristic of the man, which has made of his real estate venture a success from the start. He is one of the most successful real estate men of the county, and probably one of the best posted men on land values in western Missouri. He has seen the development of this section of the country from the time that he came here,

when land could have been bought for five dollars per acre, to the present price of real estate, which is probably the mere beginning of land values in this country. The value of land and other products has undergone considerable change since Mr. Wilson came here. In 1875 he bought twenty-two head of yearling steers at six dollars and twenty-five cents each. The same cattle would be worth about fifty dollars a head today. On the other hand, he paid thirteen cents per pound for wire fence in the early day and was the first man to use wire for fencing purposes in his section of the country.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah Ann Rickey, a daughter of Brice Rickey, of Illinois. One child was born to this union. Mrs. Wilson died in 1865. In 1871 Mr. Wilson was married to Sarah A. Norton, a daughter of John Norton, of Illinois. She departed this life in 1910.

Mr. Wilson is one of the progressive and public spirited men of Drexel. He owns property in Mexico as well as in his home town. He takes a prominent part in local affairs and has served as treasurer of Coldwater township for six years.

C. C. Cable, president of the Inter-State Bank of Drexel, Missouri, is a prominent factor in the financial and commercial sphere of Cass County, and has been actively identified with this section of Missouri for a number of years. He was born in Warren County, Illinois, in 1855, and is a son of George H. and Minerva J. (Foster) Cable. George H. Cable was a native of New York, and a son of George Cable, who migrated from New York to Illinois at an early day. He died in that State in 1861. Minerva J. Foster, mother of C. C. Cable, was a daughter of John C. Foster of Illinois.

George H. Cable came to Cass County from Illinois in 1867, and settled in Everett township, and purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, for which he paid sixteen dollars per acre. This same land sold in 1917 for one hundred and ten dollars per acre. George H. and Minerva J. (Foster) Cable were the parents of the following children: M. M., died in 1905; C. C., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Eva Lacy, Kansas City, Missouri; and George E., Harrisonville.

C. C. Cable received a good public school education and in early life was engaged in teaching school during the winter months, and followed farming in the summers. In 1880 he and L. T. Dorsett bought out a

store and engaged in the mercantile business at Everett, Missouri, where they remained one year. Mr. Cable then went to Louisburg, Kansas, where he sold goods for a year and then returned to Cass County, and in partnership with M. M. Cable and W. L. Lacy, purchased the general store from W. W. Mardis, and in 1892 Mr. Cable and others organized the Drexel and Freeman Mercantile Company, and Mr. Cable was at Freeman in connection with this business until 1899. He then became extensively interested in the Inter-State Bank of Drexel, becoming its cashier, and for the past several years has held the office of president and been actively identified with the management of that institution. This bank has had a substantial growth since Mr. Cable has been connected with it, which reflects great credit upon him as the active head of this well-known financial institution. When he came here the deposits of the bank amounted to about fifty thousand dollars, and the loans were about forty-two thousand dollars, as compared with the following statement of the bank, issued March 5, 1917: Resources—Loans and discounts, undoubtedly good on personal collateral, $233,860.21; loans, real estate, $2,260.50; overdrafts, $4,089.72; bonds and stocks, $1,500.00; real estate, banking house, $2,500.00; furniture and fixtures, $2,500.00; due from other banks and bankers, subject to check, $75,163.81; cash items, $5,202.92; currency, $4,008.00; specie, $4,033.02. Total, $325,118.18. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, $25,000.00; surplus fund, $25,000.00; undivided profits, net, $6,012.80; individual deposits, subject to check, $241,549.84; time certificates of deposits, $27,555.54. Total, $325,118.18. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Cable owns a section of valuable land in Everett township, and has a nice home in Drexel.

Mr. Cable was married in 1877 to Miss Dora George, a daughter of F. M. George, of Archie, Missouri. They have one son, J. Ray, an instructor in the University of Missouri.

While Mr. Cable is a comparatively young man, many changes have taken place in this section of the country within the scope of his memory. When the Cable family settled here, there was not a settlement between the Cable homestead in Everett township and the present site of Drexel. Pleasant Hill was the nearest railroad station, and Mr. Cable has hauled hogs to that point for shipment. He has seen numbers of deer, wild turkey and prairie chickens. He remembers his first teacher at the Cable school, a Mr. King. He recalls the early day pastimes, when the principal amusements were singing schools, spelling bees, horse races and the like.

A. J. Bradbury, of Everett, is a native son of Cass County, and belongs to one of the real pioneer families of this county. The Bradburys were among the first settlers in what is now Cass County. A. J. Bradbury was born in 1847, a son of Leonard and Nancy Bradbury. Leonard was a son of Walter Bradbury, who was a native of Scotland and settled in Kentucky when he was a young man. He took part in the Cherokee Indian War and was wounded three times. In 1833 Walter Bradbury, grandfather of A. J., came to Missouri from Kentucky and settled in what is now Cass County. Here he spent the remainder of his life and died in 1852. His son, Leonard Bradbury, was born in St. Charles, Missouri. He came to this section with his parents in 1833. In 1844 he bought a tract of land, which was the first permanent settlement in Coldwater township. In 1846 he homesteaded a farm, where he was engaged in farming until the time of his death, in 1903. He was a man of high integrity and esteemed by all who knew him. He was one of the promoters and original members of the Old Settlers' Association of Cass County.

A. J. Bradbury grew to manhood on the old homestead in Coldwater township, and attended school near Morristown. He recalls the times when there was much unoccupied territory in Cass County, when there were only a few scattered families in the southern part of the county. He can name almost all the settlers who lived in that vicinity when he was a boy. He recalls Beck, Dudley, Patton, Hollis and Shipley. The settlers received their mail about once a week, and then had to send a boy to Harrisonville for it. At that time "mail day" was considered quite an event. Game of all kinds was in abundance. Mr. Bradbury has seen deer frequently. Wild turkeys and prairie chickens were to be found most any time. He also recalls the devastation wrought by prairie fires. Indians were still here when Mr. Bradbury was a boy and he remembers having frequently played in the wigwams of the Indians. He remembers Rev. Shaler, who preached to the Indians in the early days, and Rev. C. C. Wood, another pioneer preacher, who preached the gospel to the pioneers on numerous occasions before the Civil War. Mr. Bradbury recalls many events of the pioneer days and can tell much concerning the hardships, amusements and various incidents of pioneer life. He recalls the days when spelling bees, singing schools, and the old-fashioned dances were the principal amusements of the young people. He tells of having seen a family go to church in a cart drawn by a team which was

composed of a horse and a cow. That, compared to modern-day transportation, is a striking illustration of the progress made in Cass County since Mr. Bradbury's earliest recollections.

Mr. Bradbury was united in marriage in 1871 to Miss Mary A. Hocker, a daughter of B. D. Hocker, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Cass County in 1869. He was a successful farmer and stockman and for nine years was engaged in the mercantile business at Brosley, Missouri, where he also served as postmaster for six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury have been born three children: Lee A., Drexel, Missouri; Mrs. E. Maud French, Archie, Missouri; and Mrs. Sallie P. Limpus, Drexel, Missouri.

Mr. Bradbury is a successful farmer and stockman of Everett township. He has a well-improved farm of one hundred twenty-one acres. The Bradbury residence is in Everett. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church and active in the work of their congregation.

Fred Unnewehr, a successful farmer and stockman of Austin township, was born in Germany, September 17, 1862. He is a son of Herman and Wilhelmina Unnewehr. The father died in Germany in 1914, and the mother now resides there. They were the parents of six children, two of whom came to this country and the others remained in their native land.

Fred Unnewehr remained in Germany until he was nineteen years old, when he immigrated to America, landing at Baltimore, Maryland. He went from there to Breese, Illinois, where he worked as a farm hand for four years. He then came to Missouri, and worked on a farm at Norborne, Carroll County. His work consisted mostly in caring for and feeding cattle, and he worked in that capacity for about three years. He then engaged in farming in Carroll County, where he remained until 1907. He then came to Cass County and purchased two hundred sixty-five acres of land in the northern part of Austin township. Since that time he has bought more land and now owns three hundred forty-six acres of well-improved and valuable land. Eighty acres of his farm are under blue grass, and altogether his is one of the valuable farms of Cass County. He is a successful farmer and has been especially successful in stock raising. He keeps high-grade Angus cattle, having a registered animal at the head of his herd. He is also one of the most successful hog raisers in Cass County, and has some of the finest registered Poland

China hogs to be found any place. He is also a successful horse breeder and raises some very fine Percheron horses.

Mr. Unnewehr was married in 1890 to Miss Minnie Theener, a daughter of Ferdinand and Catherine (Dittmer) Theener, the former a native of Germany and the latter of St. Louis, Missouri. The mother died in 1907, and the father is now engaged in farming in Grand River township, near Lone Tree. Mrs. Unnewehr was reared and educated in Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Unnewehr have been born six children, as follows: Herman, died 1910, at age of nineteen years; Fred, resides in Idaho; Carl, George, Henry, and Wilhelmina, all of whom reside at home.

Mr. Unnewehr is of the thrifty type of the American farmer, who, by his industry, has won his way to success. Politically he is a Republican, and the family are members of the German Evangelical church.

E. E. Parsons, a successful farmer and stockman of Grand River township, traces his lineage through a long line of honorable American ancestors. He is a native of Illinois, born in 1851, a son of Elisha and Orpha (Sirpless) Parsons. The Parsons family is of English origin and was founded in this country by Joseph Parsons, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1635. He bore the distinction of being the first color-bearer of the first military organization in America. The line of descent from Joseph Parsons to Edward E. Parsons, the subject of this sketch, is as follows: Joseph, second son of Joseph the first; Daniel, son of Joseph the second; Aaron, son of Daniel; Elijah, son of Aaron; Elisha, son of Elijah; Elisha the second, son of Elisha; and Edward E., the subject of this sketch, son of Elisha. Elijah J. Parsons, great-grandfather of Edward E., was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving in Washington's army, and Elisha, his son, the grandfather of Edward E., was a soldier in the War of 1812. The members of the Parsons family have mostly been farmers for generations, and as a rule have been thrifty and successful citizens. Orpha Sirpless, mother of Edward E. Parsons, was of Irish descent. Both she and her husband are now deceased.

E. E. Parsons was reared to manhood in Illinois, where he was educated. He began life as a farmer and stockman. He engaged in farming and stock raising in Indiana, where he owned a valuable farm of three hundred twenty acres, which he sold in 1902, and came to Missouri. Here he bought what was known as the Sulzer farm and began operations on this place in 1904. Five years later he sold this place and

bought a farm near Lone Tree, which he improved and sold in 1912. He then bought one hundred twenty acres about a mile east of Lone Tree, where he now resides. This is one of the valuable farms of Cass County and is conveniently located and well improved. Mr. Parsons is a successful combination of the scientific and practical agriculturist. He understands maintaining the fertility of the soil by the practical application of scientific methods. He is a close observer and watches the little details. He raises stock quite extensively, specializing in pure-blood Aberdeen Angus cattle. Mrs. Parsons has won a reputation as a successful chicken fancier. She raises the Buff Plymouth Rocks, and has made of this venture a profitable enterprise. Mrs. Parsons has the very best strain of these birds that money can buy.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were married in 1875. She bore the maiden name of Sarah Roberts, and is a native of Illinois, a daughter of William Roberts. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are well known in southern Cass County and are prominent in the community.

Charles S. Nelson, the present State Representative from Cass County, is a successful farmer and stockman and belongs to one of the pioneer families of this county. Mr. Nelson was born in Cass County in 1869, and is a son of H. L. and Elizabeth Nelson, natives of Kentucky. H. L. Nelson was the son of Reuben Nelson, who was also a Kentuckian and a descendent of old Virginia stock. The Nelson family originally came from England and settled in the Virginia Colony and belong to the same family as Lord Nelson. Reuben Nelson, grandfather of Charles S., came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1839 and settled in Cass County, then Van Buren County. He entered one hundred twenty acres of land from the government, which is a part of the present home place of Charles S. Nelson.

H. L. Nelson, the father of Charles S., was a farmer and stock raiser and spent practically all of his life in Cass County. He was a successful man of affairs and at the time of his death, in 1900, was considered well-to-do. His widow resides with Charles S., the subject of this sketch, and is one of the few pioneer women of Cass County left to tell the story of the early settlement of this county and the vicissitudes and hardships which the early settlers here endured. H. L. and Elizabeth Nelson were the parents of the following children: Horace, resides in Oklahoma; Joseph P., Henry County, Missouri; Bureguard, Big Springs, Texas; J.

T., Freeman, Missouri; Mrs. Laura F. Roberts, Mound City, Kansas; George C., Freeman, Missouri; Mrs. Ellen Van Meter, Freeman, Missouri; and Charles S., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Nelson was reared on his father's farm and attended the district school in that locality and later took a course in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. He then engaged in teaching and taught school in Missouri, Texas and Mexico for fifteen years. He then engaged in farming and stock raising on the home place in Dolan township. Mr. Nelson is considered one of the scientific farmers of the middle west. He has given special attention to "seed corn breeding", and is authority on this subject and in this line of work he is frequently called to speak at agricultural meetings and conventions throughout the country. Mr. Nelson owns a splendid farm of two hundred ten acres, and in addition to his grain farming gives special attention to raising Percheron horses and Poland China hogs.

Mr. Nelson was united in marriage in 1895 to Miss Georgia Gearhart, a daughter of Jonathan and Nancy Gearhart, of Everett, Missouri, and one child has been born to this union, Charles Orville, who resides at home with his parents.

Mr. Nelson has always taken a commendable interest in political matters and local affairs and is a staunch Democrat. He has served as assessor of Dolan township for six years, and in 1914 was elected a member of the State Legislature from Cass County. As a member of the State Legislature he served as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and distinguished himself in that capacity as a capable representative of that department of legislation. He was recently called to Jefferson City by Governor Gardner in connection with the recent movement to encourage intensified farming and maximum production as a necessary move in connection with the present European war.

Mr. Nelson is a progressive citizen and represents that type of agriculturist whom the world is regarding more and more as an important factor in modern conditions.

Mark W. Prewitt, a well-known and successful auctioneer and proprietor of the People's Auction Company, Harrisonville, Missouri, is a native son of Cass County and belongs to a pioneer family of this section. Mr. Prewitt was born in Grand River township, December 22, 1872, a son of Robert H. and Martha S. (Wills) Prewitt, the former a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky, and the latter of Mexico, Missouri, of Indiana parentage, who were early settlers in that section of the State.

Robert H. Prewitt lived in Kentucky until the Civil War broke out when he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served for four years. He participated in a great many battles and lesser engagements and was wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek. At the close of the war he came to Cass County and settled in Grand River township on the place where Mark W., the subject of this sketch, now resides. He was extensively engaged in the dairy business and for a number of years furnished Harrisonville with its milk supply and frequently kept as many as forty head of cows. Politically he was a Democrat and always took an active interest in local politics. He served as justice of the peace and constable of Grand River township and at one time was a candidate for county recorder. He died in July, 1896, and his wife lives with her son. They were the parents of the following children: Willis D., was a teacher in the west for a number of years and died in Denver, Colorado, while engaged in the United States mail service; Mollie, married Proctor K. Owens, and has an extensive art and china painting establishment in Detroit, Michigan; Mark W., the subject of this sketch; and Anna, married E. P. Fulton, Grand River township.

Mark W. Prewitt was reared on the farm in Grand River township and was educated in the district schools and the Harrisonville High School. He was associated with his father on the home farm and when seventeen years of age began teaching and was one of Cass County's most successful teachers for seventeen years, when his health failed. He then decided to take up auctioneering and took a course in the Missouri Auction School at Kansas City, where he was graduated in January, 1913, and immediately established the People's Auction Company at Harrisonville. In addition to his regular auction business here, he conducts sales over a large section in western Missouri. He specializes in merchandise auction sales, although he carries on a general auction business and in fact conducts all kinds of auction sales and is considered one of the best auctioneers in this section.

Mr. Prewitt was married September 3, 1899, to Miss Louise M. Smith, a native of Illinois, who at the time of her marriage resided at Belton, Missouri. She is a daughter of Henry Smith, who now resides at Harrisonville. To Mr. and Mrs. Prewitt have been born four children, as follows: Bonnie May, bookkeeper for the People's Auction Company; DeWitt Sherman, Wynona Chiquita, and Faye Louie, all residing at home.

Mr. Prewitt is a member of the Masonic lodge and a number of fraternal insurance orders. He is a Democrat and has served as assessor of Grand River township for four years, and at one time was appointed county assessor by former Governor Joseph W. Folk. He and his family are members of the Baptist church.

E. J. Polk, a member of the firm of Polk Bros. Milling and Supply Company of Harrisonville, Missouri, is a native of Indiana. He was born in 1860 and is a son of Irvin and Elizabeth (Marlette) Polk. Irvin Polk was a miller as was also his father, Cleborn Polk. Cleborn Polk was a native of Kentucky. His ancestors lived in Tennessee and were of Scotch descent. They belonged to the same family as President James K. Polk and General Polk. Elizabeth Marlette, the mother of E. J. Polk, was a daughter of Epperson Marlette, and of French descent.

E. J. Polk was educated in the public schools of Indiana and at the Northern Indiana State Normal School. For a number of years he was engaged in superintending the construction of mills, and in fact, has been engaged in the milling business in one way or another all his life. In 1906 he came to Harrisonville, and in partnership with his two brothers, William C. and Charles L., bought the mill which he has since operated. Polk Bros. Milling and Supply Company was incorporated in 1913 with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars. The mill has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels of flour and two hundred barrels of meal daily. They buy a great deal of grain from the surrounding country in Cass County in addition to what they purchase elsewhere. They sell most of their flour in Arkansas and Texas, although they have customers in various parts of the country.

E. J. Polk is one of a family of four children who are now living, the others being as follows: Mrs. Dovey Pringle, Chicago, Illinois; William C., Hindsville, Arkansas; and Charles L., Sanford, Florida.

Mr. Polk was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Howell, a daughter of H. C. Howell, of Martinsville, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Polk are members of the Baptist church.

Albert W. Wood, a prominent farmer and stockman of Peculiar township, is a native of Illinois. He is a son of William H. and Elizabeth H. (Mack) Wood, both natives of Charleston, Illinois. The Wood family came to Missouri and settled in Osceola, St. Clair County, when Albert W. was about five years old. They now reside at Appleton City, Missouri.

Albert W. Wood was reared to manhood in St. Clair County, where he received his education in the public schools and the Appleton City Academy. For a number of years he followed railroading and for a time was in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Kansas City, and has also been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Northern Pacific as brakeman and conductor. Mr. Wood spent eighteen months in the service of the United States at the time of the Spanish-American War. The greater portion of this time being spent in Cuba. He was enlisted in Third Regiment of United States volunteer engineers under Col. David Duboise Gaillard. Mr. Wood was a victim of yellow fever at the time his regiment returned home. After his recovery he was assigned to various duties on the island and served some time there before being discharged.

On May 22, 1913, Mr. Wood was united in marriage with Miss Maude M. Griffith, a native of Deepwater, Missouri, and a daughter of Wesley and Elizabeth (Kirk) Griffith. Wesley Griffith was a widely known and successful farmer and stockman and banker. He came to Missouri in the early seventies and located in St. Clair County and engaged in farming and stockraising and became one of the best known Hereford breeders in the state. He also fed cattle extensively and the product of his farm frequently topped the Kansas City market. He was a successful business man and became a very extensive land owner and acquired over fifteen hundred acres of land in Missouri, besides considerable farm property in Illinois. In addition to being a farmer and stockman he invaded other fields of profitable enterprise. For a number of years he was president of the Bank of Deepwater, Missouri. He died May 24, 1909. His wife, Elizabeth Kirk, was a native of Kentucky, removing to Missouri with her parents, who settled in the northern part of the state when she was a child and now resides at Clinton, Missouri.

Mrs. Wood is one of a family of eight daughters born to her parents, seven of whom are living. She was educated in Baird College, Clinton, Missouri, and Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, and was graduated from the latter institution with a degree of Bachelor of Letters. She then entered the Missouri University at Columbia, and for three years studied at that institution. After that she taught five years, two of which were in Missouri and three in Colorado. She then was engaged in the mercantile business for a short time at Pratt, Kansas, and when her father died, in 1909, she returned home to administer her father's

estate. Mrs. Wood was well qualified to handle her father's estate, having been confidentially associated with him in his business relations from her girlhood. After his death she took charge of the farm and business affairs, which were conducted under her immediate supervision until the time when the affairs could be gradually closed up without loss or sacrifice. Mrs. Wood is a woman of unusual ability, and has practical business ideas, she is thoroughly interested in farming and stock raising, and keeps herself well posted in progressive and modern agricultural methods and has written considerable for some of the leading farm journals.

In 1914 the Woods purchased their place of two hundred seventy acres in Peculiar township, which was formerly known as the old Williams place. This is one of the valuable farms of Cass County and is under a high state of cultivation. The farm residence is one of the historic old land-marks of Cass County, said to be about seventy-five years old. It is a large, comfortable house of the ante-bellum days, and is in a good state of repair and preservation. While Mr. Wood carries on general farming extensively, his ultimate object is to specialize in raising Hereford cattle and also hogs.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wood have been born two children: Jack Griffith and William Herbert, aged three and one, respectively. Mr. Wood is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Mrs. Wood belongs to the Missouri Women Farmers Club, a state organization, for a number of years; she is also a member of the Shakespearian Club and the Tourist Club, both of Clinton, Missouri.

J. F. Dobson, a well known successful farmer and stockman of Peculiar township was born in Cass County, in August, 1852. He is a son of John C. and Nancy Ann (Stepp) Dobson, the former a native of England and the latter of Virginia. The father died when J. F. was seven years old and the mother spent her latter life in Illinois. J. F. Dobson was one of a family of three children.

J. F. Dobson was reared and educated in Illinois, and came to Cass County in 1879, first locating at Pleasant Hill. In 1903 he located in Peculiar township where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. Dobson was married in Morgan County, Illinois, October 30, 1872, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Davis. She was born and reared in Morgan

County and is a daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Schostman) Davis, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia, and both were very early settlers in Illinois. The father died in 1881 and the mother passed away in 1906.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dobson have been born six children as follows: William Leroy, born November 13, 1873, married Nora Howard, April 19, 1896, and resides in Raymore township; John Albert, born March 30, 1875, married Elizabeth Reeder, September 12, 1900, resides near Coleman; James Calvin, born September 15, 1876, married Ora Hilderbrand, January 29, 1900, Peculiar township; George Mason, born April 16, 1878, married Ada Arnold, October 30, 1906, and she died April 14, 1913; David Earl, born June 9, 1884, married Cora E. Collins, May 26, 1905, and resides in Peculiar township; and Charles Franklin, born July 8, 1887, married Nellie Shackelford, April 30, 1907, and resides in Big Creek township. The three older children were born in Virginia, Cass County, Illinois, and the others were born in Belton, Cass County, Missouri.

The Dobson boys are all industrious and progressive farmers. Mr. Dobson is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and is inclined towards independence in politics.

Mrs. R. A. McCall, widow of the late J. T. McCall, is truly a representative pioneer woman who has spent over thirty years of her life in Cass County. She bore the maiden name of Chandler and was born in Ohio, a daughter of Isaac H. and Alice Chandler, both descendants of English ancestry. The parents resided in Pennsylvania and later removed to Ohio, where the father worked at his trade, which was that of a tailor. He was a man of high moral character and held local office of trust and responsibility at various times and for a number of years was justice of the peace. However, his was a court of compromise rather than of legal contest. He always advised an amicable settlement of differences between would-be litigants and usually succeeded in reconciling the belligerent parties before going to trial and invariably effected a settlement out of court. He was well versed in the law and did the legal work incident to the settlement of many estates in the community. He frequently loaned money for his friends and neighbors. In those early times banking institutions were not as numerous as they are today, and many times he was intrusted with large amounts of cash. Mrs. McCall says that she remembers one time when a large sum of money was turned over to his

father's keeping, that when it was poured out of the stockings and other places of seclusion that there was a peck measure full of coin and great anxiety prevailed concerning where would be a safe place to hide the money.

Mrs. McCall was one of a family of ten children born to her parents, only one of whom is now living besides Mrs. McCall, a brother, D. A. Chandler. Mrs. McCall came to Cass County in 1867 and returned to Ohio in 1869, where she was married to J. T. McCall and they returned to Missouri in 1881. He was a son of Thomas and Myrum McCall of Scotch and Irish descent. To J. T. and Mrs. McCall were born the following children who are now living: Dr. Pearl C., Windfield, Kansas; Teressa Belle, Peculiar, Missouri; Loretta, Belton, Missouri; and Herschel, Beaver, Oklahoma. The father died in 1882, he was a man of Christian character whose influence was for the betterment of the community in which he spent his life.

Mrs. McCall has seen much of the pioneer life of Cass County. She recalls the many hardships and inconveniences which the pioneers experienced in the early days in Cass County, and at the same time she remembers with much pleasure the pleasant pastimes of the early days, and wonders, after all, if the pioneers of the fifties and sixties, with their limited means of life and entertainment were not just as happy, or even more so, than most people are in the artificial life and surroundings of these later days.

C. B. Ewers, a successful farmer and stockman of West Peculiar township, is a native son of Cass County and a descendant of one of its pioneer families. He was born in 1876 and is a son of Charles W. and Mary Ewers. The mother bore the maiden name of Wills and was a daughter of Alpheus Wills an early settler of Cass County. Charles W. Ewers served in the Confederate army during the Civil War and participated in many notable battles among which was Gettysburg. He was severely wounded while in the service, as a result of which he lost a part of his right hand.

The Ewers family settled in Cass County in 1866, locating in West Peculiar township where Charles W. Ewers was engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years. He was a man of high personal character and had an extensive acquaintance and made many friends in the community. He took an interest in local politics and served as town-

ship collector several terms. Both he and his wife are now deceased. The Ewers is an extensive family broadly scattered throughout the United States and is especially well represented in Omaha, Nebraska, where a number of them are successful merchants and professional men.

C. B. Ewers was reared in Peculiar township and educated at High Hill district school. He was brought up on a farm and has made farming and stock raising the chief occupation of his life and his efforts have been rewarded by very satisfactory financial results. In addition to raising cattle he has bought and sold stock quite extensively and has handled a great many horses and mules.

C. B. Ewers was one of three children born to his parents, the other two being as follows: Mrs. Kate Welborn, Peculiar, Missouri; and Earl Ewers, Peculiar, Missouri.

Mr. Ewers was married in 1901 to Miss Ella Thedens, a daughter of Peter Thedens who came from Iowa to Cass County about twenty years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Ewers have been born two children, Gilbert and Llewellyn.

Mr. Ewers is a progressive citizen and one of the successful business men of Cass County.

I. R. Smith, a successful farmer and stockman of Mt. Pleasant township is a native of Missouri and a descendant of a pioneer family of Jackson County. He was born at Independence in 1855 and is a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Collins) Smith, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a cooper and died in 1875.

I. R. Smith began life for himself as a farmer when he was about twenty years of age and for some years followed that line of work, when he entered the employ of Hoover Roads & Company, general managers for the Altman Miller Harvester Company, as an expert machinist. He had inherited a mechanical turn of mind from his father and his duties with this company were to travel on the road and look after their harvesting machines. He traveled over a large scope of territory for this concern for a number of years and found the work congenial. While on a trip in Kansas, in the scope of his employment, he tells of meeting another expert who was in employ of the same company and they took a day off and went fishing at Williamsburg, Kansas. While they were fishing, not far from each other, they both got a bite at the same time and in landing the fish they were surprised to find that both had caught the same fish.

After a delightful day's fishing on full pay without the knowledge of their employers, Mr. Smith happened to be in the office at Kansas City one day and the first question that Mr. Rhodes asked him was "Well, Smith, how was fishing?" Mr. Smith says that's the first time in his life that he couldn't think of a thing to say. But, fishing was alright at that.

In 1887, Mr. Smith engaged in the grocery business at Belton but shortly afterwards sold his business and clerked in a grocery store at Belton for three years and in 1896 he rented the old Thomas Keeney homestead which was settled and homesteaded by the Keeney family in 1844 and he has operated this place for twenty years, which is a long time in the usual course of events for a tenant to remain on one farm and this is probably the record for Cass County. The relations between Mr. Smith and the owner of this place, Mrs. Alice McPherson, of Kansas City, have always been harmonious and Mr. Smith takes the same interest in the conduct of the place and the conservation of its soil as he would were it his own and keeps it in first class condition in every particular. In 1899 he won a prize of twenty-five dollars at the Belton fair for the best kept rented farm in Cass County. Another unusual feature in this instance, is that there has never been a written contract between the owner of this place and Mr. Smith and there never has been any misunderstanding nor dissatisfaction. He pays the customary rent and keeps the place in first class condition. He has a reputation of being one of the best farmers and stockmen in this section of the country. In 1916 he raised two thousand bushels of corn and a good corn crop in Cass County was an unusual thing that year.

Mr. Smith was married in 1879 to Miss Nannie Lee Keeney, a daughter of Elijah and Sarah Jane (Wilson) Keeney. Mr. Keeney was a Cass County pioneer, who came to this county with his parents in 1844, and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mrs. Smith is the eldest of a family of seven children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Mrs. Maude Fitzgerald, Cass County; Mrs. Gertrude Woycoff, Garnett, Kansas; Mrs. Stella May Whitaker, deceased; William A. Keeney, Lucas, Kansas; Jesse Robert, Keeney, Belton, Missouri, and Mrs. Maggie Dalton, Niles, Kansas. The mother of these children died in 1885 and the father passed away in 1893. He was a successful farmer and stockman and a Civil War veteran, having served in the Confederate army. During the Civil War times, some humorous things happened but most generally the events of those times were attended by the most seri-

ous circumstances. Mrs. Smith tells of one of the Civil War incidents that happened in her family. She says that on the days before her father and mother were to be married, the Union soldiers stole his wedding suit and watch, but the wedding took place as scheduled, regardless of the vicissitudes of war.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born the following children: Mrs. Addie Lee, Hoback, Jackson County, Missouri; Charles Thomas, Belton, Missouri; Mrs. Tiny Pearl Baldwin, Belton, Missouri; Homer Elijah, Belton, Missouri; Nellie Marie, Belton, Missouri; P. J., Belton, Missouri, and Joseph Franklin, Belton, Missouri.

The Smith family also suffered considerable loss and were driven from their home when the military invaders devastated Missouri, when Order No. 11 was issued and orders were given to move to some military post at once. Their horses had been stolen on the night preceding the order and they hastily loaded a wagon with a few of their belongings and borrowing some horses from a neighbor, proceeded to leave the military zone. They went to Illinois, remaining in that state until the close of the war, when they returned to their Jackson County home. A great many engagements took place at and in the vicinity of the Smith home in Jackson County and after returning to the home place Mr. Smith picked up a number of relics of the conflicts, including a sword and a cannon ball, which he now has in his possession.

L. J. Strahan, agent for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company at Belton, Missouri, perhaps comes into contact with the general public more in a business way than any other man in Belton. The detail work and responsibility that falls to the lot of the average railroad agent in a town of the size of Belton is very little understood or appreciated by the average person who occasionally appears at the ticket window for transportation to some point or another. Mr. Strahan was born near Sparta, Illinois, in 1860, and is a son of Blair and Mary Ann (McCullough) Strahan. The father was an Illinois pioneer and one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, that state. He broke and improved a farm there and was a very successful farmer and stockman. The Strahan family is of German descent; the mother, Mary Ann McCullough, was a descendant of an old Southern family who migrated from Tennessee to South Carolina at an early date. She died in 1883 and her husband passed away in 1900. They were the parents of the following children: Charles

M., Kansas City; Henry, Oklahoma, Nebraska; Mrs. Jennie Christie, Kansas City, Missouri; Edwin, Colterville, Illinois; and L. J., the subject of this sketch.

L. J. Strahan was reared in Illinois and attended the public schools at Sparta, Illinois, and later took a course in the Colterville Academy. He graduated from the Sparta High School in the class of 1880. He was engaged in teaching in early life and taught school for three years in Washington County, Illinois, and then taught for a year in his old home school. In 1884 he came West, locating in Crawford County, Kansas, where he taught school for some years, when he began his railroad career as agent at Beulah, Crawford County, Kansas. Two years later he removed to Barton County, Missouri, and was agent at Minden, Missouri, for the Frisco railroad for eight years. In 1897 he was transferred to Belton as agent for the same company and has held that position ever since.

Mr. Strahan was married in 1884 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Christie, a daughter of James and Eliza Christie, of Illinois, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Strahan has one sister living, Mrs. Belle C. Beall, Girard, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Strahan have been born the following children: Gladys, a teacher in the Harrisonville High School, where she is instructor in Latin and German; Florence, principal of the Belton High School; and Hazel, a student in the Belton High School and a member of the senior class. The two older girls were educated in the public schools of Belton and Kansas University. Mr. Strahan obtained his education largely through his own efforts. His father, however, cooperated with him to a certain extent, as much as he was able to in the early days. He made his first money by raising a small piece of wheat on ground which his father furnished him and he used the proceeds of this to help pay for his education and during the course of his early career made money in other ways including teaching, etc.

Mr. Strahan owns the old Jeff Parks farm near Harrisonville and has a comfortable modern residence in Belton and also owns twenty-five acres of suburban property at Lawrence, Kansas. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen and the Strahan family are well known and popular in Belton and vicinity.

W. W. Waltmire, a prominent stockman of Raymore township, is a native of Tazewell County, Illinois. He was born in 1856 and is a son of Jerome and Jane Waltmire. The father was a native of Switzerland and

when he was four years old his parents embarked on a voyage from their native land to America and while on the voyage the father and mother, two brothers and a sister died. Jerome was one of four brothers, who survived and upon landing they were sold for their passage and bound out until it was paid. Jerome grew to manhood and became a teacher and a druggist. He was an early settler in Illinois and was one of the pioneers of the Shorthorn cattle industry in that state. He was a very extensive breeder and became a wealthy man. He was liberal and used his fortune in a noble effort to help his fellowmen. He was widely known as "Uncle Jerome". He was an elder in the Christian church for a number of years and died in 1896 at the age of eighty-three and his wife died in 1900 at seventy-five years of age. They were the parents of eleven children, those living are as follows: Milton, Carbondale, Kansas; Appollos, Pekin, Illinois; Mrs. Mollie R. Roberts, Carbondale, Kansas; Mrs. Ollie Nichols, Sullivan, Indiana; and W. W., the subject of this sketch.

W. W. Waltmire was reared to manhood in Illinois and in 1876 began his career in that state as a dealer in Shorthorn cattle. In 1879 he went to Kansas, settling at Carbondale, where he continued the stock business until 1893, then moved to Delaware, Illinois, where he lived until 1902, engaging in the lumber and coal business, at the same time retaining his interest in the cattle and hog business. He then came to Cass County, Missouri, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Raymore township, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock breeding. He now has about thirty-one head. He usually sells his Shorthorn cattle when calves, for which he received prices ranging all the way from fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars each. Mr. Waltmire is also one of the most extensive breeders of pure bred sheep in Cass County. He handles Oxfords, Hampshires and Southdowns and has imported a number of very valuable sheep from England. He paid three hundred and fifty dollars for one male sheep, which was imported from England, and this animal has won prizes at stock shows and exhibitions on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Waltmire also raises pure bred hogs, making a specialty of the Chester White breed and this department of his stock has won a number of blue ribbons. He has won altogether, with his sheep, hogs and Shorthorn cattle, over two thousand of these ribbons at various fairs, stock shows and exhibitions.

Mr. Waltmire added to his original purchase of land in Cass County until he now owns three hundred and twenty acres, over one hundred and eighty acres of which are devoted to grass.

Mr. Waltmire was married in 1881, to Miss Addie D. Drake, a daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Drake of Green Valley, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Waltmire have been born five children as follows: Mrs. S. Maude Ketteman, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; J. Gilbert, George W. H., Martin and Jerome J., all residing in Raymore township.

Mr. Waltmire is a Republican and at present holds the office of justice of the peace and has been a member of the school board for fourteen years. He became a member of the Christian church at the age of nineteen and has held the office of elder for thirty-six years. He is an enthusiastic Sunday school worker and has been a Sunday school superintendent for thirty-five years, fifteen of which he was superintendent of the Bethany Sunday school of Cass County. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias.

The Waltmire place is known as "Walnut Park" and was so named after a splendid Walnut park of about five acres in the vicinity of the residence, which is an eleven room modern structure of a beautiful and imposing appearance. Mr. Waltmire is one of Cass County's most substantial and progressive citizens and is well known and highly respected.

M. F. Boren, now deceased, was a Cass County pioneer and an honored veteran of the Civil War, who during that great conflict cast his lot with the "lost cause". Mr. Boren was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, in 1837, a son of Bennett and Matilda (Chaney) Boren. He came to Missouri in early manhood and a few years later went to Louisburg, Kansas, where he took up a homestead. For several years he freighted between Leavenworth and Pikes Peak. In 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served under General Price for three years. At the close of the war he came to Cass County and settled near Belton, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising the remainder of his life. He began life under adverse circumstances, without capital, and endured many hardships and privations in the early life. He was a man of many excellent personal qualities and shaped his life according to the teaching of the golden rule.

In 1868, M. F. Boren was united in marriage with Miss Carrie A. Dye, a native of Kentucky, born April 18, 1843, and a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Alderson) Dye, also natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Boren is the only survivor of a family of seven children born to her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Boren was born one child, Carrie Lou, now the wife of A. J. Sears, and they reside on the Dye homestead with Mrs. Boren.

A. J. Sears was born in Cass County and is a son of James S. and Martha J. (Thompson) Sears, who were very early settlers in Cass County and natives of Kentucky. James S. Sears came here in 1846; he was an extensive land owner and dealt largely in cattle in the early day and was a very successful business man. He was a very religious man and a consistent member of the Methodist church.

A. J. Sears was educated in Harrisonville High School and Chillicothe Normal School and taught school in Cass County for ten years. He was one of the following children born to his parents: Mrs. Nancy L. Freeman, Harrisonville; W. C., LeRoy, Kansas; Mrs. Sarah J. Hann, Buhl, Idaho; Mrs. Mary E. Todd, Belton, Missouri; J. H., Cleveland, Missouri; C. R., Cleveland, Missouri; E. H., Hastings, Nebraska; Mrs. Mattie A. Reynolds, Slaton, Texas; and A. J. To A. J. Sears and wife the following children have been born: Aileen E., born July 24, 1897; Paul D., born February 17, 1902; and Hazel G., born August 3, 1910, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mrs. Boren relates many interesting incidents of pioneer life and says that the early days were not so lonesome and unpleasant after all. The early settlers enjoyed their various social gatherings and now and then attended camp meetings which in the early day were more or less of an annual affair. She is a member of the Baptist church, having identified herself with that denomination when she was eighteen years old and has been active in the work of her church all these years. Mrs. Boren takes a keen interest in the affairs of life generally. She with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sears are joint owners and reside on the old Dye homestead. Mrs. Boren has resided in Cass County since she was ten years of age except from 1863 to 1865, when her parents were compelled to leave Cass County on account of General Ewing's famous Order No. 11, and went to Clinton County, Missouri.

George W. Johnson, a well known farmer and dairyman of Mt. Pleasant township belongs to a pioneer Missouri family. Mr. Johnson was born in Platt county in 1866, and is a son of George and Catherine (Calvert) Johnson. The father came to Missouri with his parents at a very early day and settled on Platt Purchase which is now known as Platt County. Here he homesteaded a section of land and brought with him from Kentucky a number of negroes. He operated a plantation there for a number of years, becoming what was then considered a very wealthy

man. The old Johnson homestead consisted of a large brick house, typical of the early day plantations and the negro cabins were numerous on the place. He died prior to the Civil War and his vast estate was distributed among his five children, one of whom was the father of the subject of this sketch and two of whom are now living; R. M., Belton, Missouri; and Mrs. Laura Harrington, Dearborn, Missouri. George Johnson, the father of George W., was engaged in the grocery business for a time in partnership with his brother, R. M. He died in 1866. George W. Johnson's mother, Catherine Calvert, was a daughter of Smith Calvert and her mother bore the maiden name of Casandra Brannon, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Smith Calvert was a descendant of Lord Baltimore and there is now in existence in Baltimore, Maryland, a society known as "Calvert Heirs Association", of which George W., the subject of this sketch is a member. Benjamine Holliday, who owned and operated the first stage coach that carried mail from West Port, Missouri, to San Francisco, California, was related to this family by marriage.

After the death of his father, George W. Johnson's uncle, Dick Johnson, was appointed his guardian, George W. being the only child, and from that time lived with his guardian.

Dick Johnson came from Platt County to Belton, in 1877. Here he bought two hundred and eighty acres of land which is now the home of Judge West. He followed farming and stock raising and was prominent in local affairs. He served as postmaster of Belton through both of President Cleveland's administrations and has been postmaster of the Missouri State Senate every session since 1903. He now owns a farm near Belton, where he and his son, Benjamin, are making a specialty in raising Hampshire hogs and White Leghorn chickens.

In 1885 George W. Johnson went to Arizona, where he was employed on a cattle ranch. Later, he returned to Missouri and traveled for the St. Louis Wrought Iron Range Company for a time. He then located at Belton and engaged in the hardware business until 1896, when he rented the old Bales farm which he operated for ten years. He then bought a farm north of Belton where he was engaged in farming. Five years later he sold that place and bought one hundred and sixty acres of the old Bales place where he is now engaged in farming and dairying. He keeps Jersey cows in his dairy and is also successfully engaged in raising Hampshire hogs. His farm is unusually well improved with a splendid residence and other farm buildings.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1896 to Miss Kate Given, a daughter of Rev. J. C. Given, a well known and greatly beloved Methodist minister, who preached for a number of years in Cass County, four years of which were at Harrisonville. He died at Springfield, Missouri, while pastor of the Methodist church there. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born three children as follows: Cowen Wilson, Mary Catherine and Dixie Lee. The Johnson family are well known and representative Cass County people.

F. W. Barker, a well known farmer and stockman of West Peculiar township has been prominently identified with Cass County for a number of years. He was born in Washington County, Virginia, and is a son of S. M. and Katie Barker. The great grandfather of F. W. Barker immigrated from England and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. Mr. Barker's mother bore the maiden name of Barker, but was of German descent. S. M. Barker was an ordained Baptist minister and will be remembered as one of the able preachers of that section in the early days. He died in 1892 and his wife passed away in 1894. They were the parents of eleven children.

F. W. Barker received a good education in the public schools of Illinois and began life as a teacher and taught a number of terms in Cass County. He taught his first school in the Rodman school district. Mr. Barker bought a farm in West Peculiar township and engaged in farming and stock raising. Shortly afterwards he was appointed highway engineer of Cass County and served in that capacity for two years. He was then elected County surveyor and highway engineer and thus served the county for six years. During that period he introduced concrete as a bridge and culvert material. He met with much opposition in this innovation, as it was untried and there were very few who understood using it at that time, however, it has proved a success. Mr. Barker also abolished the old custom of letting contracts to contractors and thereby encouraged the enmity and opposition of that element. However, he succeeded in having built about one thousand bridges and culverts while he had charge of this department of the county work and his introduction of concrete and elimination of contracting proved a valuable experiment to the taxpayers of the county.

At the close of his period of public service Mr. Barker returned to his farm in West Peculiar township, where he has since been engaged in

farming and stock raising. Mr. Barker was married to Miss Hattie Broadbooks of East Lynne, Missouri, three children being born to that union; Madge, Mabel and Arthur. Madge died while young; Mabel is now Mrs. Thompson, Kansas City, Missouri; and Arthur is a student in the Peculiar High School.

Mr. Barker is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in politics. He has served as assessor of West Peculiar township for four years and has been a member of the school board for many years and is at present a member of the township board. He is a member of the Baptist church and holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a public spirited citizen and any progressive measure the object of which is for the betterment and upbuilding of the community finds a staunch supporter in him.

N. M. Bremer, although a resident of Cass County, but a few years, has become an important factor in West Peculiar townhsip, where he resides and is one of the substantial farmers and stockman of that section of the county. Mr. Bremer was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1855, and is a son of Jacob and Abigal Bremer. The Bremer family are of old American stock and date back as residents of New York state for a number of generations. William Bremer, grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a farmer in that state.

N. M. Bremer removed from New York to Iowa with his parents in early life and the father was engaged in farming and stock raising in that state during the remainder of his life. He was a conscientious and honest man and had a host of friends. He died in 1908 and his wife departed this life in 1915. They were the parents of four children as follows: Mrs. Ella Seward, Pierre, South Dakota; Mrs. Ida Morris, Maryville, Missouri; Nora Bremer, Peculiar, Missouri; and N. M., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Bremer received most of his education in the public schools of Iowa and at the age of twenty-two began life for himself as a farmer. In 1884 he bought eighty acres of land and later added eighty acres more, following farming and stock raising in Iowa until 1912. He then came to Cass County, Missouri, and bought three hundred and twenty acres, one mile south of Peculiar which is one of the valuable and well kept farms of West Peculiar township. Since purchasing this place Mr. Bremer built an eight-room modern residence, which is one of the finest

appearing homes in the township. It stands on an eminence which together with its striking architectural effect gives the place a beautiful and imposing appearance. Ninety-five acres of Mr. Bremer's place is devoted to blue grass; he raises cattle and horses quite extensively and also Duroc Jersey hogs and is also quite extensively engaged in the dairy business.

Mr. Bremer was married in 1887 to Miss Nancy Throckmorton, daughter of John and Nancy Throckmorton of Iowa, and the following children have been born to this union: Lois, resides at home with her parents; Mrs. Merva T. Mosier, Derby, Iowa; Lavede, Parksville, Missouri; Olive, Parkville, Missouri; Fred N., Peculiar; Forest T., Peculiar; Rose J., Peculiar; and John J., Peculiar.

Mr. Bremer is a progressive citizen and one of the substantial members of the community.

Frank Young, a well known citizen of Cleveland, was born in Grayson County, Virginia, in 1837. He is a son of Fielden and Irne Young and a descendant of Colonial ancestors. Frank Young's grandfather, Ezekiel Young, was a native of Bristol, England, and stole his passage to America on a ship prior to the French and Indian War. After landing in this country, having no money, he was sold into bondage to work out the cost of his passage. Later he served under General Braddock and was at the battle of Ft. Du Quesne. Later he hired out to hunt deer in the Saltworks Valley, principally for their hides and earned his first horse in that way. He married a Miss Whitehead and settled on Fox Creek, Virginia and spent the latter part of his life there. The following sons were born to this marriage: Robert, Joseph, William, Ezekiel and Thomas. Robert and Ezekiel went to Kentucky and settled in Green County on Green river and died there. Their children all left that section and went further west. William had one son, Joseph, who went west of the Rocky Mountains and was never heard from. Joseph was married and reared the following children: William, Fielden, the father of Frank, Ezekiel, Timothy, Jesse and Eli.

Frank Young was one of a family of fifteen children. He was reared to manhood in his native state and in 1870 came to Missouri and settled in Jackson County. He was engaged in farming there for about twelve years, when he went to Miami County, Kansas, and bought one hundred

and sixty acres of land where he specialized in raising Poland China hogs for a number of years. He also dealt extensively in cattle and bought and sold cattle on a large scale. In 1910 he sold his Miami County farm and returned to Missouri, settling at Cleveland, where he and his wife now reside.

Mr. Young was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah C. Wolf, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Wolf. To this union were born seven children as follows: Mrs. Irene E. Paisley, Arco, Idaho; Charles F., Cleveland; Mrs. Myrtis A. Knight, Bucyrus, Kansas; Mrs. Martha M. Kircher, Louisburg, Kansas; Mrs. Virgie McAnnally, Cleveland; W. H., Arco, Idaho; and T. C., Arco, Idaho.

When Mr. Young settled in Jackson County, some parts of that county were in a wild and primitive state and he had many experiences in the early day with wolves which were inclined to carry off his chickens. He advertised for hounds and hunters and organized wolf hunts, but they proved ineffectual. Finally he raised several wolf hounds which he trained for the chase and had many exciting wolf hunts all by himself. His dogs became famous and were frequently loaned to chase wolves out of different neighborhoods.

Mr. Young went to Colorado in 1879 and for a few months was engaged in freighting between Colorado Springs and Leadville. He has been a lifelong Democrat and has frequently been a delegate to his party's conventions. He has served in various local township offices and has always been an especial friend of the public schools and has been a member of the school board for a number of years and served as clerk of the school board.

William W. Chandler, a successful farmer in Union township, is well known in that section as a successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle. He is a native of Cass County, born in 1867, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this county. His parents were William J. and Elizabeth (Brown) Chandler. The Chandler family was founded in America at a very early date. It is claimed by authority that George and Jane Chandler were passengers on the Mayflower and that William W., the subject of this sketch, is a direct descendant of the same English family of Chandlers. George Chandler, above mentioned, died during the voyage and was buried at sea, and Jane settled in Pennsylvania with members of this family and lived there during Colonial times and did not

remarry. William J. Chandler, the father of William W., was one of a family of eight children, only two of whom are now living, D. A. Chandler and Mrs. Anna McCall. Their father was Isaac Hollingsworth Chandler.

William J. Chandler located at Pleasant Hill at the close of the Civil War where he was a commission merchant for a number of years. Later he entered into partnership with J. C. Knorpp and they engaged in the grocery and hardware business. In the meantime Mr. Chandler became interested in the cattle business in Indian Territory and did business there on a large scale. In 1871, he moved to Neosho, where he died the following year. After his death his widow with her children returned to Pleasant Hill.

William W. Chandler was one of three children now living as follows: Charles C., West Plains, Missouri; William W., the subject of this sketch; and Elbert E., Los Angeles, California. William W. Chandler received his early education in the public schools of Pleasant Hill and later took a course at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, where he was graduated. He then attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan. After attending the latter institution he engaged in farming and stock raising in Union township. Here he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land where he has since specialized in raising Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. His place is well improved and in 1912, he built a fine modern residence, which is one of the beautiful country homes of the county.

Mr. Chandler was married in 1911 to Miss Lora Wallace, a daughter of Mrs. J. C. Wallace of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Chandler is a man of pleasing address and has a splendid reputation among those who know him best as a substantial and reliable citizen.

The descendants of George and Jane Chandler held a bi-centennial reunion at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in September, 1887, in which were gathered together two or three thousand people from all the avocations of life. Some read poems of their own production, others made speeches and traced their ancestry back to the Mayflower. They told little reminiscences, one instance as of how the sons of Jane Chandler had a faithful horse which loved its home so well, that being ridden one hundred miles from home and turned loose would find its way back again to its master's house.

The Chandler stock was Norman French and came over to England during the conquest of England by William the Conqueror in the year 1066.

William James Chandler, the father of William W. Chandler, was distantly related to the mother, Mrs. E. B. Chandler, through the Hollingsworths.

Mrs. E. B. Chandler was a great church worker and always worked in the Sunday school mostly teaching the infant class. Father and mother were both members of the Baptist church and were of Quaker stock. Mrs. E. B. Chandler desired at her death that one-quarter of her estate go to the cause of foreign missions. C. C. Chandler, administrator of her estate, carried out her wishes.

C. S. Hockaday, a former county judge of Cass County, has been identified with the affairs of this county for many years and belongs to one of its pioneer families. He was born in Calloway County, Missouri, December 24, 1840, and is a son of George E. O. and Laura C. Hockaday. The mother was a native of Virginia. George E. O. Hockaday was born in Clark County, Kentucky, in 1805. The Hockaday family were very early settlers in Kentucky, Edward Hockaday locating in that state in 1783. He was drowned in 1815. In 1833 George E. O. Hockaday came from Kentucky to Missouri, and settled in Calloway County where he resided until 1869. He then came to Cass County and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1885. He always took a prominent part in politics and while a resident of Calloway County served one term as representative in the state legislature and was also county judge and sheriff of Calloway County. He was a man of considerable ability whose integrity was never questioned and during his career had many friends and supporters.

Judge Hockaday was reared and educated in Calloway County and when the Civil War broke out he was in his twenty-first year. He enlisted in the Federal army and served four years and seven months, during which time he saw much service and took part in a great many important battles. At the close of the war he returned to his father's home in Calloway County where he remained about two years and in 1868 came to Cass County. Here he bought ninety-two acres of land and engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has been successfully interested in raising Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs and is today one of the substantial and well to do citizens of Cass County.

Judge Hockaday has always taken a keen interest in political affairs

and has served in a number of offices of responsibility. In 1878 he was elected county judge and served in that office for four years. In 1902 he was again elected judge of the county court and during the course of his administration many difficult problems were presented for solution and Judge Hockaday's good judgment and keen foresight proved a valuable asset to the county on many occasions. During both terms he served as presiding judge of the county court. He had many interesting experiences in the final adjustment of the county bonds proposition as well as many other important matters. He has served as justice of the peace of Union township for many years.

Judge Hockaday was married in 1870 to Miss Salena E. Young, a daughter of Josiah A. and Elizabeth (Ross) Young. The Young family settled in Cass County about the close of the Civil War, coming from North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Hockaday have been born the following children: Charles E., Peculiar; Thomas O., Peculiar; Leon M., Belton; and Roy F., Peculiar, and three other boys who died in infancy.

The Hockaday family are prominent in the community and Judge Hockaday is probably one of the best known men of Cass County.

J. E. Mossman, a successful farmer and stockman of Union township, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Mercer County, in 1858, and is a son of Alexander Hunter and Mary Ann Mossman. The Mossman family came to Missouri and settled in Cass County, in 1866. Here the father bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he sold two years later and bought the old Lighthouse farm near Peculiar, Missouri, and spent the remainder of his life there. He died in 1875 and his widow now makes her home with her son, J. E. Mossman, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Mossman began life for himself on the old home place, farming on shares. He cultivated fifty acres of corn and after harvesting his crop, found at the end of the season that he had eleven dollars left. He then abandoned farming on shares and worked for thirteen dollars per month. About five years later he went to Kansas and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land. A few years later he disposed of his Kansas property at a good profit and returned to Cass County. He entered the employ of Scott & March, grain dealers, receiving twenty dollars per month. He remained in their employ one year, when he bought a team and rented eighty acres of land and was thus engaged for three years.

Later he rented a part of the Lofland estate which he operated for seven years. He then bought a small farm and erected a house which has since been his home. He has added more land to his original purchase as opportunity offered and now owns one hundred and fifty-seven acres of well improved and valuable land, where he is successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He also owns three acres of valuable land in the town of Grand View.

Mr. Mossman was married in 1884 to Miss Rosa J. Lofland, a daughter of Samuel H. Lofland, a Cass County pioneer. To Mr. and Mrs. Mossman have been born four children as follows: Roy, Cleveland, Missouri; Leonard, Cleveland, Missouri; and Dale and Alberta, residing at home.

Mr. Mossman is a member of the Baptist church at West Union and is active in local work of that denomination. The West Union Baptist church was first organized and services held in an old log house on the Lofland estate and this is the pioneer church of that section of the county.

Mr. Mossman is a substantial citizen of Cass County and a pleasant gentleman who is held in high esteem by those who know him.

Wilber C. Hoag was born in Elgin, Illinois, October 11, 1844, son of Asahel W. and Celestine (Dye) Hoag. During his early childhood his family removed to Allamakee County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. He studied medicine but abandoned same and took up farming which he has since followed. He married April 3, 1867, Alvira J. Cantonwine, a member of the Cantonwine and White families of Pennsylvania. At the close of the Civil War he removed with his parents, two brothers and two sisters to Union township, Cass County and since 1869 has resided continuously on his farm near West Union. His family procured the establishment of a postoffice at West Union about the year 1871 and for thirty years he served as postmaster. For many years the mail was carried on horseback twice a week from West Line, the then nearest railroad station. He also conducted a general store at West Union for about twenty years and held the office of tax collector and other township offices for about the same length of time.

E. P. Ziegler, of West Donlan township, is a worthy descendant of a noble old pioneer family of Cass County. He was born in the state of New York in 1860. His parents were George and Catherine Ziegler. They lived for a time in Elias Davis' log house, which at that time accom-

modated three families—twenty people in all. Later the father built his own house of native lumber. Living along the frontier of Missouri and Kansas in those days was dangerous and required bravery, which they possessed. Mrs. Ziegler, in time of sickness, often went for medical aid alone in the night without protection, save her faithful dog and a club. Such were the trials of these brave pioneers of the early days.

George Ziegler was born in New York. George Ziegler's father, Jacob Ziegler, was born in Germany and in early manhood emigrated from his native land to America and settled in New York. Catherine Ziegler was a native of Germany. George and Catherine Ziegler were the parents of four children, namely: Edward P., subject of this review; J. G., West Line, Missouri; Mrs. Clara Smith, Freeman, Missouri; and Nellie J., who makes her home with her brother, Edward P., on the home place, near West Line, Missouri. In 1866 George Ziegler and his family immigrated to Missouri and settled in Dolan township, Cass County, and here the Ziegler children have been reared to maturity. George Ziegler had learned the wagon makers' trade in New York, and in his new home in the west found a great demand for his services. He was also a skillful carpenter and did much work in carpentering. But he was particularly interested in stock raising and devoted most of his time and attention to his farm and to the raising of Whiteface cattle. George Ziegler was industrious and thrifty and succeeded so well in life that at the time of his death, in 1904, he was owner of four hundred six acres of good farm land in Cass County, which estate was divided among his children. Both parents are deceased.

When Edward P. Ziegler was a child six years of age he came to Missouri with his parents in 1866. He recalls the wild, unbroken natural state of the country at that time. Game of all kinds was in abundance and wolf chases and deer hunts were the principal amusements of the early settlers. Wild turkeys and prairie chickens abounded and could be had for the hunting in those good old days. Pleasant Hill, twenty-eight miles away, was the trading point for the Ziegler family.

Edward P. Ziegler spent the days of his boyhood much as does the average lad on the farm. Educational opportunities were limited, but such as there were he took advantage of them and attended school during the short sessions held in Dolan township. He always lived with his father and it was not until after his father's death that E. P. Ziegler began life for himself.

In 1912 Mr. Ziegler purchased a threshing outfit and since then has been successfully operating over a large section of the country. Mr. Ziegler and his sister, Nellie J., reside on the home place. In 1905 they took two motherless children into their home: Marie (Belcher) Lee, who is now married and resides in Louisburg, Kansas; and Pauline Belcher, who still makes her home with them.

E. P. Ziegler has made many friends in Cass County, where he has lived for so many years. Honest, capable and energetic, he has succeeded well in his vocation and is a worthy descendant of a grand old pioneer family, whose name will ever be closely associated with the early history of Dolan township.

F. M. George, a highly respected ex-judge of Cass County, is one of the grand old race of pioneers who contributed their lives to the up-building of this county. He was born in Cooper County in 1832, son of Carroll and Sarah (McFarlan) George. Carroll George was one of five brothers who came to Missouri from Tennessee in a very early day. Sarah (McFarlan) George was the daughter of James McFarlan of St. Francois County, Missouri. To Carroll and Sarah (McFarlan) George were born six children, of which family F. M. George, subject of this review, is the only surviving member.

In 1855 F. M. George and Martha J. Williams, daughter of Josiah Williams of Virginia, were united in marriage. This union has been blessed with five children, namely: T. C., a prosperous farmer, who married Virginia Adcock, and resides on his farm of two hundred four acres near Everett, Missouri; Dora, wife of Mr. Cable, a wealthy land owner, whose holdings comprise six hundred forty acres of fine farm land, near Drexel, Missouri, and they have one son, John R., who has lately been married to Alma Steele; Josiah W., owner of two well improved farms, comprising four hundred acres near Everett, Missouri, who married Elsie Liggett, and to them have been born two children: Mrs. Mable Gentry, and Mrs. Vera Cook; Dr. W. F., a well-known and eminent physician of San Benito, Texas, who married Laura Painter, now deceased, who left a son, Ronald E. Later Dr. George was married to Dollie Clerk and son Ronald to Bernice Hayter; John E., of Archie, Missouri, who married Elsie Rosier, and they have one son, Francis Rosier, who lives on home place with his parents. Mrs. Vera Cook, daughter of Joseph W. and Elsie (Liggett) George has one son, William F., who has the distinction of

being the only great-grandchild. His noble wife and Judge George may justly be proud of their intelligent family. The children were all well reared and given every advantage possible and all are now well-to-do and prominent in their respective communities. They are all church members.

In 1866 F. M. George came to Cass County. He purchased two hundred eighty acres of land and engaged in general farming and stockraising. Every winter he has fed cattle and engaged extensively in the cattle and engaged extensively in the cattle business, always realizing very good profits. At one time Judge George was owner of four hundred fifty acres of land. At the present time his holdings consist of two hundred four acres, one hundred of which are in clover and blue grass.

When Judge George came to Cass County the country was in a very primitive condition. Of the early day school teachers, he remembers well Taylor Dorsett and Eldridge Longwell. Rev. Lacy and Rev. Evans were two pioneer preachers, to whom he often listened in the days long gone by. The early settlers were very hospitable and sociable, and though life at its best was but a round of trials and privations, there were many bright moments when cares were forgotten and much real happiness was found. People congregated from miles around at social gatherings of various kinds to enjoy the simple amusements of wholesome pioneer life.

In 1881 F. M. George was elected Judge of Cass County and he served faithfully and well two terms. His administration was an admirable one in every respect. During his incumbency he had the honor of serving a sentence in jail for contending for what he believed to be right in settling the bonded indebtedness of the county. In political affiliations Judge George has always been a Democrat.

Judge George and Mrs. George are devout members of the Methodist church. The story of Judge George's life is a relation of wonderful business foresight, unflinching integrity, and substantial rewards and his name has become a tower of credit in this community.

R. A. Barnard, a prominent farmer and stockman of Everett township, is a descendent of one of Cass County's early pioneer families. Mr. Barnard was born in this county, near Archie, in 1856, and is a son of James and Martha Barnard. His grandfather settled in this county at a very early day and entered government land near the present site of Austin, on the west, and spent the remainder of his life there. James

Barnard, father of R. A., grew to manhood in this county and was a successful farmer and stockman prior to the Civil War. When that great conflict broke he cast his lot with the South and enlisted in the Confederate Army, and died while in the service. His wife died in 1885. They were the parents of four children, as follows: John W., deceased; R. A., the subject of this sketch; George W., resides at Archie, Missouri; and James, deceased.

R. A. Barnard was reared in Cass County and received his education in the public schools. On account of the early death of his father and his mother having died before R. A. reached his majority, the trait of self-reliance was developed within him at an early age. When a mere boy he began life for himself, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He was successful in his undertakings and it was not long until he was quite an extensive stock raiser, and he has been particularly successful in handling cattle and hogs. In recent years he has ranked among the successful breeders of Poland China hogs and Whitefaced and Durham cattle. He owns a valuable farm of two hundred eighty acres which is well adapted to stock raising. Two hundred acres of his farm are devoted to grass. His place is well improved with a modern eight-room residence and large barn, including a concrete silo.

Mr. Barnard was married in 1878 to Miss Belle McCoy, a daughter of Brice and Julia McCoy, and the following children were born to this union: Mrs. Daisy Stevens, Earl, Bert, Ralph, Mrs. Rena Barrett, Wilbur, Jessie, Verlie, deceased; and Julia. The wife and mother died in 1900.

Mr. Barnard is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of Cass County, and is a supporter of every worthy enterprise which has for its object the betterment of his county or state.

A. G. Endicott, an honored pioneer of Cass County, was born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1837. He is the son of Clayton W. and Mary Endicott. The Endicott family traces its lineage back to Gov. John Endicott, one of the first Puritan governors in Massachusetts. The Endicotts are of English descent.

Mr. Endicott enlisted in the Confederate Army under Capt. Amos Bradley and served faithfully and well throughout the entire war. He took an active part in the engagements at Morristown, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Jenkins Prairie, and Pleasant Hill. The last two battles were in

Louisiana. At Prairie Grove he was slightly wounded. A. G. Endicott has in his possession the Southern Cross of Honor, presented to him by the V. C. V. for bravery in action. The medal was made from cannon captures taken from the enemy. When the war had ended, Mr. Endicott returned to Ray County, Missouri, and then journeyed across the plains with six yoke of oxen to Colorado. Upon his return to Ray County he purchased one hundred thirty-three acres of land in Cass County and engaged in general farming.

March 7, 1866, A. G. Endicott and Sarah A. Payton were united in marriage. This union was blessed with seven children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Frank F. Taylor, Freeman, Missouri; Walter, who resides in Oklahoma; and Pearl, resides at her home. January 30, 1901, Mrs. Endicott was called home. Mr. Endicott remarried, his second wife being Flora E. Powell of Virginia. To A. G. and Flora E. (Powell) Endicott was born a son, Troy Wise, who resides with his uncle in Bates County, Missouri. Flora E. (Powell) Endicott departed this life in 1915, and Mr. Endicott now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Frank F. Taylor.

After the Civil War A. G. Endicott came to Cass County from Ray County. He bravely endured his full share of hardships and nobly did his part in the development of the county. He remembers with pleasure the delightful social gatherings which relieved the loneliness and monotony of those early days. Among the pioneer preachers whom he knew, were: Rev. Ament, who was founder of the Flinn Chapel; Rev. Lacy, who was one of the first ministers he heard preach in Cass County; Rev. Schaler, founder of the Schaler's Chapel; and Rev. Dean, who was here at the beginning of the Civil War.

A. G. Endicott is one of the grand old men of Cass County, who cheerfully sacrificed so much that others might reap the benefits. He will never be forgotten in the county, for the upbuilding of which he devoted his life, but will always be remembered as worthy of the highest praise. His has been a long life of unselfish service. He is a Baptist in faith, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Charles R. Hall, of Harrisonville, is a native of Cass County. He was born in 1874 and is a son of Capt. D. K. Hall, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Charles R. Hall was educated in the public schools of Harrisonville, and after graduating from the high school took the law

course at the Missouri University. After completing his course at the University he returned to Harrisonville and assisted in looking after his father's affairs. He has devoted himself chiefly to farming and stock raising, and now owns two hundred twenty-five acres of valuable land near Harrisonville. He has a fine residence just east of Harrisonville, and his farm property is well improved. He raises live stock quite extensively.

Mr. Hall was united in marriage in 1897 to Miss Mary Maxwell, daughter of T. T. Maxwell, a former county clerk of Cass County. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been born six children, as follows: Noel M., Margaret, Mary, Joe, Oliver, and Stella D. Noel is quite extensively interested in raising Brown Leghorn chickens, and is regarded as authority in that line. He has served as secretary of the National Brown Leghorn Club, and at the present time is secretary of the Southwestern Association.

Mr. Hall is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church.

George A. Harger, of Austin township, is a well-known and successful farmer and stockman, and is a Cass County pioneer. He was born in Lee County, Iowa, in 1857, and is a son of A. E. and S. J. (Love) Harger, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. She was the daughter of David and Kittie Love. The Harger family came to Missouri in 1866, and settled at Pleasant Hill, and three years later the father purchased the farm on which he died in 1875, and the mother departed this life in 1892. They were the parents of the following children: J. C. Wallace, Belton, Missouri; George A. Harger, the subject of this sketch; A. E. Harger, Lone Tree, Missouri; Mrs. Lizzie Myers, Norcatur, Kansas; and C. W. Harger, Pocatello, Idaho; J. S. Harger, late of Hume, Missouri; W. D. Harger, late of Decatur County, Kansas; and Mary VanDeventer, deceased.

George A. Harger was educated in the public schools of Pleasant Hill and has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation. He has met with success as a breeder of stock and is recognized as a leader in that field. He has some of the finest Missouri jacks to be found, and his Percheron horses are second to none. Mr. Harger has a valuable farm of two hundred thirty acres, in Austin township, highly improved, well watered and well adapted to stock raising and general farming. Mr. Harger was united in marriage in 1880 to Miss Nannie Gorham, daugh-

ter of Joshea and Mary (Downard) Gorham, of Texas. To this union have been born six children, viz: W. J. Harger, A. E. Harger, and Mrs. C. Gwinn, all of Pocatello, Idaho, and O. D. Harger, Mrs. Bessie Gilkerson and Carrie C. Harger, all of Harrisonville, Missouri.

When the Harger family arrived at Pleasant Hill, more than fifty years ago, the county was still in its pioneer state. Mr. Harger recalls that the first school he attended was held in a roughly constructed box school house, located in a brush thicket. The boys attending this school cleared off the brush for a play ground, doing the work during recesses. Mr. Harger tells an interesting story that when the railroad was built from Holden west to Harrisonville the settlers would come to town for long distances to see the trains go by. For a number of years Pleasant Hill was the only railroad town in the county. Mr. Harger has seen many changes in Cass County during the time of his residence here. He is one of the substantial citizens and has contributed much in energy and of his means to the betterment and development of this county.

John Morrow, a prominent pioneer settler of Cass County, and a successful farmer and stockman of Everett township, departed this life September 22, 1915. He was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born May 15, 1856, and was the youngest of a family of nine children born to his parents, James and Eleanor Morrow. Only two sisters and a brother of John Morrow survive. They are: Mrs. Isabelle Good, Mrs. Nannie Gill and James Morrow. The Morrow family is of Irish descent, and was founded in America about two hundred years ago, the first member coming to this country settled in Pennsylvania.

James Morrow and his family came to Missouri in 1869, when John the subject of this sketch, was twelve years old. The family first settled in Johnson County, and in 1875 removed to Cass County and settled near the village of Brosely, now extinct. Here the father engaged in farming and stock raising and spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1889 and his wife passed away in 1912. James Morrow was a successful farmer and stock raiser, and at the time of his death owned a valuable farm of two hundred eighty acres. After the death of his father, John Morrow took charge of the old homestead, which he operated until 1897, when he traded it for one hundred eighty acres of land, one-half mile north of Main City. Like his father before him, John Morrow was a successful farmer and stockman, and in that line of industry was per-

haps best known as a breeder of Chester White hogs and Shorthorn cattle. He also took an active interest in local public affairs and served as assessor of Coldwater township for some years and was also clerk of that township.

Mr. Morrow was a member of the Methodist Church, South, having been a member of that denomination since he moved near Main City. Prior to that he belonged to the Methodist church. He lived a faithful and consistent Christian life. He was superintendent of the Sunday School at Lisle for many years, and after removing to Main City he taught the Bible class there for years, and was chosen teacher of the Young Men's Bible Class, which numbered twenty-six at one time. When this class was merged with the Young Ladies' Bible Class and the organization was named the "Gleaners", Mr. Morrow was chosen to teach this organization, which was the pride of his heart. He was a plain, home-spun man. His honesty of thought and action impressed all who met him. He never had an unkind thought nor spoke ill of any one. He always insisted that the good predominated in every one, and such thought made his mind a fountain of pure love for his fellow creatures.

John Morrow was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Virden, December 20, 1886. Mrs. Morrow is a native of Kentucky, as was also her parents, John F. and Mary E. (Finell) Virden. The father was of French descent and the mother of Irish lineage. The Virden family came to Cass County in 1871, and purchased a farm near Brosley. The mother died there in 1874, and the father passed away in 1890. He was a tailor in early life, but after coming to Cass County followed farming, and during his early years in Cass County met with many discouraging conditions, common to the lot of the early settler. Later, however, he succeeded to a very satisfactory degree. To John Morrow and wife were born two children: Mrs. Verna Eleanor Phillips, and Mary Hazel Morrow. They also raised Henry F. Hall, the orphaned nephew of Mrs. Morrow, who received the same care and love as did their two daughters.

Mrs. Morrow is an interesting representative of the true pioneer woman. She relates many interesting incidents of early life in Cass County and possesses the faculty of relating them in an entertaining way. She tells of the old-time methods of amusements, such as singing schools, sociables and the like, which now and then broke the monotony of the hardships and inconveniences of early day life. She recalls a pioneer physician by the name of McIntosh, who usually visited his pa-

tients barefooted, which seemed to attract no particular attention in those days. When Mrs. Morrow was a girl this section of the country was a vast unfenced plain. She has lived to see all this changed, and like many other pioneer men and women of Cass County, as a companion to her husband contributed her part to the great progress that has taken place in Cass County within less than half a century.

W. M. Deweese, of Coldwater township, is an early settler in that section, and one of Cass County's substantial farmers and stockmen. He was born at Chesterfield, Ohio, in 1837, and is a son of D. B. and Rachel (Weece) Deweese. D. B. Deweese was a son of Samuel Deweese, who was a French soldier and came to America with LaFayette, serving in the American Revolution under that great French general. D. B. Deweese died in Indiana, and his wife passed away in Ohio.

W. M. Deweese came to Missouri in 1866, and at first settled near Everett, Cass County. Later he bought a farm in that vicinity and in 1885 he purchased one hundred sixty acres in Coldwater township, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has bought and sold stock, principally mules, quite extensively, and has met with considerable success in that line, as well as being a successful farmer. He traveled over an extensive territory in both western Missouri and eastern Kansas, and bought hundreds of mules and his vest experience in that particular line has qualified him as one of the best judges of these animals in the state. Frequently he has been called upon to act in the capacity of judge at various fairs and prize contests. He also specializes in raising Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Mr. Deweese was married in 1861 to Miss Julia Hadley, a daughter of Lott M. Hadley, and the following children were born to this union: Lott M., deceased; Mrs. Laura Cable, Butler, Missouri; Mrs. Lucendia Stair, Harrisonville; and Mrs. Audry Lyons, deceased. The mother of these children died in 1909.

Mr. Deweese is one of the interesting pioneers of Cass County, who has seen many changes in this section during his residence here of more than fifty years. When he first came here game of all kinds was plentiful, and the section where he located was sparcely settled and practically unimproved. He is one of the Cass County pioneers who has made good, and he is still an active factor in the community, and today is about as busy as ever directing the various details of his farming operations. He is a public spirited citizen and a man of high personal character.

Boone Ingels, a progressive young farmer of Big Creek township, is a native of Cass County. He was born at Pleasant Hill, in 1889, and is a son of George and Rosa (Russell) Ingels, both natives of Kentucky. They came to Cass County and located at Pleasant Hill about 1884. The father died in 1900. The mother was a daughter of John Russell, who was a prosperous farmer in Pleasant Hill township, where he owned two thousand acres of land at the time of his death. Mrs. Ingels now lives in Columbia, Missouri.

George Ingels and wife were the parents of the following children: Callie, married Louis Knudson, Ithaca, New York; Russell, died at the age of nineteen; Boone, the subject of this sketch; and Giltner, a member of Company F, Fourth Regiment, Missouri National Guard.

Boone Ingels was educated in the public schools of Pleasant Hill and afterwards attended the Missouri State Agricultural College at Columbia, Missouri, during the years 1912-14, and since that time has been engaged in farming in Big Creek township. The Ingels farm consists of two hundred acres of valuable land and has on it a lake covering eighteen acres. This is an artificial body of water, thirty feet deep, which was built by the Rock Island Railroad in 1904.

Mr. Ingels has had an unusual agricultural training and he proceeds with his work along scientific lines. He has made many improvements on the home farm since he took charge of it, and the soil is already responding to his scientific methods.

James G. Smith, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, was born on the Lynn farm in that township, in 1856, and is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Cass County. He is a son of Isaac T. and Emily Jane (Lynn) Smith. Isaac T. Smith was born in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1831, and was a son of James Smith, a native of Maryland, and a pioneer of Cooper County, Missouri. He imported and operated the first sawmill in that county. He was a wealthy man and a large slave owner. He paid a security debt of $40,000 at one time. His wife was a native of Kentucky. Isaac T. Smith had five cousins and five uncles in the Southern army. Emily Jane (Lynn) Smith was born in Montgomery County, Missouri. She was a daughter of James Lynn, and her mother bore the maiden name of Leach, a native of Virginia, two uncles of whom served in the Revolutionary War under General Washington. James Lynn was a very early settler of Big Creek

township, coming here from Montgomery County in 1846. He was a North Carolinian by birth, and served in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans. A doctor, who at one time owed him five hundred dollars, paid him in Texas land at twenty-five cents per acre, and, after going to Texas to investigate, he found that the land was in a hostile Indian country and abandoned it. He lived in Texas three years.

James G. Smith was educated in the district school in Big Creek township and when twenty-three years of age began life for himself on his present farm of one hundred fifteen acres. He inherited a part of this land from his father and bought the balance at twenty-seven dollars per acre. He is an extensive stock raiser and has also made a success of raising hogs, making a specialty of the Chester White breed.

Mr. Smith was married in 1879 to Miss Alice Greenlee, a daughter of T. P. Greenlee, of Peculiar township, Cass County, and the following children were born to this union: Roger Q. Mills, resides at home; Lynn Lamar, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Bessie Campbell, Carlton, Oregon; and Mrs. Maudé Garrison, Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

Mr. Smith is a Democrat and takes a keen interest in political affairs and is active in local politics. He has held township office for twenty-eight years, and at the present time is chairman of the township board. He has been Democratic township committeeman for ten years.

Mr. Smith has spent his life in Big Creek township with the exception of when Order No. 11 was in force during the Civil War. In 1863 he went to Cooper County, where he remained until the close of the war.

The old Lynn residence was at one time occupied by Governor Bogg, an early day fur trader, and John T. Crisp was born in a cabin on this place. Mr. Lynn was a strong advocate of good schools in early days, long before the introduction of the present system of public schools, and gave the use of one of the rooms in his home for school purposes. There are many historic recollections connected with this old place.

Paul Eugene Schindorff, a successful farmer and stockman of Polk township, is a native son of Cass County and was born in the township where he now resides, in 1872. He is a son of Paul Apolos and Cornelia (Deal) Schindorff, the former a native of France and the latter of Virginia. Paul Apolos Schindorff came to Missouri and settled in Saline County in the fifties. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate Army for three and one-half years with a Missouri regiment. In 1866

he started to go to California, and on his way stopped in Cass County to visit an old acquaintance named William Hodge, and Mr. Hodge insisted that Mr. Schindorff abandon his contemplated trip to California and settle in Cass County, and in order to convince him that Cass County was the best country in the world, he showed him over Polk township and finally found an eighty-acre farm which suited Mr. Schindorff and he bought it. Later he sold that and bought other land. He engaged in farming and stock raising and met with success. He raised Percheron horses, mules, jacks, cattle and hogs, and made money. He added more acreage to his farm and at the time of his death owned four hundred acres, which he divided among his children. He was a successful stock feeder and business man, and he possessed rare capability, keen foresight and good judgment. He died February 1, 1917, at the age of ninety-five years, and his widow now resides on the home place in Pleasant Hill vicinity. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Minnie Moore, Polk township; Mrs. May Warner, Polk township; Paul Eugene, the subject of this sketch; Julius, Polk township; William, Camp Branch township; Mrs. Lillian Hassler, Polk township; Herman, Camp Branch township; and Clay, resides on the home farm in Polk township with his mother.

Paul Eugene Schindorff was reared on the farm in Polk township, and received his education in the public schools. He has made farming the chief occupation of his life and has met with a very satisfactory degree of success as a farmer and stock raiser and has one of the well-improved farms of Polk township.

Mr. Schindorff was married in 1900 to Miss Bessie Garvey, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Cass County to live with an uncle and aunt, R. McBride and his wife, when Mrs. Schindorff was about twelve years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Schindorff have been born two children, Viola May and Mildred Frances. The Schindorff family are well known in northeastern Cass County, and are representative descendants of Cass County pioneers.

Alice V. (Powers) Randell, widow of the late Nathaniel Randell, was born in New Hampshire in 1846. Her father, Larned Powers, was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1808. He passed away at the age of eighty-six years. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Ruby Barton, was also a native of New Hampshire, born in 1808 and died in

that state in 1900. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Caroline Wellman, died at Cornish, New Hampshire, in September, 1913; Erastus Barton Powers, died at Malden, Massachusetts, in February, 1914; Alice V., the subject of this sketch; and Samuel L. Powers, of Newton, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Randell was educated at Kimball Union Academy and taught several terms of school at Cornish, New Hampshire. She first came to Cass County in 1870 and taught one term of school at Clearfork School House, Index township. George Clark, now deceased; William Summerwell, and John Walton, were directors of that district then. She was married May 29, 1872, to Nathaniel Randell, at Cornish, New Hampshire, and they came directly to Cass County.

Mr. Randell was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1837. His parents were William and Eunice (Crockett) Randell. He first came to Cooper County, Missouri, in 1865, and to Cass County in 1867, and first met Mrs. Randell when she was teaching school in 1870. The Randells settled on Mrs. Randell's present farm in 1872. Mr. Randell traded land in Cooper County for this place, and at the time of his death he owned two hundred eighty acres of valuable land, which are still owned by his widow and daughter. He was engaged in general farming during his entire life in Missouri. The farm is situated six miles northeast of Garden City.

Nathaniel Randell was a veteran of the Civil War and served in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry. He was a guard at Washington, D. C. He died May 9, 1916, and his remains are buried in Garden City Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Randell were the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy. The other, Edith V., was born on the home place and resides with her mother.

Mrs. Randell is a member of the Baptist church at Garden City, as was also her husband. They were formerly members of that denomination at Index. There were at that time three churches at Index—Baptist, Christian and Methodist. Both Mrs. Randell and her daughter are cultured women.

Mrs. Randell is a descendant of a prominent New England family. Erastus Barton Powers was, up to the time of his death, in 1914, one of the foremost lawyers of Boston, Massachusetts. He was a graduate of Kimball Union Academy, class of 1860, of Dartmouth College, class of 1865, and of Harvard Law School, class of 1867. He was admitted to the bar January 27, 1867.

Samuel L. Powers, a brother of Mrs. Randell, of Newton, Massachusetts, represented the Eleventh Massachusetts District in Congress for two terms, declining a third nomination. He was a member of a special committee of five, appointed in 1903, to draw up the anti-trust law. In January, 1910, President Taft appointed him justice of the Customs Court of Appeals of the United States, which appointment he declined. In 1906 he was elected a life trustee of Dartmouth College, and he has always taken a deep interest in educational matters.

H. M. Dodd and wife are an honored pioneer couple who have lived in Cass County since 1868, and have reared a family of sons and daughters of whom any parents should be proud. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dodd were born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1833. Mr. Dodd was born November fourth, of that year, and Mrs. Dodd on November 10th. Mr. Dodd's father was David Dodd, a native of Virginia, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Pyle, was a native of Pennsylvania. H. M. Dodd was one of a family of ten children, all of whom are dead but two. H. S., died in Arkansas; Marion died in Ohio; H. M., of whom this sketch is written; D. P., living in Caldwell, Idaho; Harry, died at Independence, Kansas; and John, Mary, Samuel, Thomas, and Anna, all of whom are deceased.

H. M. Dodd received his education in the district schools of Ohio and at Glenn Academy, Haynesville, Ohio. His occupation for a number of years was stock raising. He came to Cass County in 1868, purchasing two hundred acres of unimproved land, at a time when prairie land was selling from five to twelve dollars an acre, and rented a home until he built a small three-room house. At present his farm contains one hundred four acres, and is well improved. On it is a barn, 50x56 feet, built in 1896, and a nine-room house, built in 1894. The Dodd farm is situated five miles northeast of Garden City, in Index township, and is one of the valuable farms of that township.

Mr. Dodd was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Swart, in Wayne County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Henry and Mary (Langell) Swart, of Wayne County. Mr. and Mrs. Dodd are the parents of four children. They are Arthur Adrian, assistant principal of the Kansas City, Missouri, Manual Training School; Eugene Emmet, principal of the high school at Springfield, Missouri; Mrs. Ida L. Quick, living near Quick City, Johnson County, Missouri, and who was a teacher at Holden College

prior to her marriage; and Dr. C. S. Dodd, a well-known physician, of Dayton, Missouri, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

At the advanced age of eighty-three, both Mr. and Mrs. Dodd are able to do the regular work about the house and farm, and Mr. Dodd can perform the unusual task, for one of his years, of reading without glasses.

Mrs. Dodd owns an interesting family heirloom in the form of a Seth Thomas clock, which was bought in 1849 by her mother, Mary Swart, of Blatchleyville, Ohio, and cost thirteen dollars. After Mrs. Swart's death, the clock was sent to Mrs. Dodd, by whom it is highly valued. It still runs and keeps good time, despite its sixty-eight years of service. It is a one day clock with a metal weight.

Leonidas B. Pulliam, a native son of Cass County, and a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of this county, was born in the home where he now lives, March 19, 1880. He is a son of Augustin S. and Adeline (Priddy) Pulliam. The father was born in Kentucky, January 2, 1813, and came to Cass County in 1837, settling two miles east of Dayton. In 1839 he moved to the present home of Leonidas Pulliam, and the house in which the latter lives being built that year. The mother of Leonidas Pulliam was a native of Tennessee, and was born May 27, 1838. She was the second wife of Augustin Pulliam, and there were seven children by this marriage, four of whom are living, as follows: Benjamin F., at Porterly, New Mexico; B. P., a farmer of Austin township; W. B., living on home farm; and Leonidas B., the subject of this sketch.

Augustin Pulliam's first wife was Parmelia Martin. There were fourteen children by that marriage and four of those are now living, as follows: Joseph, Bates County, Missouri; Margaret Woolery, Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Catherine Porter, Nevada, Missouri, and Mrs. Mary Gloyd, Dayton, Missouri. Augustin Pulliam was a pioneer farmer and stock raiser of Cass County. He did his trading at Pleasant Hill before Dayton was started, and in those days carried wool to the carding mill on horseback. He died January 2, 1890, and was buried on the home farm. His widow now lives in Austin. The Pulliam house is probably the oldest house in the county. The farm at present contains two hundred and seventy-two acres, and is one of the valuable farms of Cass County.

On December 27, 1902, Leonidas Pulliam was united in marriage

with Anna Lee Smiley, of Dayton township. She is a daughter of the late Isaac Newton and Lucy Alice (Woolery) Smiley. The Smileys were also early settlers in Cass County, coming here prior to the Civil War and located in Austin township. Mr. Smiley died in 1885, and is buried in Connelly Cemetery, and Mrs. Smiley now lives in Austin township with her daughter, Blanche Smiley.

Mr. and Mrs. Pulliam have four children now living, as follows: Ortha Lee, Lucy Opal, Leonidas B., Jr., and Anna May. Mr. Pulliam pursues the quiet, even tenor of a prosperous farmer's life. He is progressive and public spirited and to such men as him, Cass County owes its leading rank among the political subdivisions of the great State of Missouri.

James P. Buckley, a leading farmer and stockman of Index township, of the firm of James P. Buckley & Sons, proprietors of "Sunny Valley Stock Farm", was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, in 1865. His father was Edward Buckley, of Kentucky, born in 1833, and died in Cass County in March, 1889. His mother was Elizabeth Bishop before her marriage, and she was born in Kentucky in 1840 and died in August, 1910.

Edward Buckley and wife came to Missouri in 1867 and located five miles northeast of Garden City, in Index township. They then bought forty acres of land and later added eighty acres more. The last purchase forms part of the present farm of James P. Buckley.

In early life Edward Buckley was a cooper, but he followed farming as an occupation during his life in Missouri. He and his wife were the parents of five children, as follows: Sarah Jane, deceased; Cordelia Belle, married Alonzo Sterling, who is at present chaplain of the State Penitentiary, Jefferson City; William H., Sedalia, Missouri, solicitor for the Sedalia Sentinel; James P., the subject of this sketch; and Tura Alice, who died at the age of two years.

James Buckley attended school at Schuyler School House, Index township, and remained at his father's home until he was twenty-one. He then moved to his present home and engaged in farming and stock raising. Every tree and building on the place was placed there by him. The house was built in 1892, one barn in 1893, another in 1901, and a third in 1907. A silo, 14x28 feet, was built in 1913.

The Buckley farm is located two and a half miles northeast of Garden City. He has forty acres of English blue grass, which has been profitable both for seed and pasture.

There are four good springs on the place, the water from which is piped into cement troughs, thus furnishing a good drinking supply for the stock. One pool is ten feet deep, fourteen feet wide, and twenty-seven feet long. It is built with cement walls and a slate bottom. It has never been dry but once. This pool is in the east eighty acres. A cement trough outside, connected by a pipe, makes an excellent drinking place. The Buckleys have always been "boosters" for fine live stock, as their neighbors will testify.

Mr. Buckley first handled saddle and harness horses, jacks, jennets, and mules. He took premiums at the Sedalia State Fair in 1910 and 1911 on saddle mares, mules and jacks. He continues to raise the same kinds of stock, and in addition now raises registered Hereford cattle. His present herd consists of fifty head. The herd is headed by "Advertiser XIII", purchased at the Hancock dispersion sale at Kansas City, Missouri, December 21, 1915. Mr. Buckley has also been a breeder of thoroughbred Poland China hogs for the past twenty-five years. He considers twenty-five dollars paid for a Poland China sow the best investment he ever made.

In addition to two hundred and ten acres in Cass County, Mr. Buckley's farm includes one hundred twenty acres in Vernon County, one mile east of Howard, on the State Road. The Vernon County land was bought in 1914.

James P. Buckley was married February 16, 1887, to Miss Cora L. Kirtley, a native of Pike County, born in 1865, but living at the time of the marriage in Johnson County, Kansas. She is a daughter of Lafayette and Mary Ann (Dugan) Kirtley. They were natives of Kentucky. The mother died in 1870, and Mr. Kirtley in 1890.

To Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have been born three children, all of whom are living, and all were born in Index township. The eldest, Drucy Elizabeth, was born December 21, 1887, graduated from Garden City High School, and taught school one year, and is now a music teacher. She married Joseph A. Smith, and lives in Kansas City, Missouri. The second child, Burney H., was born May 11, 1893, graduated from Garden City High School, in 1909, and is also a graduate of the Central Business College, Sedalia, Missouri. He lives at home and is a business partner of his father. The youngest child is Walter Ovid, born May 7, 1896. He is a student in the public schools and is much interested in music and athletic sports.

In addition to his farm cares, Mr. Buckley has been an auctioneer for the past eighteen years and is one of the successful auctioneers of this section of the state. During some years he has found this business very profitable.

Dr. Casper Swart Dodd, a prominent physician and surgeon of Dayton, Missouri, was born at Index, Missouri, on November 10, 1869. He is the son of H. M. and Margaret Swart Dodd of Index township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and is the youngest of their four children. The others are Arthur A., Eugene E., and Mrs. Ida L. Quick.

Dr. Casper S. Dodd received his early education in the public schools of Cass County, and then attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. After graduating from that institution he entered the Missouri State University at Columbia, Missouri. He pursued his studies there for two years, when he entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later he took a post-graduate course at the Cook County Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois.

After receiving his degree, Dr. Dodd practiced his profession for a time in Johnson County, Missouri. In 1907 he located at Dayton, Missouri, where he has built up a satisfactory practice in that thriving town and vicinity.

Dr. Dodd was married February 15, 1905, to Miss Amy Wagner, daughter of Henry W. and Lucy (Rogers) Wagner, of Dayton township, and three children have been born to this union, as follows: Henry Morgan, Rose Elizabeth, and Lucy Margaret.

Dr. Dodd is a very capable physician and has an excellent practice. He is progressive, public spirited and ranks as one of Cass County's representative members of the great medical profession.

Richard G. Payne, a native son of Cass County, was born in what is now Index township, April 27, 1845. He is a son of E. S. and Harriet (Boatright) Payne. The father is a native of Kentucky and the mother of Virginia. Mr. Payne's father, well known as "Squire Payne", was born in Kentucky in 1809. He came to Boone County, Missouri, in 1837, and to Cass County in the spring of 1839. He located where afterwards stood the town of Index, and he laid out the town site in 1856-57. Richard G. was with the surveying party and recalls that there were about

seven and one-half acres in the town site. The town at one time had two stores, a blacksmith shop, and three churches. The old timers used to attend the church services and came with ox teams and on mules for miles around. Index never had a saloon, owing to the sentiment of the pioneers who, although they generally kept liquor in their houses for medicinal purposes, opposed its use even in the early days as a beverage.

E. S. Payne died in 1875 and his wife departed this life in 1877. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Mary Catherine, married George Vinson, and they are both now deceased; William H., deceased; Jane Elizabeth Holcombe, Mrs. Sythe Armstrong, Garden City, Missouri; Richard G., the subject of this sketch; Sallie P., married Dr. York, and resides in St. Petersburg, Florida; and Jacob, living in Los Angeles, California.

Richard G. Payne is a representative of that sturdy type of plainsman that is fast passing into history. Born and reared amongst the crudities and hardships of pioneer life, he grew to manhood amidst the bloody turmoil of the Civil War, and seeking fame, fortune and adventure in an overland journey to the Pacific Coast, when the prairie schooner was the only means of transportation and the Indian was the traveller's deadly enemy, he made the trip.

He received his education in an old log school house with a puncheon floor, and split logs for seats. The Civil War ended his education insofar as schooling was concerned, but he has always been a student of men and affairs. During that war he served six months in Colonel Cockerell's regiment, and participated in the battles of Lonejack, Missouri, and Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

The Paynes went to Boone county in 1863 on account of Order No. 11, and in 1864 Richard G. crossed the plains to California. The party he was with went by way of Omaha and North Platte, Nebraska. Indians were bad then, but their wagon train was not molested, although they had some narrow escapes. A train of one hundred wagons travelling one day ahead of them, was attacked and a number of its horses were taken.

Mr. Payne was gone from Missouri about six years, part of which time he spent in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho. He returned to Cass County in 1870, and was married to Mary Arnold, then of Benton County. She was a native of Summit County, Ohio, and came to Benton County with her parents in 1866. She is the daughter of Jeremiah and Harriet (Sickly) Arnold, both of whom are now deceased.

Mrs. Payne had seven brothers and sisters, six of whom are now living: Samuel Arnold, Sedalia, Missouri; Ella, deceased; Augustus, Sedalia, Missouri; Jerry, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Nannie O'Bannon, Holden, Missouri; Minta, Warsaw, Missouri; and Charles, Sedalia.

To Mr. and Mrs. Payne have been born seven children, as follows: Mrs. Media Guinn, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Alta Winslow, Canadian, Texas; Mrs. Taney Cuddy, Kansas City, Missouri; Dick, Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Mildred Boggers, Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Goode, Garden City; and John, living on the home place.

Every tree, house and building on the prairies surrounding Index has been placed there during Mr. Payne's lifetime. He has set out five different orchards himself. The first trading points of the Paynes in the early days, were Lexington and Independence. They travelled back and forth with ox teams, carrying bacon to trade. Mr. Payne is truly one of the pioneers of Cass County who has contributed his share to making "Old Cass" one of Missouri's greatest political subdivisions.

S. J. Hartzler, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, is a native of Indiana. He was born in LaGrange County, April 23, 1868, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Nopsinger) Hartzler, both natives of Wayne County, Ohio. The father was born in 1835, and in early life removed to Indiana. In 1881 he migrated from that state with his family to Missouri, settling near East Lynne, Cass County. Here he rented a farm two and one-half miles north of town, and later bought a farm four miles south of Pleasant Hill, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until his death, in 1903. His remains are buried in Clearfork Cemetery, and his widow now resides at East Lynne. They were the parents of the following children: Simon P., East Lynne; Lizzie Hartzler, East Lynne; Levi F., died September 11, 1913, and his remains are buried in the Oakland Cemetery, Harrisonville; Christian V., deceased, and his remains are buried in the Clearfork Cemetery; Samuel J., the subject of this sketch; Noah D., Harrisonville, Missouri; William H., Pleasant Hill; Mrs. Mattie Myers, Milton, Kansas; Harvey B., Peculiar, Missouri; and Carrie, died in Indiana at the age of two years.

Samuel J. Hartzler received his education in the public schools of Cass County, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-one. He clerked in a store at Harrisonville for one year, and for seven years

he was in a general store at East Lynne, and clerked in a store at Peculiar for about three years. In 1907 he bought his present farm in Camp Branch township. He owns a valuable farm of one hundred twenty acres, three miles west and one mile north of Garden City, which was formerly the Norman Shepp farm. Mr. Hartzler has improved his place considerably within the last ten years. He has remodeled his residence, and in 1913 built a large barn, and the following year erected a silo, and now has one of the well-improved places of Camp Branch township. His soil is rich and productive and under a very good state of cultivation. He is a successful stockman and gives special attention to raising pure-blood Poland China hogs.

Mr. Hartzler was married March 1, 1893, to Miss Aldula Lummis, a daughter of William and Sarah (Powell) Lummis, of Polk township. The Lummis family came to Cass County from Illinois in 1877, and first settled in Grand River township, south of Harrisonville. Later they bought a place in Polk township, where the father died in 1901, and is buried in Staley Mound Cemetery. The mother now lives at East Lynne. Mrs. Hartzler is the fourth in order of birth of six children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Mrs. Anna Leatherman, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mrs. Rosa Belle McMichael, deceased; Joseph P. Lummis, Harrisonville; William R. Lummis, Akron, Colorado; Mrs. Maude Sloan, Waldo, Kansas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hartzler have been born the following children: Mrs. Mabel Cowger, Peculiar, Missouri; Mrs. Gladys Maude Starks, Garden City; Clarence Samuel, Lena Nancy, and Velma Berneta, all of whom reside at home.

Mr. Hartzler takes a keen interest in the local affairs in his town and county, and the Hartzler family is well known and rank among the substantial representative people of Cass County.

D. M. Gregg, of Peculiar township, near Harrisonville, is not only a leading Cass County breeder of pure blood Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, but ranks as one of the prominent breeders of the west. Mr. Gregg is a capable business man and knows the breeding business. The story of his progress is best told in the "Farmer and Stockman" under date of November 16, 1916, which gives a very good idea of the scope, extent, and marvelous development of Mr. Gregg's breeding business:

Mr. Gregg is a young man who was born in Joplin, Missouri. While

his father owned land south of Joplin, as well as elsewhere in the state, Mr. Gregg never lived on the farm until after he had finished high school and college courses. Then, because of his natural love for the farm, he moved onto his father's ranch near Joplin and began raising registered Poland China hogs. Here he also raised grade cattle and fed steers for the market. He was very successful in the hog raising business and in the course of a number of years accumulated some money.

In 1909 he traded some mining property for a 520-acre farm in Cass County—the farm on which he now lives—and to which he added one hundred sixty acres more in 1914, so that his holdings now amount to six hundred eighty acres in all. Mr. Gregg built a strictly modern home on the farm and moved his family there. Having already established a reputation as a breeder of first-class Poland Chinas, he continued in the hog raising business, raised corn, wheat, oats and clover, and a good many grade cattle. Always having been a believer in clover, a large acreage of this was grown from year to year with a view of getting the farm in a high state of cultivation and in this he has succeeded remarkably well. The hog business grew and was reasonably profitable. After Mr. Gregg realized that he fully understood how to produce as well as sell registered hogs and saw how much more profitable they were than common stock, he began to figure on substituting registered cattle for his grade cattle, reasoning that if pure bred hogs were more profitable than common hogs, pure bred cattle must also be more profitable than grade cattle. If that were the case, then why not expend his efforts along the lines of greatest profit?

Shorthorns were his favorite cattle, but how was he to get a start? He understood Poland China pedigree perfectly and know the value of the different blood lines of that breed, but of Shorthorn pedigree he knew little or nothing. He could tell a good animal from a poor one; in fact, he always had been a good judge of animal form, but in a business where blood lines—pedigree—mean so much he was afraid to risk his own judgment on the start. After giving the matter of buying foundation stock a good deal of consideration a plan gradually unfolded itself, that of seeing a large number of Shorthorn herds and of visiting with the older breeders for the double purpose of getting clearly in mind what type of cattle he wanted and to learn as much as possible about handling a pure bred herd from those who were in position to give information from experience. Nor was this all. Mr. Gregg, considering himself a

competent judge to pick the kind of cattle he thought he wanted, persuaded a friend of his, who is a well-posted man on Shorthorn pedigrees as well as a good judge of individual Shorthorn cattle, to accompany him on his tour of investigation. Thus many herds were visited and critically examined and notes taken of the sale stock in each, but not an animal was purchased until after a certain number of farms had been visited and a sort of inventory had been taken of the good cattle in a great many herds. In other words, over fifteen hundred head of registered Shorthorns were carefully examined before a single individual was bought.

This trip ended early in 1914 after twenty head of first class pure Scotch and Scotch topped two-year-old bred heifers were bought. This purchase was made just before cattle values had begun to advance and consequently the heifers were bought right. The kind of heifers purchased at that time are today bringing from one hundred to two hundred dollars more per head than Mr. Gregg paid for them two years ago. The bull at the head of Mr. Gregg's herd is Gregg's Villager by Imp. Villager and out of Imp. Belle of Ordeans. He is a massive, well-proportioned animal weighing two thousand pounds in thin flesh. Several times Mr. Gregg has refused over two thousand dollars for him, but his actual value to Mr. Gregg is considered a great deal more.

At present two hundred sixty acres of the six hundred eighty Gregg farm are devoted to corn, oats and wheat, while the remainder of the land is in blue grass pasture and clover, the latter crop, as mentioned before, having played a prominent part in the upbuilding of the farm and getting it in good shape for pasture.

As mentioned before, Mr. Gregg built a modern home on this farm in 1910. It is not only strictly modern but also beautiful both inside and out. It is equipped with running soft and hard, hot and cold water on both floors, has two complete bathrooms, hardwood floors downstairs and hardwood finish throughout. It is lighted with electricity and has all the conveniences that can be obtained with this modern form of light and power, such as an electric washing machine, electric irons, etc. Water is pumped with a small gasoline engine for use in the house, barns and stockyards from a near-by spring into a large storage tank, from whence it is forced through the house by an air pressure system. A large cistern supplies soft water in abundance for the house use. In short, the Gregg farm home, equipped, furnished, and surrounded as it is with magnificent trees, beautiful shrubbery, flowers and lawns, is as comfortable as any city home and much more beautiful because of its location.

John C. Poor, a progressive farmer and stockman of Index township, while not an old settler of Cass County, is entitled to classification among the leading farmers and stockmen who are doing things today and shaping the industrial conditions of this county. Mr. Poor is a native of Illinois, born in Sangamon County, September 3, 1866. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Poor, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Sangamon County, Illinois.

John C. Poor was one of a family of six children born to his parents, as follows: James M., deceased; Mrs. Mary Kirtright, Quincy, Illinois; Jennie, deceased; Annie, deceased; Thomas M., Springfield, Illinois; and John C., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Poor was reared in Springfield, Illinois, and educated in the public schools and the Springfield Business College, graduating from that institution in the Class of 1888. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, following farming in his native state for a number of years.

In 1906 Mr. Poor came to Missouri and bought a farm in Shelby County, where he was engaged in farming for three years, when he returned to Illinois. He remained there until 1912, when he came to Cass County and purchased the D. L. Lusk farm, in Index township. This place consists of three hundred forty-six acres, and is one of the valuable stock farms of Cass County. The place is well watered with never-failing natural spring water, which makes it of inestimable value as a stock farm. Mr. Poor raises both cattle and hogs extensively and usually has on hand from fifty to one hundred head of cattle and about one hundred hogs. The stock business is particularly to Mr. Poor's liking, which no doubt, in accordance with the scheme of the eternal fitness of things, has been the main element of his success, coupled with industry and integrity.

Mr. Poor was united in marriage at Chatham, Illinois, in 1891, with Miss May Bridges, daughter of James and Mary (Drennan) Bridges. Her father died in 1903 at Chatham, Illinois, and her mother now resides at that place. The Drennan family were pioneer settlers of Illinois, and Mrs. Poor's father moved on the place when he was three years old with his parents, near Chatham, Illinois, where he spent the balance of his life, a period of sixty-eight years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Poor have been born four children, as follows: Mrs. Olive F. Leadbetter, Garden City, Missouri; J. Frank, Estella G., and Margaret L., residing at home with her parents.

Mr. Poor has taken more or less interest in politics and local affairs since boyhood, and while a resident of Sangamon County, Illinois, served six terms as assessor, and since locating in Cass County has taken a keen interest in the welfare and development in the county which he has chosen as his home.

David M. Schrock, a prominent farmer and stockman of Camp Branch township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 21, 1870. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Moser) Schrock. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in September, 1825, a son of Michael Schrock. He died in 1901. The Schrock family came from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled in Wayne County, in 1828. Elizabeth (Moser) Schrock, mother of David M., was born near Millhausen, France, in 1835. She now resides in Stark County, Ohio. John and Elizabeth (Moser) Schrock were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Lydia Cash, Shelbyville, Illinois; Mrs. Nancy Holderman, Bristol, Virginia; Samuel, Shelbyville, Illinois; Menno, McEwen, Tennessee; David M., the subject of this sketch; and Jonathan, Sterling, Ohio.

David M. Schrock was reared in Wayne County, Ohio, and educated in the public schools. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, and in 1891 came to Cass County. He worked by the month for Levi Zook for one season and the following year worked for I. M. Yoder. After renting land for two years he bought a farm from Hiram Eshleman, in Dayton township, for which he paid twenty dollars per acre. Later he bought one hundred twenty acres of land from the Colonel Campbell estate for twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per acre. He sold this place in 1904 and purchased his present home, upon which he moved the following spring. He now owns two hundred acres of some of Cass County's best land. It is conveniently located on the main road from Garden City to East Lynn. Mr. Schrock's farm is well improved with a good farm residence, which was remodeled in 1915. The residence is equipped with lighting plant and a private water system and hot water heating system, altogether is one of the attractive farm residences of Cass County. The farm buildings and other improvements are thoroughly in keeping with Twentieth Century agricultural methods, which evinces the thrift and industry of Mr. Schrock. In addition to being an extensive farmer, Mr. Schrock is widely known as a successful stock raiser. He raises cattle and high-grade Poland China hogs and Percheron horses.

Mr. Schrock was married February 12, 1893, to Miss Susanna Diener, of Hickory County, Missouri. She is a daughter of George and Mary Ann (Mosholder) Diener. To Mr. and Mrs. Schrock have been born the following children: Alice, Clara, Ada, Earl, Mary, Lawrence, and Florence (twins), and Albert, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Schrock came to Cass County with very little capital and began life in a new country with very little means, and by his industry has become one of the substantial and well to do citizens of a great county. The position which Cass County occupies as one of the progressive and wealthy sub-divisions of the state is largely due to the success of its citizens—such men as David M. Schrock.

A. C. Moore, owner and proprietor of the "Moore Stock Farm", located in Coldwater township, about three and one-half miles northeast of Drexel, is one of the progressive stockmen of Cass County. Mr. Moore was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1864, and is a son of James S. and Catherine (Forney) Moore, natives of Ohio. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Deborah Houston, Mt. Sterling, Illinois; Mrs. Alice Brown, Brown County, Illinois; Richard S., Brown County, Illinois; A. C., the subject of this sketch; Eliza Moore, Brown County, Illinois; and Mrs. Ary Behymer, Lamar, Missouri.

When A. C. Moore was two years old his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Brown County, where he was reared and educated. Here his father died in 1889, and the mother in 1912. Their remains are buried at White Oak, Illinois. After his father's death, A. C. assisted his mother on the home farm and thus began his career as a farmer and stockman in early life. He has always been a close student of the best improved method of farming, and especially stock raising, which accounts for his success in that field of endeavor. In 1906 Mr. Moore came to Cass County, Missouri, and purchased his present place in Coldwater township, where he has since been profitably engaged in the stock business. He specializes in Whitefaced cattle, and has forty head at the present writing. He is also a successful hog raiser, and during the year of 1916, sold over four thousand dollars worth of hogs. He also raises a great many horses and mules, and has been very successful in that department of stock raising.

The "Moore Stock Farm" is largely devoted to grass, being primarily

a stock farm as the name implies. Since purchasing this place Mr. Moore has directed his energy toward making his place a modern stock farm in every particular. The buildings on the place have been planned with special reference to conveniently and profitably handling stock, and the other barn is 24 x 48, with a 12 x 40 foot shed, also a silo 16 x 30, and an implement barn 24 x 36, corn crib 10 x 40, and numerous other farm buildings. The Moore residence is a modern seven room structure and one of the fine residences of Coldwater township. The buildings are on a slight elevation of ground, which is the highest spot on the Moore farm and overlooks the country for miles around.

Mr. Moore was married in 1888, to Miss Mary E. Carter, a daughter of William H. and Lucinda J. (Johnson) Carter, of Illinois. Her parents are both deceased, having spent their lives in that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born the following children: James William, employed by the Swift Packing Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Martin L., Drexel, Missouri; Harry E., who just completed a four years enlistment in the United States Navy, having served as a gunner, now resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Lee Roy, Letha B., and Everett, residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Moore is a progressive and public spirited citizen, and may well be classified as a twentieth century farmer and stockman.

Arthur Conger, the pioneer abstractor of Cass County, has been engaged in the abstract and loan business at Harrisonville for nearly forty years. He is a native of Indiana, born in Manchester, Dearborn County, June 13, 1854, and is a son of Samuel W. and Mabel G. Conger, both natives of New Jersey.

Arthur Conger was educated in the common schools of his native state and Moores Hill College, Indiana. Before he attained his majority he started out in the world for himself. He came to Missouri, arriving at Harrisonville March 13, 1874. For a time he was employed in the office of the recorder of deeds under W. G. McCulloh, who was then recorder of deeds of Cass County. After serving a time in that capacity Mr. Conger engaged in the abstract business, opening an office in Harrisonville in 1879 and since that time has thus been engaged.

Mr. Conger was married February 20, 1877, to Miss Ida Bell Willson, a native of Versailles, Ripley County, Indiana. To this union were born

seven children, as follows: Mrs. Bertha M. Sourdry, who now resides near Independence, Missouri; Frank S. and Arthur Conger, Jr., who are associated with their father in the abstract business at Harrisonville, Missouri; Miss Blanche Conger, who resides at home; Clyde Conger, Ft. Worth, Texas; Dr. Dail W. Conger, Mounds, Oklahoma, and Percy Conger, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died December 20, 1897, and on April 4, 1901, Mr. Conger was united in marriage with Miss Fannie A. Higgins, of Harrisonville, Missouri.

Mr. Conger is a Mason and has passed the grades in that order as follows: He was made a master Mason March 27, 1885, in Cass Lodge, No. 147, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; exalted to the most sublime degree of the Royal Arch in Signet Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, June 1, 1885; made a Knight Templar in Bayard Commandry, No. 27, Knights Templar, October 1, 1885. He is also a member of Ararat Temple, at Kansas City. Mr. Conger is not a mere nominal Mason, but he preached, practiced and taught Masonry with his whole soul and with all his thoughts He has ever been a most active Mason and has taken part in all matters tending to advance the cause of Masonry. He was Master of Cass Lodge, No. 147, for two years, High Priest of Signet Chapter, No. 68, for two years, Eminent Commander of Bayard Commandry, No. 26, for three years and he was District Deputy Grand Master of Missouri for four years. Mr. Conger is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of Gelwicks Lodge, No. 149, Harrisonville, Missouri.

While Mr. Conger has never allied himself with any particular church organization he gives his support to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harrisonville, which is the choice of his family. Whenever aid has been desired for any church activity, or for charitable purposes, Mr. Conger has been sought out as one who always renders assistance. The present high standing of this community in uplift activities is due to the foundations laid by Mr. Conger and those who cooperated with him for the last third of a century.

Jot M. Wilson, the pioneer real estate and insurance man of Harrisonville, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Licking County, near Newark, in 1854, and is a son of John L. and Evaline Wilson, the former a native of Newark, Ohio, and the latter of near Hartford, Ohio. Jot M. Wilson is the oldest of a family of three children born to his parents as follows:

Miles P., died at Forsyth, Missouri, about 1907; Mary, married John A. Peffefer, Chillicothe, Missouri, and Jot M., the subject of this sketch. The Wilson family came to Missouri in 1864 and settled on a farm three miles north of Chillicothe, where Mr. Wilson was one of the largest sheep owners in the country. The family later moved to Chillicothe, where Mrs. Wilson died in 1875. Her husband survived her thirty years.

Jot M. Wilson was ten years old when he came to Missouri with his parents. He attended the public schools of Chillicothe, afterwards completing school at J. A. Peasley Commercial College, Columbus, Ohio. He went to Gold Hill, Colorado, where he was employed as bookkeeper for the Gold Hill Mining Company for two years. He then returned to his Missouri home on account of the death of his mother, and after spending about one year with his father, he engaged in the drug business in Chillicothe in partnership with a Mr. Kern under the firm name of Kern & Wilson. He remained there about two and one-half years, when he closed out his interest in the drug business and went to Greenwood County, Kansas, where he was engaged in the live stock business about two and one-half years. He then went to Seward County, Kansas, and was there at the organization of that county and was appointed the first county clerk of Seward County by Governor Morton, and opened the first set of books for that county. Mr. Wilson was in Seward County during the stormy days of the county seat fight, which was one of the hottest waged over the location of any county seat in Kansas.

After closing up his connection with Seward County, Mr. Wilson went to Cowley County, Kansas, where he was engaged in the milling business about a year and one-half. He then sold his mill and came to Harrisonville in 1888 and engaged in the real estate and insurance business and has been located here in that line of business ever since. He has been in this business longer than any other man in Harrisonville, and not only that, but he has handled more property than any other real estate man in Cass County and is just as active today as he was the first day that he came to Harrisonville.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Ollie D. Cope, a daughter of Rev. S. Cope, a prominent minister of the Methodist Church, South. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born the following children: Buell C., in the live stock commission business with Greer & Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Zora, married Fred J. Pearson, salesman for the Loose-Wiles Company, at Hutchinson, Kansas; Ethel M., married Bert Parsons, Ft. Scott,

Kansas, a representative of the Standard Oil Company; and Faye, resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Wilson is a democrat and has always supported the policies and principles of that party. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Wilson family are all members of the Methodist Church, South, and Mrs. Wilson is active in the work of that denomination. Mr. Wilson is, without a doubt, the best posted man on land values in Cass County, as there is scarcely a piece of city, town or farm property in the entire county with which he is not thoroughly familiar.

James Noel Maxwell, county surveyor of Cass County, was born in Union township, Cass County, where the town of Cleveland is now located, January 1, 1872. He is a son of Thomas T. and Mary (Noel) Maxwell, natives of Missouri. The father was born in Boone County and was a descendant of Virginia ancestors. Mary Noel's parents came from Tennessee and were early settlers in Missouri. Thomas T. Maxwell served in the Confederate army during the Civil War under General Price and participated in the battle of Lonejack and various other engagements in Missouri and Arkansas. He and his wife located in Cass County in 1871, where he was engaged in farming until 1891, when he was elected to the office of County Clerk and at the expiration of his term of office he was reelected, serving eight years. He died in California where he had gone for the benefit of his health in 1910 and his wife died in 1892. They were the parents of eight children as follows: Joseph, died at the age of six; Margaret, died at the age of eighteen; James N., the subject of this sketch; Lillie, married Albert Beckel, Cleveland, Missouri; Mary, married Charles R. Hall, Harrisonville; Ollie, married Ira Berkey, Cleveland, Missouri; Thomas T., Jr., Cleveland, Missouri, married Nellie Wilson; and Grover Cleveland, married Mary McAnally, Cleveland, Missouri.

James N. Maxwell was educated in the Harrisonville High School and at Quincy, Illinois, and in early life followed farming. Later he was engaged in the livestock commission business at Kansas City for four years. In 1898 he went to western Kansas where he was on a cattle ranch two years. He then returned to Cass County and was engaged in the mercantile business and farming at Cleveland. In 1907 he went to Liberal, Kansas, and was engaged in the lumber business for four years, when he returned to Cass County and in 1912 was elected County Sur-

veyor and is now serving in that capacity. Mr. Maxwell is a capable and painstaking public official and in his official capacity has given general satisfaction.

August 24, 1904, Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage with Miss Sina Walker of Pleasant Hill, Missouri. She is a daughter of James Walker, an early settler in Cass County, now residing at Pleasant Hill. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, James Walker, born October 30, 1906, at Cleveland.

Mr. Maxwell is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a democrat and has been identified with that party since boyhood and has taken an active part in political matters. He has served as township assessor of Union township. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

C. J. Anderson, a prominent farmer and stockman of Grand River township, was born near Garnett, Kansas, March 12, 1858. He is a son of Cornelius R. and Charlotte (Preston) Anderson. Cornelius R. Anderson was a native of Ohio, born in Pickaway County, and when a child his parents removed to Michigan and settled near Decatur, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Cornelius R. came to Missouri in 1844 and settled in Grand River township, Cass County. He was a pioneer school teacher of that section and followed teaching for a number of years and later engaged in farming and stock raising and owned seven hundred and twenty acres of land. He was a Union sympathizer and when the Civil War broke out he removed to Anderson County, Kansas, and located near Garnett. He engaged in farming and stock raising there and prospered. He died December 16, 1906, lacking sixteen days of being eighty-eight years old. His widow, who is now in her eighty-seventh year, lives with her youngest son on the old homestead near Garnett, Kansas.

Cornelius R. and Charlotte (Preston) Anderson were the parents of the following children: George L., Grand River township; John J., died October 6, 1909; W. W., Garnett, Kansas; C. J., the subject of this sketch; Anna Catherine, deceased; A. J., Grand River township; Jennie, deceased; Charles R., Anderson County, Kansas; and Thos. C., resides on the old homestead in Anderson County, Kansas.

C. J. Anderson was reared to manhood in Anderson County, Kansas, and received his education in the public schools of that county. In 1891 he came to Cass County, locating in Grand River township, where he

owns a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is probably one of the most extensive breeders of horses and mules in Cass County. He makes a speciality of German coach horses, of which he raises a great many and has been particularly successful in that line of endeavor.

Mr. Anderson was married October 27, 1880, to Miss Anna Feuerborn, a native of LaSalle County, Illinois. She is a daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Brummel) Feuerborn, natives of Westphalia, Germany. They were very early settlers in Anderson County, Kansas, locating there in 1860, when Kansas was yet a territory. They returned to Illinois after a time and later moved to Nevada and the father died at Star City, that state, and the mother returned to Anderson County, Kansas, where she died.

To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born the following children: Elizabeth, married Hunter Quinn, Freeman, Missouri; Edwin Jackson, Dolan township; Charles R., Freeman, Missouri; Elmer, at home with his parents, and Opal Marie, a student in the Freeman High School.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Freeman, Missouri, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat and one of Cass County's most progressive citizens.

W. A. Holloway, a prominent farmer and stockman of Mt. Pleasant township, is a descendant of an early pioneer family of Missouri and Cass County. He is a son of Isaac J. and America A. Holloway. A sketch of Isaac J. Holloway appears in this volume. W. A. Holloway was born in Cass County in 1854, his father having homesteaded one hundred sixty acres here in 1844. The Holloway home was a log house until after the war.

In 1861 the Holloway family were gathering corn one day and the report came that Jemison's army was coming. The father ran to the house and gathered up a few things and threw them into the wagon and put W. A. on a horse and the family made a hasty retreat to Pleasant Hill. Jemison's army did come and the soldiers fed all the corn that the Holloway family had, to their horses, and took everything that was loose about the place. The Holloways remained away from their farm until the close of the war as it was in the midst of the conflict on the border and to remain would have been absolutely unsafe for both life and property. When they returned to their place, their horses were

gone and they did their farming with oxen for a time, but finally got a start and prospered.

In 1874 Mr. Holloway worked for E. H. Walton, an uncle, for sixteen dollars a month. That was grasshopper year and crops were practically a complete failure. In September of that year Mr. Holloway and E. H. Walton went to Texas, where they were engaged in the dairy business, remaining in that state until 1874, when Mr. Holloway reurned to Missouri and bought his grandfather's old homestead in Jackson County. He kept this place until 1889, when he sold it and bought two hundred and two acres, known as the Dawley place. In 1904 Mr. Holloway moved to Belton with his family, where he now resides. He carries on farming and stock raising on a large scale and does an extensive dairy business. He keeps about twenty cows and the income from his milk alone is about five dollars per day. He rents his father's place, which he has operated for the past twenty years and is one of the large corn producers of Cass County.

In 1878 Mr. Holloway was married to Maggie A. Ambrose, a daughter of J. H. and Mary (Dawley) Ambrose. Mrs. Holloway is one of the following children born to her parents: J. D. Ambrose, Crossocanna, Texas; Mrs. Sarah H. McSpadden, Springfield, Missouri; W. S. Ambrose, McAlester, Oklahoma; Mrs. Winnie A. Holloway, Alva, Oklahoma; Mrs. Nannie M. Hess, McAlester, Oklahoma; and Maggie A., wife of W. A. Holloway of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Holloway have been born the following children: Mrs. Mary Berry, Belton, Missouri; Genevieve Dot; W. A., Jr. Thomas Holloway Berry is the only grandchild in the Holloway family and is four years old.

Mr. Holloway is a staunch democrat and takes a keen interest in local and political affairs. He has been trustee of Mt. Pleasant township for ten years and has been a member of the Belton school board ever since he has lived there, and is at present chairman of the board. He is of the genial type of man and has many friends.

J. L. March, of Belton, Missouri, is a native of Kentucky and a Missouri pioneer who saw much of the pioneer life of the early days. He was born in Jasamine County, Kentucky, in 1836, a son of George and Mary (Gregg) March, natives of Kentucky, both of whom were descendants of Kentucky pioneers. George March, the father of J. L., migrated from Kentucky to Illinois when the latter was two years old and in 1844 the

family came to Missouri, settling in St. Louis County. Here he bought a farm and lived there until 1855, when he sold out and moved to Boonville, Cooper County, where he died the same year. The family then moved to Jackson County.

J. L. March remained at home until 1858, when he went west. This was an early day in the West, which was wild and woolly, almost in its primitive state. Mr. March drove an ox team to old Santa Fe, New Mexico, returning home in the fall, and remained at home until 1862. The Civil War broke out in the meantime and Mr. March then went to Colorado. In 1868, Mr. March returned to Missouri and settled in Pettis County where he was engaged in farming until 1895, when he came to Cass County. He owns a valuable farm which is situated a mile and one-half south of Belton. He rents his place although he is active and gives his place close personal attention. He has lived in the town of Belton since 1908.

Mr. March was married to Miss Mary Dobbins in 1872, a native of Missouri, who died in 1880. To that union were born three children, as follows: James, Marshall, Kansas; Mrs. Susan Blair, Belton, Missouri; William, resides in California. Mr. Marsh married for his second wife Sarah Cregger and to this union was born one child, Frances, who resides with her father at Belton. She is a gifted musician and of a literary turn of mind.

In 1909 Mr. March bought one acre of land in Belton, where he erected a cozy cottage where he and his daughter, Frances, reside. He is one of the substantial men of Cass County who has made good.

Fred G. Majors, the capable manager of the George D. Hope Lumber Company at Belton, Missouri, is a native of this state. He was born near Holden, Missouri, in 1884, and is a son of James W. and Eliza J. Majors. The father's family came from Tennessee and the mother's people from Iowa and both were of English descent. The father was a farmer and died in 1904, and the mother now resides near Adrian, Missouri. They were the parents of two children: Mrs. Della Spencer, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; and Fred G., the subject of this sketch.

Fred G. Majors attended the public schools at Lees Summit where he was graduated from the high school and later took a course at the Warrensburg Normal School. In 1903 he taught school near Lonejack and afterwards finished an unexpired term near Harrisonville, where he

later taught a full term and then completed an unexpired term in Lonejack.

In 1904 Mr. Majors entered the employ of J. C. Jones & Sons, who conducted a lumber yard at Lees Summit, and was in the employ of that firm for two years and there is where he received his initial training in the lumber business. He then entered the employ of the Sanders-Turner Lumber Company at Lees Summit and then was engaged in the lumber business at Drexel, Missouri, for three years. In 1913 he became manager for the George D. Hope Lumber Company at Belton and has held that position to the present time.

Mr. Majors is a progressive business man and unusually well posted in the lumber business which of itself covers a broad field of industrial activity, and acts as a barometer to the country's prosperity. When he engaged in the lumber business, or first became identified with it, ordinary lumber was five dollars a thousand feet, cheaper than it it today. All forms of lumber have advanced about twenty-five per cent; paints, seventy-five per cent and hardware, fifty per cent.

Mr. Majors was married in 1910 to Miss Laura Belser, a daughter of Charles F. and Hannah J. Belser of Lees Summit and natives of Ohio. Mrs. Majors is one of a family of three children born to her parents, and the others are: Mrs. Grace Myers, Lees Summit, and Roy Belser, also of Lees Summit. To Mr. and Mrs. Majors has been born one child, Frederick Belser Majors.

Since coming to Belton, Mr. Majors has invested some in Belton property and while he has lived here only a few years he has an extensive acquaintance and many friends. His straightforward business methods have won the confidence of the public and he has proven himself to be thoroughly capable of holding the responsible position which has been entrusted to him.

Harvey Cunningham, the leading druggist of Belton, is one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Cass County. He was born in Warren County, Illinois, in 1860, a son of James and Martha (Eilenberger) Cunningham. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Jacob Eilenberger. The Cunningham family is also of old Pennsylvania stock and of Scotch Irish origin. They removed to Ohio at an early day and James Cunningham, Harvey's father, served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade in that state. After serving his

apprenticeship and when he was twenty-one years old, he came West. He often related that when he came through Chicago it was a mere trading post, situated on a marshy and uninviting locality. He first went to Monmouth, Illinois, and shortly afterwards to St. Paul but later returned to Monmouth, where he worked at his trade for a number of years. He was prominent in local affairs there and held local public office. He was a republican and voted for John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate of that party. He was a man who believed in a high moral standard and a square deal. His father owned slaves at one time, but he became convinced that slavery was wrong, whereupon he freed his slaves and after that paid them wages for their labor. James Cunningham died in 1910 and his wife died in 1908. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Anna Clark, Monmouth, Illinois; Mrs. Ellen McMillen, Roseville, Illinois; Mrs. Lizzie Smith, Denver, Colorado; Madison, Monmouth, Illinois; and Harvey, the subject of this sketch.

Harvey Cunningham was educated in the public schools of Monmouth, Illinois, and Monmouth College. He then went to Ohio, where he was engaged in farming about three years; when he returned to Illinois, following the same vocation for a period of five years. In 1888, he came to Missouri, locating at Chillicothe, where he conducted a steam laundry for a time, and later removed to Nevada, where he also had a steam laundry for five years. In 1900, he came to Belton, Missouri, and purchased the drug store from M. K. Barber, a pioneer druggist of that place. He carries a complete line of drugs, stock foods, wall paper, paints and druggists' sundries and has a very complete and well stocked store. In 1914, Mr. Cunningham built a handsome brick building which is occupied on the first floor by his store and the second floor is arranged into office suites.

In 1882, Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage with Miss Lillian E. Timberman of Ohio, a daughter of Martin V. Timberman. Mrs. Cunningham has two brothers and one sister, as follows: Mrs. Rena Lybrook, Eaton, Ohio; Will Timberman, Hamilton, Ohio; and Oliver Timberman, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have two children: Mrs. Rena C. Huber, Belton, Missouri; and Elmer, who also resides at Belton.

Mr. Cunningham has one of the splendid residences of Belton. He is public spirited and has an extensive acquaintance and a host of friends.

J. H. Callaway, of Peculiar, is one of the progressive young men of Cass County, and a native son of this county. He was born in 1886 and is a son of T. M. and Kate Callaway, natives of Tennessee. They were the parents of two children who are now living, A. G., Peculiar, Missouri, and J. H., the subject of this sketch. When the Callaway family came to Cass County they bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres three miles south of Peculiar where the father engaged in farming and stock raising. He has met with a reasonable degree of success and now resides in Union township.

J. H. Callaway was reared and educated in Peculiar township and in 1906 engaged in farming on his own account on his father's place in West Peculiar township. Five years later he bought a farm and has since been engaged in farming, and also works at painting and paper hanging. Since attaining his majority Mr. Callaway has taken an active part in politics and is now serving as township collector.

In 1907 Mr. Callaway was married to Miss Clara, daughter of Peter and Sophia Theden. The Theden family came from Iowa to this state in 1898, and consisted of the parents and four children besides Mrs. Callaway, as follows: Mrs. Ella Ewers, Peculiar; Mrs. Rosa Callaway, Peculiar; Mrs. Hattie Knight, Peculiar; and Hugo, Peculiar. To Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Callaway has been born one child, James Vernon.

Homer A. Graves, of Union township, is one of Cass County's most successful stockmen. Mr. Graves is a native son of this county and was born in 1876. His parents were D. C. and Cynthia (Marshall) Graves, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. In 1864, D. C. Graves, the father, settled in Cass County and bought eighty acres of land. He engaged in farming and raising cattle, mules and hogs, and became an extensive cattle feeder. He prospered in his undertakings and at the time of his death, in 1902, he owned six hundred and forty acres of land. He was a progressive citizen, and took a keen interest in local politics and served as township committeeman for many years. He was well and favorably known and was an active member of the Baptist Church, being a deacon for a number of years. His widow now resides at Liberty, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Homer A., the subject of this sketch; Charles W., Hucksley, Canada; and Mrs. Mira S. Hinton of Liberty, Missouri.

Homer Graves received his education in the public schools at Pleasant

Valley and William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, and was graduated from the latter institution in the Class of 1899. He then engaged in farming and stock raising in Union township, Cass County, and is one of the successful Hereford and Jersey breeders of Cass County. He now has on hand about one hundred head of Herefords and Jerseys. His place is well equipped for the stock business with ample barns, sheds and silos. He is a strong advocate of the silo. His place is well improved and he has a valuable orchard of peach and apple trees.

Mr. Graves was married in December, 1902, to Miss Margaret Nickell, a daughter of Holly P. and Ella B. Nickell, natives of Kentucky. The Nickell family came to Missouri in 1878, and settled in Bates County. The father died in 1910, and the mother now resides at Lees Summit. They were the parents of the following children: Margaret, the wife of Homer A. Graves; W. Hampton, Walla Walla, Washington; Mrs. Virginia S. McPherson, Lees Summit, Missouri; Robert S., Casper, Wyoming; and Leon I., Lees Summit. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have five children as follows: David Allen, Holly Nickell, Margaret Ella, Charles W., and Mrs. Myra Hinton.

Mr. Graves is not only a successful man in his own personal affairs, but takes a commendable interest in local matters of public interest. He has served as assessor of Union township for two years and been justice of the peace for six years. He has always been found worthy of every trust imposed on him. He belongs to that genial type of men who makes friends and retains them.

J. S. Craycraft, a substantial Cass County pioneer and prosperous farmer and stockman of Union township, is a native of Greenup County, Kentucky. He was born in 1846 and is a son of James Madison and Thursey Craycraft. The father was born in Kentucky and in 1867 came to Cass County. He was a farmer and devoted his life to that industry. He died in 1873. His wife bore the maiden name of Thursey Stuart, a daughter of Charles and Mary Stuart, natives of Kentucky.

J. S. Craycraft was one of a family of five children as follows: James Hugh, Sedalia, Missouri; J. S., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Louisa E. Gammon, Harwood, Missouri; Mrs. Susan Reeves, Grandview, Missouri; and Robert L., Belton, Missouri.

J. S. Craychaft was about twenty-one years old when he came to Cass County, and soon afterwards rented a farm and began farming on

his own account. Later he bought one hundred acres of land east of Lees Summit, and after two years sold this and bought a one-fourth interest in a hundred and sixty acre farm. Four years afterwards he bought one hundred twelve acres in West Peculiar township, and lived there six years. In the meantime, he traded his one-fourth interest in the one hundred sixty acres for a farm of one hundred ninety seven acres in West Peculiar township. He now owns two hundred thirty-six acres of well improved land which is very valuable. He is extensively interested in stock raising. At first he raised Poland China hogs, but in later years has raised Duroc Jerseys. He raises Jersey and Shorthorn cattle and also deals in cattle quite extensively. He has met with considerable financial success in buying and feeding young calves. About sixty acres of his land are under blue grass.

Mr. Craycraft was married in 1883 to Miss Susan R. Stayton, a daughter of Thomas and Kaziah Stayton. Her grandfather, John Stayton, came from Tennessee to Missouri in 1829. Mrs. Craycraft was born near Independence, Missouri, and saw much of the wild life of border days, when life and property were insecure in that section of the state. She remembers of moving from near Independence, Jackson County, to Clay County, when Order No. 11 was issued, and she says her father saw fourteen houses burning at one time during the days of the Civil War. When the family returned to Jackson County she says that she walked seventeen miles on that trip. Mrs. Craycraft has two brothers living, Thomas A., Post Falls, Idaho; and Archibald A., Lees Summit, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Craycraft have been born five children: Smith I., Grandview, Missouri; Howard E., Justin I., Ethel A., and Sandford N., all of Cleveland, Missouri.

Mr. Craycraft deserves to be classed among the early pioneers of this section. He has had many experiences and noted many changes during the half century that he has lived in Cass County and vicinity. He remembers when Kansas City was a mere boat landing with a little village nearby, and he recalls the days when Pleasant Hill was an important outfitting point for wagon trains going west, as well as a distributing point for the surrounding country. He has seen as many as one hundred wagons loaded and equipped there in a single night. He recalls the time when the vast stretch of country between Pleasant Hill and where Peculiar now stands was one broad expanse of prairie, and there were only four settlers between those points. He has seen prairie

chickens and other native game in abundance all over the prairie. Mrs. Craycraft recalls having seen deer in this section as late as 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Craycraft are truly entitled to be reckoned among Cass County pioneers.

F. P. Hennon, a progressive farmer and stockman of Union township, is a native of Indiana. He was born in 1850 and is a son of James and Matilda (Farlow) Hennon. James Hennon was a son of Abe Hennon, a Pennsylvanian, who was a carriage maker, and spent his life in that line of work in Pennsylvania. There are a great many members of the Hennon family in Pennsylvania. F. P. Hennon attended a family reunion in that state some years ago, and there were three hundred and fifty members of the family present on that occasion, and Mr. Hennon has in his possession a photograph of that assemblage of the family. Mr. Hennon's mother, Matilda Farlow, was a daughter of Isaac Farlow of Indiana. When F. P. Hennon was two years old the family removed from Indiana to Iowa, where the father was engaged in farming until the time of his death. The mother is also deceased. Mr. Hennon has one brother, James Hennon, who resides at Green City, Missouri.

Mr. Hennon grew to manhood in Iowa and was educated in the public schools in that state and in early life engaged in farming and stock raising and acquired three hundred twenty-seven acres of land there. He came to Cass County where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns three hundred ninety acres of well improved and valuable land in Union township. Mr. Hennon has many original ideas concerning practical farming and soil conservation. He is scientific in his views and practical in their application. He says that the farmer in this section must increase the productivity of his land by fertilizing and tiling or he will perish. He claims that the productive power of the land can be doubled by these methods, and that the first step in that direction is to keep the land under grass more of the time. He says that many people have a mistaken idea as to the effect of tiling when they think that this method does not render the land more producive in dry as well as in west weather. He is a strong advocate of tiling. Mr. Hennon specializes in Duroc Jersey hogs and also raises cattle and horses quite extensively.

Mr. Hennon was married in 1871 and to this marriage were born four children as follows: Franklin H., Amoret, Missouri; Mrs. Lottie

Jacobs, Hazesville, Iowa; Fred, Hazesville, Iowa; and Malvin H., Cleveland, Missouri. The wife and mother of these children died, and Mr. Hennon was married to Miss Lydia Scott, daughter of Jesse and Theba Scott, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hennon is one of six children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Mrs. Jane Comber, Otho, Missouri; Mrs. Olive Knorpp, Selkirk, Kansas; Eli Scott, Santa Rosa, California; Margaret Cheney, Millersburg, Iowa; and John Scott, Sagerney, Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Hennon have been born two children: Mrs. Cappy Kennon, Joplin, Missouri, and Mrs. Nellie Hawkins, Cleveland, Missouri. The Hennon family is prominent in the community and Mr. Hennon is a leader in his line.

J. G. Ziegler, of West Dolan township, was born in 1862, in the state of New York, son of George and Catherine Ziegler. George Ziegler was the son of Jacob Ziegler, who was born in Germany. Jacob Ziegler emigrated from the fatherland in early manhood and located in the state of New York. George and Catherine Ziegler were the parents of four children, namely: Edward P., West Line, Missouri; J. G., subject of this review; Mrs. Clara Smith, Freeman, Missouri; and Nellie J., West Line, Missouri. George Ziegler brought his family from New York to Missouri in 1866 and settled in Cass County in Dolan township, where he purchased one hundred twenty acres of land. He was a prominent stockman in his days and an industrious, enterprising farmer. He made a specialty of white face cattle for several years. When George Ziegler came to Cass County there were few signs of human habitation. The land was practically all unbroken prairie and wild turkeys, deer and prairie chickens were in abundance. George and Catherine Ziegler were beloved members of the Mennonite Church, whose tireless efforts in behalf of right living and whose noble, pure lives have been a constant source of inspiration to the many who knew and respected them. Both are now deceased. Mr. Ziegler was called away in 1904. Their loss has ever been felt in this community. They will long be remembered in Cass County as good and useful citizens and mourned by the needy who remember Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler as warm and generous friends.

When J. G. Ziegler came to Cass County with his parents in 1866 he was a child of four years. Schools were scarce in those pioneer days, but when he could be spared from work at home he attended the little country school in his home district. Mr. Ziegler spent his boyhood in

this county and in this township. The normal lad had keen eyes, a retentive memory and impressionable mind. J. G. Zeigler was a normal lad and he recalls two men who exerted a great influence upon him in the days of his youth, Scott McRoberts, an early day school teacher, and Rev. Sage, a pioneer preacher. Pleasant Hill was the trading point for the Zieglers. They also occasionally traded at a small village called Jonesville, the business district of which consisted of a combined post-office and store. When he was just a youth he began working out by the day. Wages were not then all that could be desired and young Ziegler received, after a long day of hard labor, the munificent sum of fifty cents. In later manhood he made more money speculating in stock, buying calves and pigs and selling them at a small profit.

In 1886 J. C. Ziegler and Sophia Eggenberger, daughter of Christopher and Esther Eggenberger, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony and this union has been blessed with two children, who are living: Mrs. Elsie Wattanbarger, West Line, Missouri; and Ranard, Freeman, Missouri.

Mr. Ziegler has been a resident of Cass County for more than fifty years and well remembers those early days of countless inconveniences and hardships. He has passed through that trying period which is necessarily attendant to the settlement and development of a new country. There were no improvements in Cass County when he came. Money was not plentiful, markets were few, and the pioneer settlers had little to sell. Those were days of the open range, the halcyon days of the cattlemen. Mr. Ziegler is a typical descendant of those sturdy pioneers who with much self-sacrifice, courage and industry laid the foundations of Cass County upon the wide, unbroken prairie. And they knew not how well they built.

P. F. Maloney, one of Cass County's most highly esteemed and substantial citizens, is of old Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in Cass County in 1859, son of R. and Rebecca (Franse) Maloney. His parents immigrated to Missouri from Virginia in 1853 and located in Cass County where Mr. Maloney entered a farm from the government. R. Maloney increased his holdings from time to time until he was owner of two hundred twenty acres of land at the time of his death in 1899. R. and Rebecca (Franse) Maloney were the parents of five children, four of whom are now living, namely: P. F., subject of this review; J. D., Free-

man, Missouri; H. A., Freeman, Missouri; and Mrs. Fannie Jones, Meridian, Idaho. Rebecca (Franse) Maloney departed this life in 1909. Mrs. Maloney was a member of the Methodist Church and died as she had lived, a strong believer in its principles and teachings. She was an ideal mother, patient, gentle, and loving, and did her utmost to instill in the hearts of her children the love of good. That her motherhood has been crowned with success is evidenced by the fact that her children are all good and useful citizens, prominent and influential in their respective communities. Mr. Maloney was a warm-hearted man of firm purposes, strong in his beliefs of right and wrong, and fair and honorable in all business dealings. His race is known the world over for certain noble traits of character and R. Maloney was a worthy representative, possessing kind, genial manners and a gracious sense of humor which won for him countless friends. Mr. and Mrs. Maloney lived honorable and upright lives and have left a name of which their descendants may well be proud.

In 1885 P. F. Maloney and Amanda M. Vanmeter, daughter of William and Margaret Vanmeter of Dolan township, were united in marriage. William and Margaret Vanmeter came with their family from Kentucky to Missouri in 1870 and located in Cass County upon a farm in Dolan township. The three surviving children born to William and Margaret Vanmeter are: John, Freeman, Missouri; William Henry, Freeman, Missouri; and Mrs. P. F. Maloney, wife of the subject of this review. Mrs. Vanmeter did not live long in the new western home, her death occurring in 1874. In 1899 William Vanmeter joined his wife in death. To P. F. and Margaret (Vanmeter) Maloney have been born two sons: Henry L., and Ernest R., who live at home with their parents.

P. F. Maloney has lived in Cass County all his life and well remembers the condition of the country more than a half century ago. He was reared amid the primitive conditions of pioneer life and had few educational advantages in the new western home. His parents, being in limited circumstances, were struggling to make a home in the new country and their children necessarily and willingly shared in their labors, hardships and privations. When not occupied with manual labor upon his father's farm P. F. Maloney attended the district school which was taught by Jim Lyon. With his parents, he often attended the little country church to hear Rev. Shaler expound the doctrines of Christianity.

The churches in those old days were plain within and without and frequently not well heated, even in the coldest weather. The country was a wide, unfenced, thinly settled prairie and the few settlers lived chiefly along streams where there were timber. Because of the undeveloped condition of the country agriculture yielded but a meager return for a great amount of hard labor. Game of all kinds abounded and hunting and fishing were important occupations. When supplies were needed they were obtained from Pleasant Hill, twenty-eight miles away, whither they went for them on horseback. The best room and kitchen were the principal rooms in the house and the most noticeable thing in the kitchen was the large, open fireplace. By the fireside the family would sometimes sit during the long winter evenings, the mother with her knitting, spinning, or quilting and the father with his pipe. Occasionally when the fire blazed, nut-cracking and story-telling helped to plasantly pass the long evening hours.

Life was not always monotonous and a dull grind of toil. The young people were not without simple amusements, such as house-raisings, dancing, corn husking parties, and social gatherings for spinning, quilting, and apple paring, and upon these occasions there was much genuine fun. People from miles around came to the gatherings.

P. F. Maloney has been a citizen of the county since his birth and has emphatically grown up with the country. Though he has always been modest and unassuming, he has done much in molding the general character of his community and in putting forward enterprises, which have tended to develop what was at the time of his birth open prairie and change it to one of the garden spots of the State of Missouri.

G. A. Rose, the widely known stockman of Union township, was born in 1872 in Buchanan County, Iowa, son of James M. and Matilda (Modford) Rose. James M. Rose was born in 1842 in Ohio, son of Ezekial Rose, a pioneer. Matilda (Modford) Rose was born in Richmond, Virginia. James M. Rose served for four years during the Civil War and his services as surgeon were in great demand for a long time after the war. While he was on duty as a messenger, two horses were shot from under him and he was severely wounded. After the Civil War had ended James M. Rose brought his family to Missouri. He purchased one hundred sixty acres of land near Lees Summit, one hundred sixty acres near Louisburg, Kansas, and one hundred sixty acres near Paola, Kansas. He

was an early day freighter from Lees Summit to Paola. He did not pass a dozen houses upon his trip. Mr. Rose was want to remain over night with William Downing. It was dark one evening when he came to the Downing home and he accidentally drove over a small, young apple tree. This tree Mrs. Downing had carefully nursed and it was the pride of her heart. The team of twelve oxen and the weight of the wagon, which held one hundred twenty bushels of wheat, almost finished the tiny sapling. The next morning light revealed the extent of his unconscious crime to Mrs. Downing. She was wildly indignant and James M. Rose was sent breakfastless upon his way. Many times when Mr. Rose had meat in his wagon he would be followed by a pack of wolves, fifty or more of the hungry beasts howling in his tracks.

In 1870 James M. Rose and Matilda Modford were married in Ohio, to which state he returned after his freighting experiences in Missouri. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Rose moved to Iowa. It was during their residence in Iowa that their first child, G. A., subject of this review, was born. The Rose home was in the midst of a pine grove and in the winter the snow would drift until it covered their home, a house of two stories. G. A. Rose came into the world at the time a fearful snow storm was in progress, and he first saw the light of day under twenty feet of snow. For three days the family was snow-bound and the father was unable to even dig his way to the barn to care for the stock. In 1878 James M. Rose sold his home in Iowa and returned to Missouri, where he purchased one hundred ninety acres of land four miles west of Belton where he engaged in farming and stock raising. The hardships and privations of pioneer life were more than the delicate mother could endure and in the same year, 1878, she departed this life, leaving the three little children who have grown to maturity and are now living, namely: G. A., subject of this review; Mr. Cora Hendrickson, Bucyrus, Kansas; and Mrs. Minnie Noyes, Cleveland, Missouri. In 1879 James M. Rose and Angie Baker, daughter of Washington Baker, were united in marriage. In 1884 he purchased one hundred seventy acres of land near Cleveland, Missouri, and it was upon that farm his last days were spent. In 1899 his soul went out to the Soul who gave it.

G. A. Rose came to Missouri with his parents when he was six years of age. He remembers that they came across the prairie from Lees Summit to their home. There were no roads then. Belton was their nearest trading point and consisted of two stores. "Uncle Jerry" Robert-

son was Belton's leading merchant in those days. G. A. Rose attended school at Mt. Pleasant where his first teacher was Ellen Stafford. He always attended church with his father and he recalls among the pioneer preachers Rev. Dean, the first minister he ever heard in Cass County.

In 1892 when G. A. Rose was twenty years of age he married Sarah Butts, daughter of Levi Butts of Cleveland, Missouri. This union has been blessed with five children, namely: Mrs. Lizzie Wheeler, Hill City, Kansas; James G., Cleveland, Missouri; Earnest J., Cleveland, Missouri; Earl J., Cleveland, Missouri; and Kenneth, Cleveland, Missouri. After his marriage in 1892 Mr. Rose began farming on the home place and for the past twenty-five years has been dealing extensively in live stock. He is a well known breeder of registered Duroc Jersey hogs, specializing in the Red Princess strain. During the last year he sold hogs of this breed amounting to one thousand dollars. Besides his hogs Mr. Rose keeps ten head of dairy cows, of the Jersey breed. He also owns a Belgian stallion.

The Rose farm comprises one hundred twenty acres of land, eight of which have been in the Butts family for seventy-three years. It is one of the best watered places in the township, having two good wells and a natural spring. Forty acres of the farm are in blue grass and ten acres will be in sweet clover this year. Mr. Rose has recently remodeled his residence and now has one of the beautiful homes of Cass County. He is a devout and consistent member of the Baptist Church and has taught in the Sunday school for twelve years. For many years he has been the leader of the song service, and his work has always been greatly appreciated. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have long been considered among the county's most useful citizens.

O. H. Stevens was born in Marshall County, Illinois, in 1843, son of William P. and Acenith (Tyler) Stevens. William P. Stevens was a boatman, operating a flatboat in Indiana and Illinois in the early days. He was born in Virginia. In early manhood he immigrated to Indiana, and in 1843 to Illinois. In 1866 William P. Stevens brought his family to Cass County, Missouri, and here he and his wife spent their last years. Mr. Stevens himself built the house, which was to be their western home, a small box structure, and hauled the lumber for it from Pleasant Hill, a distance of twenty-five miles. Pleasant Hill was their nearest trading point. When the Stevens family came to Missouri the

country was practically open prairie, although there were a few rail fences. Both parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens gave their lives to the upbuilding of Cass County and will long be honored and remembered among the county's most useful citizens, as well as for their many noble traits of character.

In 1873 O. H. Stevens purchased from his brother forty acres of land, upon which he erected a frame residence. Mr. Stevens hauled the lumber for his home from Pleasant Hill. The following year he brought his bride to the new home.

O. H. Stevens and Lizzie B. Hocker, daughter of Benjamin D. and Julia A. Hocker, were united in marriage in 1874. The Hocker family came to Missouri in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have been born eight children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Cloyd B., Ivor Parker, Walter C., Mrs. May Smith, Leroy, Mrs. Grace Hodges, and Mrs. Bessie Barnard.

Mr. Stevens has been a resident of the county for fifty-one years and has done his full share in aiding in its almost miraculous development. He is a man of kindly disposition and genial manners, honest, industrious and public spirited. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are interested in everything which tends to the betterment of conditions and to the general good, and willingly give their support to all worthy causes. They are numbered among the county's most valuable citizens.

J. L. L. Stephens was born in Boone County, Kentucky, in 1836. He is the son of Hiram and Harriet Stephens. Benjamin Stevens, Sr., grandfather of Hiram Stephens, was born in North Carolina. Benjamin Stephens, Jr., son of Benjamin Stephens, Sr., was born in Orange County, Virginia, in 1778. Benjamin Stephens, Jr., and Agnes Nelson were united in marriage in 1799 and to this union was born Hiram, father of the subject of this review. Benjamin Stephens, Jr., died in Cass County, Missouri, in 1855. Hiram and Harriet Stephens were the parents of six children: J. L. L., subject of this review; Mrs. Mary A. Griffith, Josephine, Mrs. Stephus; Mrs. Louisiana Fudge; Benjamin F.; and Hetha Ann. In 1843 Hiram and Harriet Stephens brought their family to Cass County, Missouri. Hiram Stephens entered and bought land until he was owner of several hundred acres. For many years he was county assessor and for his services received thirty dollars. As justice of the peace Hiram Stephens performed many marriage ceremonies and received as fees

anything from a "coon" skin to a pet fawn. He was widely known and universally esteemed and he and Mrs. Stephens were mourned by a host of friends. He departed this life in 1875, and one year later Mrs. Stephens, a noble-hearted, pure-minded woman, who had ever been a devoted wife and mother, joined her husband.

J. L. L. Stephens was a lad seven years of age when he came to Cass County with his parents, in 1843, and vividly recalls the condition of the country at that time. In his boyhood days this county was very sparsely settled. Wild game abounded and he often hunted deer, wild turkeys and prairie chickens. He borrowed a gun from Judge Glenn's father with which to kill his first prairie chickens and killed three the first shot. He has killed deer and wolves but a few yards from his home and wild turkeys in his own yard. Mr. Stephens has seen as many as thirty-two deer in a single herd in Cass County. There were many wild hogs in the forests. The first home which J. L. L. Stephens' father owned was a log house, which he himself built. It had but one door and no windows, except a hole cut in the wall by the side of the stick chimney. They obtained flour in Independence and relied upon wild game to furnish meat. Mr. Stephens has fought many prairie fires and it was after many disastrous, personal experiences that he learned how to burn fire guards.

In 1870 J. L. L. Stephens and Mary E. Scott, daughter of William R. and Lucy Scott, of Boone County, Kentucky, were united in marriage. To this union have been born two children: Mrs. Ione Mosby and James H.

In due course of time, Mr. Stephens began to prosper and was owner of one of the best farms in the county. In 1903 he sold his farm and purchased a home in Everett, where he and his noble wife are quietly spending their declining years surrounded by a host of friends. J. L. L. Stephens, in addition to being an honored and beloved pioneer of Cass County, is a writer. An interesting reminiscence of his early experiences appears elsewhere in this volume.

Frank F. Taylor, a prominent farmer and stockman of Grand River township, belongs to a prominent pioneer family of Cass County. He is a son of S. V. and Sarah (Murphy) Taylor. S. D. Taylor was born in Maryland and reared to manhood in Virginia. When the Civil War broke out he cast his lot with the lost cause and at the outset of the war organized a company, but owing to some misunderstanding or dis-

agreement, his company never entered the service as a separate organization. However, Mr. Taylor enlisted in the Confederate service and served in Stonewall Jackson's Brigade about two years, when he entered Rossiter's Cavalry. During the course of his military career, S. D. Taylor participated in many important engagements, including the battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, the seven days' fight in the Wilderness, and a number other battles of lesser importance, and numerous skirmishes. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg by a musket ball striking him on the left shoulder, passing through his throat and out through his right cheek, breaking his jaw bone. On one occasion his horse was shot from under him. At one time he was taken prisoner by the Federals, but shortly afterwards exchanged.

At the close of the war S. D. Taylor returned to his Virginia home and in 1868 came to Missouri and located in Cass County. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising and became very well-to-do. He was a progressive and public spirited citizen and wielded an influence for the betterment and upbuilding of the community. He was highly educated and a man of unusual ability, and at all times stood ready to devote his time and talent to any cause in which he believed. He was twice married, his first wife being Sallie Pankake, and to that union were born the following children; John, was a physician and is now deceased; Isaac D. Harrisonville, Missouri; Charles, present address unknown; Russell, Harrisonville, Missouri; Susie, married Leroy Creegher, and now resides at Lenexa, Kansas. The mother of these children died in 1861, and Mr. Taylor married Miss Sarah Murphy, and to this union were born the following children: Frank F., the subject of this sketch; Harry, Freeman, Missouri; and one child, who is deceased. S. D. Taylor, the father, died September 1, 1911.

Frank F. Taylor was reared to manhood in Cass County and received his education in the public schools. He has always made farming and stock raising his principal occupation and is one of Cass County's successful agriculturists. He now operates about three hundred acres of land and is extensively interested in stock raising.

In 1894 Frank F. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Endicott, a daughter of S. A. Endicott, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born two daughters: Sarah Beulah, married Charles Anderson, and Ida May, married Earl Roberts. The Taylor family are well known in Cass County, and highly respected.

Walter R. Brown, a native son of Cass County, is a descendant of a prominent pioneer family of this section. He was born near Harrisonville, Missouri, in 1853, and is a son of Robert A. and Mary J. (Gillenwaters) Brown, both natives of Tennessee. Robert A. Brown was a son of General John Brown, who served as a Colonel in the Creek Indian War, and was later made brigadier-general of the Tennessee militia.

Robert A. Brown and his wife came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1842. He bought government lands and at the time of his death owned several hundred acres. He was a large slave owner and when the Civil War broke out he had about fifty slaves. In addition to his farming operations he built a grist mill, which he owned and operated for a number of years, as he also did a sawmill. During the latter part of his life Robert A. Brown was extensively engaged in handling stock, and he was also interested in the real estate business at Harrisonville.

To Robert A. Brown and wife were born seven children, the following of whom are now living: Robert A., Jr., Harrisonville, Missouri; Elizabeth, married H. Clay Daniel, Columbia, Tennessee; S. E., Harrisonville, Missouri, and Walter R., the subject of this sketch. The father died in 1888, at the age of eighty-two years, and the mother passed away the following year.

Walter R. Brown was educated in the public schools of Cass County and the Missouri University at Columbia, and immediately upon leaving college turned his attention to farming and stock raising and has met with uniform success in his undertakings. He is known as one of the leading stock breeders of Cass County. For a number of years he was interested in Shorthorn cattle and later became an extensive breeder of horses. He bred and raised German coach and Kentucky saddle horses, and at one time owned "Nut Greger", the famous trotting stallion. Mr. Brown's farm consists of one hundred eighty acres of some of Cass County's best land. His place is located a short distance north of Harrisonville, on the Kansas City pike, and is one of the attractive places of Cass County.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage in 1882 with Miss Maggie Lisle, the only child of Judge J. D. Lisle, who was judge of the probate court of Cass County for eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born three children, as follows: Mrs. Glessie V. Cockell, Platt City, Missouri; Joseph L., Gainesville, Texas; and Margaret R., Harrisonville, Missouri.

Mrs. Walter R. Brown has won a reputation as being one of the leading and successful chicken raisers of Cass County. She raises thoroughbred Single Comb Rhode Island Red chickens on a large scale. Her fame in the poultry industry has become state-wide and at the annual Kansas City Poultry Show, held in Convention Hall, January 15-20, 1917, Mrs. Brown had a number of her fine chickens on exhibition and captured several premiums. Mrs. Brown not only invariably carries off the blue ribbons at the various poultry shows, but is making a financial success of the thoroughbred poultry industry. She sells eggs for hatching purposes in several states of the Union, from which she realizes handsome profits.

The Brown family are well known throughout western Missouri and rank among the leading citizens of Cass County.

E. M. Houston, of Archie, Missouri, is a native of Cass County, and belongs to a pioneer family of this section. He was born in 1871, and is a son of William T. and Susan C. Houston. William T. Houston was a native of Kentucky and a son of Isaac Houston, who migrated from Kentucky to Illinois in 1830. In 1867 William T. Houston came to Cass County, Missouri, and located near Eight Mile. He bought two hundred acres of land and hauled the lumber from Pleasant Hill, a distance of twenty miles, with which to build his house. He used oxen for a number of years after coming here and hauled the above mentioned lumber and also broke prairie with oxen. He was of the progressive type and was a successful farmer and stock raiser and dealt extensively in stock. While he succeeded in later life, when he first settled in Cass County, he found no royal road to wealth before him. He met with the various ups and downs of pioneer life, but succeeded in overcoming difficulties. He passed through the lean, dry years of the early days, and like the other settlers, met with considerable loss from grasshoppers and other causes of crop failures. After a successful career, he died in 1907, his wife having passed away in 1866. They were the parents of five boys, four of whom are living, as follows: Ed G., Twin Falls, Idaho; C. C., Elgin, Kansas; E. M., the subject of this sketch; and Frank S., Phoenix, Arizona.

E. M. Houston was reared on his father's farm and in early life engaged in farming for himself. He raised cattle and soon became quite an extensive feeder, and was successfully engaged in that line of enter-

prise until 1905. He then engaged in the livery business at Archie, which occupied his attention for two years, when he engaged in shipping hay, until 1909. He then entered the real estate business, and in 1912 acquired an interest in an undertaking business and is now devoting himself principally to that business, although he still carries on his real estate business and has successfully managed many important real estate transactions.

Mr. Houston was married in 1893 to Miss Effie McDonnell, and to this union four children have been born, as follows: Merl Keefer, Oklahoma; Maxine, Ardis, and Constance, who reside at home.

Mr. Houston is one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of Cass County. He owns a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land in western Kansas. He is secretary of the Cass County Highway Commissioners, and is a strong advocate of better roads, and has always been an ardent supporter of good schools.

E. W. Longwell, the present well-known postmaster of Archie, has spent forty-seven years of his life in Cass County. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1853, a son of James and Sarah Jane (Potter) Longwell. James Longwell was a son of Ezekiel Longwell, who was a Kentuckian, who, at an early day removed to Ohio, where he followed farming. The Longwells are of French descent. Sarah Jane Potter, mother of E. W. Longwell, was a daughter of Gilbert Potter, a native of Pennsylvania. James Longwell came to Missouri in 1870, locating near Everett, Cass County, where he purchased five hundred acres of land. He was a successful farmer throughout his career. He was a man of retiring disposition and of the type who make many friends. He died in 1912. His wife preceded him in death a number of years. She died in 1868. They were the parents of three children, two of whom are now living, as follows: E. W., the subject of this sketch; and Elmer E., Osawatomie, Kansas.

E. W. Longwell was educated in the public schools of Cass County, and also took a commercial course in the Kansas City Business College. In 1873 he began teaching school, his first school being near Everett, and the one which he, when a boy, had attended. He was engaged in teaching during the winter months for ten years, and followed farming in the summer seasons, working on the home place with his father. In 1876 he purchased one hundred acres of land and later inherited part

of his father's estate, and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years. In 1901 he moved to Harrisonville to give his children the advantages of better schooling. In 1903 he went to Archie and engaged in the general mercantile business, which he conducted until 1908, when he disposed of his stock of goods and practically retired from the commercial field of enterprise. In 1915 he was appointed postmaster at Archie and since that time has faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of that office. He is an obliging public official, and has handled this important branch of the public service in a way that has met with the general approval of the many patrons of the Archie office.

Mr. Longwell was married in 1874 to Miss Mary E. Hamilton, a daughter of Robert and Jemima Hamilton, of Virginia, who removed to Ohio in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Longwell have been born four children, as follows: Charles A., Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Carrie E. George, Topeka, Kansas; Edith M., at home; and E. Cliffton, Amorett, Missouri.

When the Longwell family settled in Cass County this section of the country was sparsely settled and very few improvements of a substantial nature had been made. Wild game, including deer and prairie chickens were plentiful. When a boy Mr. Longwell has shot prairie chickens on the roof of his father's house. Pleasant Hill was the nearest railroad station and most of the supplies were hauled from that point. When Mr. Longwell came to Cass County he came by rail as far as Pleasant Hill, and from there to Harrisonville by stage. When the Longwells settled here the nearest improved farm south of their place was six miles' distant. His first school teacher was Miss Nettie Schumaker. Mr. Longwell remembers among the early preachers, Rev. P. H. Evans and Rev. J. K. Lacy. Mr. Longwell recalls many of the trials and troubles of the pioneers, as well as their pastimes and amusements. He has seen a number of prairie fires, which were one of the greatest menaces known to the early pioneers. In the spring of 1875 his brother, who was plowing, found the dry prairie grass too thick to turn under easily, so he set fire to a small patch which he was plowing and thus started a great prairie fire which swept the country for miles around.

Mr. Longwell has always taken a keen interest in local politics and has served as collector and justice of the peace of Everett township. He is a member of the Baptist church, and has been a deacon since 1879. At the present time he is clerk of the Baptist church at Archie.

E. L. Schuyler, the present postmaster of Austin, is a native of Cass County, whose parents settled here over fifty years ago. He is a son of E. W. and Carrie C. (McDonnell) Schuyler, both descendants of Canadian ancestry. They came to Cass County in 1866, settling on a farm two miles northeast of Austin, where the father bought eighty acres of land. He followed farming for a time, but later worked at the painters' trade, and spent the remainder of his life in that vicinity. He died in 1905, and the mother makes her home with E. L., the subject of this sketch. She is past eighty years old and is active both physically and mentally for one of her advanced years.

E. L. Schuyler received a public school education, and has practically made his own way in the world since he was ten years old. When a boy he worked for twenty-five cents per day, and at an early age began to speculate in a small way with his meager earnings. He remembers his first investment—a hog, which he sold at a profit. When he was about fifteen years old he went to work in Anthony's store at Austin, and remained there for seven years. He then went to Oklahoma, where he remained for some months, and upon his return he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company as a painter, with headquarters at Osawatomie, Kansas, and remained in the employ of that company for six years. He then returned to Austin and was engaged in the mercantile business for four years. In 1914 he entered the employ of Moon Brothers, general merchants at that place, where he has since been employed. He was appointed postmaster of Austin in 1914, and conducts that office in connection with his duties in the store.

Mr. Schuyler was married in 1901 to Miss Alma A. Whitman, a daughter of G. F. and Nora Whitman, early settlers of Cass County. To Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler have been born two children, Walter F., and Howard A., both residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Schuyler remembers when much of the country in the vicinity of Austin was open prairie, and he herded cattle on this fenceless plain in the early day. His first teacher was E. B. Ursey, and he remembers Rev. Deane as being one of the first preachers to conduct services in that vicinity.

Mr. Schuyler is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in political affairs. He has served as township assessor two terms, and was the first Democrat to be elected in Austin township for a period of eighteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and

for a number of years has been superintendent of the Sunday School. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and one of the progressive citizens of Austin township.

W. G. Ward, a Cass County pioneer, who is now a successful farmer and stockman of Everett township, is a native of Indiana. He was born in 1849, and is a son of Matthew and Sarah (Blue) Ward. Matthew Ward was a son of Isaac Ward, a Pennsylvanian, and Sarah Blue was a native of Indiana and a daughter of Daniel Blue, a pioneer of that state, who settled in the wilderness of Indiana at a very early day.

W. G. Ward came to Missouri with his parents when he was about four years old, in 1853. The family first settled in Holt County, and in 1869 came to Cass County, where the father was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He and his wife are both deceased. They were the parents of one son, W. G., the subject of this sketch.

After the death of his parents W. G. Ward continued to operate the home farm, and has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation and has met with a very satisfactory degree of success. He began in Cass County when this section of the country was in its primitive state, at that time being mostly one broad expanse of unbroken prairie. When Mr. Ward was a boy he broke prairie with ox teams and he recalls the time when Pleasant Hill was the nearest railroad station, and he has frequently hauled lumber and other supplies from that point. He has seen much of the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life in Cass County, and while those early days had their hardships, they also had their recompense, and Mr. Ward has many pleasant recollections of the early days in Cass County. He has been successful as a farmer and a stock raiser and has accumulated a vast farm of three hundred eighty acres. In addition to his activities as a farmer and stock raiser he has also dealt quite extensively in stock in which he has also been successful, and today is one of the well-to-do men of Everett township.

Mr. Ward was united in marriage in 1877 with Miss Miranda Horton and five children were born to this union, three of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Gertrude McNallally, Glendine, Montana; James, Drexel, Missouri; and Mrs. Mary C. Dudley, Drexel, Missouri. The wife and mother of these children died in 1887, and in 1901 Mr. Ward was married to Mrs. E. Beckham, widow of the late James H. Beckham.

Mr. Ward has a store of interesting reminiscences of the early days

in Cass County, and recalls the memory of many of the old pioneers, nearly all of whom have passed to the Great Beyond. He recalls Luke P. Chambers, "Uncle Jimmie" Williams and Demsey Summers, as being among the pioneer preachers. Mr. Ward is of genial spirit and one who makes and keeps friends. He has a broad acquaintance over this section of the state and is held in the highest esteem.

F. B. Hey, a well-known insurance and loan man of Drexel, Missouri, who is also an extensive land owner, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Clay County, in 1864, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Chandler) Hey. The father was a native of Germany and immigrated to America when he was eighteen years old, settling at Westport, Missouri. Later he went to Clay County, where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming and stock raising. He died in 1885 and his widow now resides in Clay County. She is a daughter of William Chandler, a Kentuckian, who was an early settler in Clay County.

F. B. Hey was reared in Clay County and received his education in the public schools. He began life as a farmer, and in 1887 came to Cass County and bought two hundred acres of land north of Main City. Three years later he engaged in the mercantile business at Main City, which he conducted in connection with his farming operations. After being in the mercantile business nine years he traded his interest for a farm and in 1900 moved to Drexel. Here he engaged in the live stock business for three years, when he became interested in the Drexel Mercantile Company and devoted all his time to that business for nine years, the last three years serving as president of the company. When he sold his interest in that business he began dealing quite extensively in farm property and bought and sold land at considerable profit for four years. He then engaged in the loan and insurance business, which has since occupied his time. Mr. Hey owns four hundred forty-five acres of land and is also actively engaged in farming and stock raising. He makes a specialty of raising pure blood Duroc Jersey hogs.

In 1888 Mr. Hey was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Broadhurst, a daughter of Judge John Broadhurst of Clay County, Missouri. Four children were born to this union: Claude, Eva, John, and Lynn. The wife and mother died in 1904, and in 1911 Mr. Hey was married to Miss Anna Hausen, a daughter of John C. Hausen, of Clay County, and one child has been born to this union, Charles Woodrow. Mr. Hey is one of Drexel's progressive and substantial citizens.

Philip H. Thornton, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Pleasant Hill township, is a Kentuckian. He was born in Montgomery County, that state, in 1846, a son of Charles T. and Kate (Hathaway) Thornton, both natives of Kentucky, the former born in Parish and the latter at Mount Sterling. The parents were married in Kentucky and all of their children, except Kate, the youngest, was born in that state. They are as follows: W. T., deceased; C. T., Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Philip H., the subject of this sketch; John A., Pleasant Hill, Missouri; David A., deceased; James A., Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Bryam, Harrisonville, Missouri; and Mrs. Kate M. Alexander, Los Angeles, California. All of the boys were educated in the public school of Pleasant Hill, and the girls received their education in the Harrisburg Female College, Harrisburg, Kentucky, and are both graduates of that institution.

Charles T. Thornton came to Cass County, Missouri, with his family in 1857, and bought two hundred seventy acres of land from James Fleming, four miles northeast of the town of Pleasant Hill, in Pleasant Hill township, where he was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser to the time of his death. He added more land to his original holdings and left three hundred forty acres. He suffered considerable financial loss during the Civil War, which was the common lot of many. When Order No. 11 was issued the Thornton family moved to Chariton County, where they remained until the close of the war, and during that time much damage was done on their place. They lost all their personal property and even the fences were either burned or carried away, but for some unknown reason the house was left standing.

Philip H. Thornton has always followed farming and stock raising and is one of the successful and substantial men of the community. He owns a part of the old Thornton homestead and his brothers own the balance. They are thrifty and well-to-do citizens.

Thomas Hale, a prosperous and well known farmer and stockman of Pleasant Hill township is a native son of Cass County. He was born in 1872 and is a son of James and Nannie (Dillow) Hale. The father is a native of Canada and came to Cass County and came to Cass County and settled in Big Creek township shortly after the close of the Civil War. He and his wife now reside in Cass County. They are the parents of three children, as follows: William, farmer, Big Creek township; James, farmer, Pleasant Hill township; and Thomas, the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Hale was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of Cass County. He has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation, and has given the science of agriculture and animal husbandry careful study. His well-kept place and splendid residence and other farm buildings bear all the earmarks of a progressive Twentieth Century farmer. He is an extensive cattle and hog feeder and for twenty years has been very successful in this field of endeavor. He has shipped annually from two to four carloads of cattle and hogs. In 1901, Mr. Hale bought two hundred acres of land at twenty-eight dollars an acre, and a few years later he added one hundred acres to his original purchase at a cost of sixty dollars an acre. His land is all well improved and in an excellent state of cultivation and his is one of the valuable farms of Cass County. It is well supplied with water, which makes of it an ideal place for stock raising.

Mr. Hale was married in 1894 to Miss Mollie Davidson, a daughter of William Davidson, a Cass County pioneer, who located at Pleasant Hill shortly after the Civil War. To Mr. and Mrs. Hale have been born two children, Carrie and Thomas, both residing at home.

A. J. Small, a prominent farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, was born near Baxter Springs, Kansas, in 1866. He is a son of James and Varlendia (Ingrum) Small, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Lafayette, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Betty Armstrong, died in Saline County, Missouri; Mrs. Eva Webster, resides in Wichita, Kansas; Johanna, died at the age of three years; and A. J., the subject of this sketch.

James Small located in Polk township when he first came to Cass County, and made his home in that township about five years. He located in Big Creek township in 1866. He purchased his first land here from Daniel Peck. He died in 1876, and his wife died at the home of A. J. in 1909.

A. J. Small still owns the original home of twenty acres in Big Creek township, which his father bought over fifty years ago, and he has added to it from time to time, until he now owns one hundred sixty acres of splendid land, which is worth at a conservative estimation, one hundred dollars an acre. He carries on general farming and stock raising and usually keeps on hand about fifteen or twenty milch cows. He also makes a specialty of Duroc Jersey hogs. Mr. Small is also a successful alfalfa

grower and now has twenty-five acres devoted to that crop and forty acres under blue grass.

Mr. Small was united in marriage in 1892 with Miss Nannie Smith, daughter of John C. Smith, of Big Creek township. Mr. Smith is a Cass County pioneer who came to this section of the state prior to the Civil War, and when Order No. 11 was issued he went to Centralia, Missouri, where he remained until the close of the war. He is now eighty-three years of age. His wife died in 1889, and her remains now rest in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. John C. and Nannie Smith were the parents of the following children: Telethia, married Irvin M. Payne, Big Creek township; Lucy, married Lee Berry, and died in 1913; George, resides at Pleasant Hill; Nannie, married A. J. Small, whose name introduces this sketch, and Cora, died at the age of three years. All of the above named were born at Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Small have been born ten children, as follows: Lola, married Jesse Hayes, Big Creek township; Alma, married Clarence Parrish, Big Creek township; and Claud, George, Pearl, Alexander, Nannie, Lillie, Lennie, and John, all reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Small is one of the substantial citizens of Cass County, and the Small family are well known and stand high in the community where they reside.

Arthur L. Feeback, a prosperous and enterprising young farmer and banker of Latour, Missouri, was born in Bates County, Missouri, in 1880. He is the son of Joseph L. and Mollie (Graves) Feeback, the former was born in Kentucky in 1847, and came to Missouri in 1866 with his father, Elyob Feeback. They located in Index township. Elyob Feeback was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky. He was a soldier in the Civil War. The mother, Mollie (Graves) Feeback, was born in North Carolina in 1850. Joseph L. Feeback died in 1911 and his wife departed this life in 1893, and they are buried in Index Cemetery. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and those living are: Mrs. Nora Corbin, Index township; Arthur L., the subject of this sketch; Odena B., resides with her brother, Arthur L.; Mrs. Mattie Nease, widow of the late A. L. Nease; and Lena L., Latour, Missouri.

Arthur L. Feeback was educated in the public schools of Cass County, and his father moved to Mr. Feeback's present home, thirty-four years ago, and lived there until the time of his death.

Arthur L. Feeback has made farming and stock raising his principal occupation except ten years when he was assistant cashier of the Bank of Latour. He is now one of the directors of that institution and still assists in the work of the bank at times. His father was one of the organizers of this bank and was its president at the time of his death.

The Bank of Latour, Missouri, is a prosperous and well-managed bank. It was organized in 1895 with a capital stock of eleven thousand dollars. J. G. Farnsworth was its first cashier. He is now president of the Farmers and Commercial Bank of Holden, Missouri. The Bank of Latour now has a capital stock and surplus of twenty thousand dollars. C. A. Dovenspike is cashier and Arthur L. Feeback assistant cashier. It is the only bank at Latour, and owns its own building.

Mr. Feeback and his father have fed cattle on the farm every year with the exception of two, since they came here. At present, Mr. Feeback has sixty-two head on the one hundred and eighty acres of the original three hundred and sixty. Mr. Feeback has raised hogs extensively also and has been very successful in this line. His farm is well improved and one of the valuable places of Cass County.

Mr. Feeback is a member of the township board of Index township, having been elected in 1916. In Mr. Feeback's road district (number three) there is not a wooden culvert, all being of concrete construction. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at East Lynne and the Central Protective Association and the Order of the Eastern Star at Garden City. He is unmarried.

W. S. Buckley, or "Scott" Buckley, as he is familiarly known, is a prominent Cass County farmer, located in Index township. He is a native of Kentucky, born in 1847, and is a son of the late William and Amanda (Mears) Buckley, both natives of Kentucky and of pioneer Kentucky stock. They were the parents of two children, but Scott Buckley is the only one living. By a former marriage, William Buckley has one daughter living, Mrs. M. M. Wills.

William Buckley came to Cass County from his native state in 1867, and located in Index township on the place which Scott Buckley now occupies. He bought the farm from Ben Taylor, paying eleven dollars an acre for part of it. At the time of his death he owned six hundred forty acres, of which Scott Buckley has three hundred sixty-five acres, and Mrs. Wills two hundred eighty acres. William Buckley was a stock-

man and farmer, and was one of the successful men of affairs of Cass County.

William Buckley had three brothers who settled in Cass County: Chambers and Charles Buckley came in 1868 and Edward Buckley came in 1867, shortly after William came. Chambers died in Benton County, Missouri: Edward died in Index township, and Charles died in Oklahoma. David Lawrence, a son of Charles Buckley, who came to Cass County with his father, now makes his home with "Scott" Buckley.

"Scott" Buckley received his education in the district schools of Kentucky and of Cass County. He remained at home with his father, of whom he was very fond, and worked with him as a partner until the father's death, which occurred in 1905.

W. S. Buckley married Miss Minnie Ladd of Index township. She is a daughter of Thomas Ladd, a Kentuckian who was an early settler in Cass County. He died about 1901. To Mr. and Mrs. Buckley has been born one child, William, aged fourteen.

When a boy, Mr. Buckley accidentally shot himself and for two years was a cripple, but the ball was finally located and removed and since that time he has felt no particular evil effect. He is a decidedly young appearing man for his age and of a quiet and retiring disposition. He is one of Cass County's progressive and substantial citizens and stands ever ready to support any worthy enterprise.

K. S. Johnson, a leading farmer and stockman of Index township, who is owner and proprietor of the "Four Leaf Clover Farm," although comparatively a new resident of Cass County, is one of the most prominent and influential stock raisers in this part of the state. Mr. Johnson was born in Kentucky in 1860, and went to Menard County, Illinois, in 1883. He worked by the month for three years, and then bought two hundred forty-seven and a half acres of land for seventy dollars an acre. In 1912, fourteen years later, he sold that land for two hundred dollars an acre, which was a very profitable transaction.

In March, 1912, Mr. Johnson came to Cass County, and purchased from Richard O'Brannon the fine stock farm of five hundred twenty acres, lying two and a quarter miles northeast of Garden City in Index township, on which land was originally located the town and postoffice of Schuyler. Here Mr. Johnson has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising to the present time.

The farm is well improved with a ten thousand dollar residence which was built in 1893. One barn, built in 1902, 40 x 100 feet, has a capacity of one hundred and sixty tons of hay; there is also a feed barn 46 x 100 feet, with a capacity of one hundred head of cattle, and it will also hold six thousand bushels of corn and one hundred tons of hay. There is also a good house and barn on the southwest part of the farm.

In the fall of 1913, Mr. Johnson drilled a well six hundred sixty-six feet deep, striking an abundance of good, wholesome soft water. This water stood within sixty feet of the surface when nearly all the other wells and streams in the neighborhood were dry. After ten hours of continuous pumping with a gas engine, which Mr. Johnson has installed, the water was not lowered an inch.

Mr. Johnson handled Percheon horses and mules until the fall of 1917, when he held a sale, selling fifty head, and is now directing his attention to raising Duroc Jersey hogs eligible for registry. He owns two hundred head of this breed of hogs, a valuable flock of sheep and intends giving attention to that kind of stock also. He has built five miles of wire fence since coming to the farm, all but eighty acres of which are now fenced hog-tight. Hedgewood posts are used, and the corner posts are set in concrete.

K. S. Johnson was married January 14, 1885, to Miss Harriet Kincaid of Athens, Menard County, Illinois. They are the parents of six children, as follows: Harry, who is in the United States Navy, at present on board the U. S. S. North Carolina, and was with that ship when money was taken to stranded tourists in Europe at the breaking out of the present European War. He enlisted at St. Louis, and has been in the service six years. Thomas K., resides on the home farm; Hugh F., married Gladys O'Bannon, also lives on the home farm; Kirby V. and Harriet Alice, both at home.

Mr. Johnson is a progressive and enterprising citizen and a strong advocate of rock roads and other modern improvements.

Dr. Waldo Pleasant Van Hoy, successful veterinary surgeon, of Index, was born in Sherman township in 1860. He is a son of Dr. James H. and Mary Ann (Bailey) Van Hoy. Both of his parents were of southern birth, his father being a native of North Carolina and his mother of Tennessee.

Mary Ann (Bailey) Van Hoy, the mother, is perhaps the oldest

living resident of Cass County, having lived here for eighty years. She was born in Roan County, Tennessee, January 13, 1836. She came to Cass, then Van Buren County in 1857, with her parents Pleasant F. and Jeannette (Matheeny) Bailey, who located upon a farm in Big Creek township. Her father and mother both died on the farm southwest of Pleasant Hill. The father died February 4, 1852, and the mother passed away several years later, and they are buried in the Old Union Cemetery, west of Pleasant Hill. They were both devout Christians and every night family worship was held in their home. Mary A. Bailey joined the Baptist Church when she was twelve years old. She began teaching school at the age of sixteen and taught several terms on the subscription plan. She was married to Dr. James Van Hoy February 5, 1854, at the old home, near Pleasant Hill. Rev. Henry Farmer performed the ceremony.

Dr. and Mrs. Van Hoy moved to a location five miles south of Index and a short distance west of old Wodensburg, where the Doctor entered two hundred acres of land. The surrounding country was then all open prairie. They continued to do most of their trading at Pleasant Hill and went back and forth with an ox team. Mrs. Van Hoy relates that during one trip the oxen got very thirsty and, approaching a creek, became unmanagable and rushed madly down the bank into the water, oxen, wagon and all, before the doctor had the silghtest chance to unhitch them. In 1865 the Van Hoys removed to Index, where Dr. Van Hoy died in 1888. He is buried in Index cemetery; so also are his two daughters. While living at Index he conducted a drug store and also sold dry goods. Dr. James H. Van Hoy and his wife were the parents of three children: Gertrude, married Lysander Burdette; Ella, married S. O. Goode and Dr. Waldo Pleasant, the subject of this sketch. Both Mrs. Burdette and Mrs. Goode are deceased.

Dr. Waldo Pleasant Van Hoy received his early education in the schools of Index township, and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-seven years old. He then moved to the Captain Withers farm, but his father's death occurred one year later, and he returned to the home place at Index where he has since lived. While yet a boy he became interested in veterinary work, and his father, being a doctor, was able to give him much valuable assistance in his studies. He soon became so skillful in treating the ills of animals that his services were in constant demand in the neighborhood and he had acquired a large prac-

tice long before he had taken any instruction from a regular veterinary school. When he was about twenty-five years old he purchased the best text books obtainable and after a rigid course of self-instruction he was able to pass examination given by the Veterinary Science Association of Ontario, Canada, and was granted a diploma by that institution on May 1, 1906. On April 3, 1909, he received a diploma and the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Dentistry from the Veterinary Dental College of Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. Van Hoy was married September 4, 1887, to Luty Dell, a daughter of Major and Mrs. Lysander West. Mrs. Van Hoy's father is now deceased and her mother lives at the home of a son-in-law, B. E. Holcomb, Liberty, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Van Hoy are the parents of four children, as follows: James Harold of Moberly, Missouri; Forestine, married Harry King, Moline, Illinois; Eugene Herbert, Douglas, Wyoming; and Mrs. George Lieber, also of Douglas, Wyoming. Dr. Van Hoy and his wife are prominent in the community and are of the representative Cass County pioneer families.

George A. Talbot, a prosperous farmer of Dayton township, is a native son of Cass County, having been born in Dayton township in 1872. He is a son of William E. and Mary E. (Kennedy) Talbot, natives of Kentucky, sketch of whom appears in this volume. George A. Talbot was reared on a farm and educated in District Number 5, Dayton township, and also attended school in Bourbon County, Kansas, and Butler, Missouri.

George Talbot's father died when George was about six years old and the boy began life for himself at a very early age. He began farming for himself on the home place when he was sixteen years old, and general farming and stock raising has been his occupation since that time. He owns a well-improved farm with a good residence and other farm buildings. Mr. Talbot specializes in raising Durham cattle and Poland China hogs, in which he has met with a very satisfactory degree of success.

Mr. Talbot was united in marriage in 1892 with Miss Mattie Coleman, of Index township, a daughter of D. C. and Sarah Gardner Coleman, natives of Virginia. The Coleman family came to Cass County in 1886, locating in Dayton township. D. C. Coleman is now deceased and his widow resides with her son, Joseph Coleman, in Sherman township. To

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot have been born two children, as follows: Thaddeus, who was educated in the Garden City public schools, the Central Business College, Sedalia, Missouri, and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. He married Miss Florence Kelly. The younger son, Ralph, is a student in the Garden City High School and holds a certificate of honor from the County Superintendent for four years attendance at school without missing a single day or being tardy.

Mr. Talbot is a Republican and takes an active interest in local politics, and in 1907 was elected assessor of Index township and elected collector in 1909. He is one of the substantial citizens of Cass County, where the Talbot family is well and favorably known.

William E. Talbot, now deceased, was a Cass County pioneer. He was born in Kentucky in 1830, and when three years old was brought to Missouri by his parents. He was a son of Dr. Patrick Talbot, who began the practice of medicine at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, upon coming to this section of the state in 1833. He was also an attorney. He built the first house, which was a log structure, in the northern part of the present town of Pleasant Hill. He was also one of the founders of the town of Dayton and owned the townsite, and at one time owned a store there.

William E. Talbot was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Kennedy December 31, 1856. She was a native of Kentucky, but at the time of her marriage resided at Pleasant Hill. She is a daughter of S. F. and Catherine Willis (Talbot), natives of Kentucky. Her mother died in her native state and the father afterward married Keturah Mullins, who accompanied him to Missouri. Mrs. Talbot was born in 1840 and came to Missouri with her father and stepmother, locating at Pleasant Hill in 1855. The family remained at Pleasant Hill until the Civil War broke out, when they removed to northern Missouri. Later they returned to Ray County where the father died at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Talbot was one of the following children born to her parents: Sterling, Mary E., now is Mrs. William E. Talbot; Frances; David; and Samuel, of whom Mary E. is the only surviving member. William E. Talbot died at the age of forty-eight years, in 1878, and is buried in the Dayton Cemetery.

To William E. and Mary E. Talbot were born the following children: Anna M., married Otho Agee, Denver, Colorado; Leonard H., Hiattville; Izora, married George Blaincoe, Fort Scott, Kansas; Ethelbert, married Minnie Coles, and is now deceased; George, a farmer and stockman,

Dayton township; Ida, deceased; and a daughter who died in infancy. Mrs. Talbot is a member of the Christian Church and an exemplary Christian woman. She represents that type of pioneer women who did their part nobly and well toward transforming the west from an uninhabited plain to a land of progress and plenty.

George S. McCulloh, well known as a leading farmer and stockman of Dayton township, was born in Miami County, Kansas, October 11, 1861. His father, William G. McCulloh, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1828, and died September 8, 1915, and is buried at Dayton, Missouri. He was a pioneer of Miami County, Kansas, locating there in 1857. When Order No. 11 was issued he went to Johnson county, Kansas. He came to Cass County, Missouri, May 3, 1866, and settled in Dayton township, where he spent the remainder of his life. George S. McCulloh's mother was Matilda Souders before her marriage. She was born in Pennsylvania May 6, 1828, and died August 8, 1911. William G. McCulloh and wife were the parents of nine children, as follows: Archibald S., deceased; James Henry, Garden City, Missouri; Mary Ellen Gaylord, deceased; Sarah Emma Clements, decease; George S., the subject of this sketch; Clara Belle Talbot, deceased; Louisa Jane Morlan, Garden City; Ulysses Grant, Creighton, Missouri; and O. B., engaged in the real estate business at Garden City.

George S. McCulloh received his schooling at the "Choctaw School House," Dayton township. At the age of twenty-two he began life for himself, buying one hundred twenty acres of the present home place of Mr. Kelly. The land was originally part of the Wilhite estate. It was unimproved, except for a small old house that stood thereon. That house still stands. It was built by Ben Rogers nearly fifty years ago. It was Mr. McCulloh's residence until his present home was built in 1901. The new house has eight rooms and is cozy and cheerful. Mr. McCulloh's present farm contains three hundred sixty acres and is a very valuable stock farm as well as an excellent grain farm. It is well improved, having on it, in all, eleven suitable buildings, and is well equipped for stock and grain raising. Mr. McCulloh has raised Shorthorn cattle until recently, but now handles grade stock in horses and cattle, shipping about two car loads of each every year. He has also until lately, handled Percheron horses, in partnership with his brother James. He raises pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and at present has one hundred fifty of these fowls on hand.

Mr. McCulloh was married November 22, 1884, to Miss Martha A. Dunham, of Dayton township. She is the daughter of A. R. and Julia M. (Beavin) Dunham, pioneers of Dayton township. They came here in the fifties, and remained until Order No. 11 was issued, when they went to Johnson County. Mr. Dunham was a native of North Carolina, born February 24, 1816, and died in Cass County in March, 1865, and is buried in Bayler cemetery. Mrs. Dunham was born in Fulton County, Missouri, April 7, 1832, and died in March, 1907, and is also buried in Baylor Cemetery.

To Mr. and Mrs. George S. McCulloh have been born three children, as follows: Beverly M., married Beulah Cantrell of Bates County, resides on the home place; Bessie S., married Sherman V. Leslie, and they live on the old McCulloh homestead; and Harold McKinley, unmarried, resides with his parents. The McCullohs are among Cass County's most substantial citizens.

G. B. Weaver, a progressive farmer residing two miles east of Harrisonville, has probably done more than any other one man in Cass County to advance agricultural interests. He was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, in 1853, son of John S. and Louisa Margaret Weaver. John S. Weaver was born in 1819 and died in 1896. He is buried on the home place in Wayne County, Kentucky. Louisa Margaret Weaver died in Wayne County, Kentucky, in 1897. John S. and Louisa Margaret Weaver were the parents of the following children: J. H., Lincoln County, Kentucky; Simeon, who died at the age of two years; E. F., who died at the age of thirty years; D. W., who died at the age of twenty-five years; Mrs. Bellzora Tate, Wayne County, Kentucky; G. B., subject of this review; Mrs. Susan Morris, Harrisonville, Missouri; John W., Cameron, Missouri; B. C., who died in Liberty, Missouri; Mattie, who is married and resides in Independence, Missouri; and R. L., Broadway, New York. All the children were reared on the farm where the mother, Louisa Margaret, was born.

G. B. Weaver left his home in Kentucky at the age of nineteen years for Texas, where he became a cattle puncher. Riding bronchoes, Mr. Weaver herded cattle for six years at Waco. He purchased three hundred twenty acres of land near Corsicana and for many years operated a cotton plantation in the sunny south.

In 1878 G. B. Weaver and Jennie A. Meader, of Corsicana, Texas, daughter of a schoolmate of Mr. Weaver's mother, were united in marriage. Mrs. Meader and Louisa Margaret Weaver were playmates and friends in the days of their girlhood in Wayne County, Kentucky. The parents of Mrs. G. B. Weaver are deceased and she has no living brothers or sisters.

Mr. Weaver sold his plantation in Texas and came to Cass County in 1899 where he bought eighty acres, two and a half miles north of Harrisonville, for fifty dollars. He improved this place and seven years later sold it for eighty-seven and a half dollars per acre, the highest price paid for land in that vicinity at that time. Mr. Weaver then purchased his present home place of eighty acres from E. F. Garrett. Part of the present residence and a hay barn were upon the place at the time of the purchase, but Mr. Weaver has rebuilt both, installing a light plant and piping water to both the residence and barn, making them strictly modern throughout. He has in addition erected a 12 x 26 silo and an excellent hog and cattle bran 32 x 32 feet in dimensions. He handles registered Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs and has been very successful raising jacks.

G. B. Weaver has spent most of his life clearing, cultivating and improving the land. Five different farms he has improved. Two of these farms were prairie land and one a place in Texas which he grubbed out. His ideas of farm arrangement and improvement are splendid and those who know Mr. Weaver say that he is never satisfied with a farm until he has made it one of the very best, that he will have none but a good place. Cochleburs never thrive upon the Weaver place. Farming has drawn out the best efforts of some of the leading men in Cass County and developed their abilities, and through their efforts along agricultural lines they have become well-to-do and prominent in their communities. G. B. Weaver is one of these substantial farmer citizens of Cass County whose intelligent knowledge of soils and the most profitable uses to which particular lands may be devoted is advancing the agricultural importance of this community.

Samuel Wright Wade, of Sherman township, comes of noble pioneer lineage. He was born August 1, 1869, in Old Wadesburg, son of Woodson A. and Ellen F. (Wright) Wade. Woodson A. Wade, a Virginian, was born December 26, 1825. He came to Missouri in 1854 or 1855 and

entered the land on which he later founded the town of Wadesburg. In his honor the town was named. Ellen F. (Wright) Wade was born in Kentucky, May 17, 1829. The Wade family left the county when Order No. 11 was issued and for some time resided in Sedalia, later in Warrensburg and Pleasant Hill. Woodson A. Wade enlisted in the federal service at Sedalia, Missouri, and served throughout the war. When he was serving as provost marshal at Sedalia his revolvers were stolen and some time later his son, James W., saw them in the possession of a big, husky fellow at Warrensburg. James stepped up to the thief and demanded of him what right he had to his father's revolvers. The thief tried to bluff the lad but friendly onlookers assisted, and the weapons were restored to him. Woodson A. Wade was a prominent and leading man of his day in Cass County. He was a member of the committee appointed to revise the constitution in the seventies. He was appointed collector of internal revenue for this district, and in 1888 assisted in organizing the Farmers and Merchants Bank and was its first president. He was very successful in life also in a material way and at the time of his death, May 24, 1908, was owner of nine hundred acres of good land. He was a worthy member of the Baptist Church and was affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic. Woodson A. Wade was a man of excellent parts, stern morality, generous impulses, and kindly heart. Honest and upright himself, he would not tolerate anything low or underhanded in others. His loss was a source of universal regret in the community. Mrs. Wade followed her husband in death in March, 1911, and both are interred in Wadesburg Cemetery.

Samuel Wright Wade received his elementary education in Wadesburg, Missouri. He graduated from Spalding's Commercial School in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1892, and for the ensuing six years was assistant cashier of the Farmers Deposit Bank of Creighton. The bank liquidated about six years after starting and paid one hundred six cents on the dollar, an unusual proceeding. Young Wade then went to Kansas City and for six years was engaged in railroading and street car work, after which he returned to Cass County to make his home on the farm, where he has since resided. Mr. Wade owns one hundred ninety-five acres of his father's old home place and upon which his parents are buried. April 7, 1915, the house on the home place burned and Mr. Wade moved to his present home.

August 7, 1894, Samuel Wright Wade and Alice N. Gaitskill, Monroe

City, Missouri, were united in marriage, and to this union were born two children; Mrs. Della M. Wilds, with whom Mr. Wade now makes his home; and Minetta Belle, at home attending school. Mrs. Wade died March 13, 1913.

Mr. Wade has taken an active and interested part in the political affairs of his township and county. He was twice candidate for circuit clerk on the republican ticket, in 1892 and four years later. For two years he was mayor of Creighton at the time he was in the bank there, and for many years he has been justice of the peace. His has had an active and influential career.

Mr. Wade possesses a splendid mind of literary turn and he has found time from the manifold duties of his busy life to inform himself by wide reading upon countless subjects and is thoroughly posted upon current events. But better than being a well informed reader and an excellent conversationalist, Mr. Wade is a noble man, a truly valuable citizen of Cass County.

Adelbert Leadbetter, a prominent farmer of Index township, is a native of Cass County. He was born in Index township May 29, 1871, and is a son of E. G. and Frances Leadbetter, both natives of Maine. The father was born August 15, 1845, and the mother July 24, 1852. E. G. Leadbetter came to Cass County in 1869, and settled in Index township, on the place now owned by Mrs. Alice Randall. He broke part of this farm and improved it. The place consisted of one hundred twenty acres. E. G. Leadbetter followed farming and stock raising in Index township for a number of years and was unusually successful in that line of industry. In addition to his farming and stock raising he was an extensive feeder and shipper of cattle for many years. He now owns twelve hundred acres of land, all of which are in Index township except ten acres. He now resides in Garden City.

Adelbert Leadbetter was one of a family of four children born to his parents, as follows: Adelbert, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ella Anderson, Garden City, Missouri; Jasper, Mangum, Oklahoma; and Everett, Index township. Adelbert Leadbetter was educated in the public schools, the State Normal School at Warrensburg, and the Central Business College, Sedalia, Missouri. When he was twenty-one years of age, he entered the employ of the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company at Sedalia, Missouri, as assistant general agent. He returned to Index

township, Cass County, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He has a well improved farm of three hundred acres with good farm buildings, including large barns. The farm residence, which consists of ten rooms, was built in 1907 and is modern throughout, Mr. Leadbetter having installed his own light plant and water system. He is a successful raiser of cattle and hogs, keeping his stock up to a high grade standard, and by his system of thorough farming he usually gets good results and seldom has crop failures. For instance, in 1916 he raised very good crops of corn and potatoes which was unusual during that year.

Mr. Leadbetter was united in marriage in 1891 to Miss Frances Bennett. The following children were born to this union: Earl, died in infancy; Wilbur, Garden City, Missouri; Eugene, died at the age of seventeen; Martha, a member of the Senior Class of the Garden City High School; Zola, Grover and Pansy, students in the Garden City schools. The mother of these children died in November, 1907. In August, 1909, Mr. Leadbetter was married to Miss Fern Headington, of Garden City, Missouri. She was born July 11, 1885, and is a daughter of Lemoyn and Naomi (Friend) Headington, of Harrisonville, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Leadbetter have been born four children: Homer, died in infancy; Emerson, George and Isaac.

Mr. Leadbetter is a Republican and takes an active interest in local affairs. He has served as trustee of Index township for the past eight years and has been school director twelve years and clerk of the school board for thirteen years. The Leadbetter family are a representative Cass County pioneer family.

Eugene Anderson, a progressive farmer and stock raiser of Index township, is a native of Michigan. He was born in that state December 20, 1870, and is a son of Marvin and Adelaide (Godfrey) Anderson, both natives of Michigan, who spent their lives in that state. Their remains are buried in Draper's Cemetery in Jackson County, Michigan. They were the parents of the following children: Guy, resides in Jackson County, Michigan; Mrs. Edith Shaw, Jackson County, Michigan; Mrs. Adelaide Chappell, Jackson County, Michigan; and Eugene, the subject of this sketch.

Eugene Anderson was educated in the public schools of Michigan and in 1890 came to Garden City, Missouri. Here he worked by the month for

two years and later engaged in farming for himself. Recently Mr. Anderson purchased a farm of eighty acres from Gideon Yoder adjoining the townsite of Garden City. Mr. Anderson's place is well improved with a good residence and suitable farm buildings and everything about the place bespeaks the progress and industry of its owner. Mr. Anderson carries on general grain farming and stock raising and is meeting with well-merited success.

Mr. Anderson was united in marriage in 1892 with Miss Ella Leadbetter, of Garden City. She is a Cass County girl, born in Index township in 1873, a daughter of E. G. and Frances (Brown) Leadbetter, of Garden City. Mrs. Anderson is one of a family of four children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Adelbert, Garden City, Missouri; Jasper, Mangum, Oklahoma; and Everett, a farmer in Index township. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born three children, as follows: Edmund Dewey, Frances Adelaide and Jasper Marvin.

Eugene Anderson came to Cass County with very little means and by industry and economy he succeeded in getting a start and has become one of the substantial men of the county and is recognized as one of Cass County's solid citizens.

Garland M. West is a native of Dayton township, Cass County, born September 11, 1880. He is a son of R. A. and Nannie (Byler) West. They were the parents of two children, Garland M., the subject of this sketch, and Etta, who resides in Garden City. When R. A. West came to Missouri he located in Bates County, where he remained for a few years, when he came to Cass County, settling in Dayton township. Here he was engaged in farming and stock raising and handled cattle extensively until 1904, when he removed to Garden City, where he and his wife now reside.

Garland M. West was educated in the public schools of Cass County, and at the age of twenty-four engaged in farming and stock raising on the place where he now resides, three miles south of Garden City. He is one of the well known pure blood stock breeders in Cass County, and has handled registered Shorthorn cattle since 1904 and has always found a ready demand for his cattle. He is also well known as a Percheron horse breeder, and his stallion "Homer M." is one of the finest Percheron horses to be found in western Missouri. Mr. West is also the owner of "Big Wonder," a valuable Kentucky jack which he has recently pur-

chased. Mr. West also raises registered white faced cattle as well as Shorthorns. His place is well adapted to the stock business and equipped with modern improvements for conveniently and successfully handling stock. The West home is an attractive farm residence.

Mr. West was married Otcober 19, 1904, to Miss Josephine McCulloh, a daughter of J. H. McCulloh, a well known pioneer of Dayton township, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. West takes an active interest in local affairs and has served as collector of Dayton township for two years, and is well known as a progressive and enterprising citizen of Cass County.

David H. Kirk, a prominent pioneer stockman of Cass County, is a native of Indiana. He was born near Martinsville, Morgan County, Indiana, July 17, 1857, and is a son of Beverly and Ann (Allen) Kirk. The father was born in Kentucky October 4, 1830, and is now living in Cass County. He is a son of David H. Kirk. The mother, Ann Allen, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to America with her brothers when she was sixteen years of age, her parents remaining in their native land. She died near Harrisonville, Missouri, about 1882. Beverly and Ann (Allen) Kirk were the parents of the following children: J. W., Lamar, Missouri; David H., the subject of this sketch; J. A., Pueblo, Colorado; George B., Alva, Oklahoma; and Maggie, married Theodore Fletcher, Martinsville, Indiana.

David H. Kirk was reared and educated in Cass County, having located here with his parents in 1868. He began life as a farmer and stockman and has since devoted himself to that industry. He first bought a farm four miles northeast of Harrisonville where he remained until 1893. He then bought property in the vicinity of Garden City, Missouri. In 1903 he located on his present place in Dayton township, where he has a splendid farm of four hundred acres, located one and one-fourth miles south of Garden City. This is a well improved and valuable farm and in addition to this Mr. Kirk owns five hundred seventy-two acres of land in Dayton township. Mr. Kirk is not only an extensive farmer and stock raiser, but buys and sells cattle on a large scale. He is one of the largest shippers of cattle and hogs in the southeastern part of Cass County and through his activity in this line the stock raisers of that section always have a ready market for their stock at the highest market prices.

Mr. Kirk was united in marriage May 3, 1893, with Miss Clara Bishop, daughter of Charles and Flora (Ensworth) Bishop. The Bishop family came to Cass County about 1869. The father died about twelve years ago and his remains are buried in Garden City. His widow now resides with Mrs. Kirk and is eighty-one years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have been born three children, as follows: Ray, Perry and Rena Belle, all residing at home with their parents. Rena Belle is a student in the Female Seminary at Mexico, Missouri.

Mr. Kirk is a progressive and public spirited citizen and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. He takes an active interest in political affairs and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1916. He was also in attendance at the Republican Convention at that city in 1912. He is one of Cass County's progressive and substantial citizens.

D. C. Idol, owner and editor of the Belton "Herald," was born in North Carolina, in 1851, a son of John and Charity Ann (Huff) of North Carolina. The father was a minister of the Christian Church, and served as captain in the Confederate Army.

D. C. Idol came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1884, and located in Belton. For some years he was a contractor and builder. In 1890 he bought the "Cass County Leader," and later bought the "Belton Herald," which paper he still publishes. This is one of the live, well-edited weekly newspapers of the county and wields a strong influence for good in Belton.

Mr. Idol was married in Grayson County, Virginia, in 1874, to Miss Nancy C. Ross, a daughter of Welborn Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Idol have four children: Edgar Ross Idol, editor of the "Register," at Pleasant Hill; S. C. Idol, of Idaho Falls, is a newspaper man; Roy C. Idol, Spokane, Washington, is also a newspaper man; and Nancy R. Campbell, Belton, Missouri.

W. J. Laffoon, chief clerk of the Bank of Freeman and a former treasurer of Cass County, is a native Missourian. He was born at Graydon Springs, Missouri, November 29, 1860, a son of Sanford and Sarah (Adams) Laffoon. The father was a native of Tennessee and settled in Polk County, Missouri, in 1844. He was killed in 1862 at Pocahontas, Arkansas, while on his way to join General Price's army. Sarah Adams was born in Jackson County, Missouri, her parents having settled where

the present town of Cockrell is located, in 1833. After the death of her first husband she was again married. She died in Oregon in 1906.

Mr. Laffoon came to Cass County with his mother in 1864, and the family located in the western part of the county. They went to Oregon in 1875. For a time W. J. Laffoon carried pony express in that state. In 1883 he returned to Cass County and worked at the carpenter trade and also followed farming. In 1893 he was appointed postmaster of Freeman, serving four years. In 1898, Mr. Laffoon was elected treasurer of Cass County and served two terms, being reelected. He was then cashier of the Bank of Freeman for two years, and since that time has held his present position.

Mr. Laffoon was first married to Miss Emma Clemens of Oregon, and one child was born to this union, F. L., who resides at Freeman. Mrs. Laffoon died in 1895. In October, 1901, Mr. Laffoon was married to Miss Fannie Paige, a former teacher of Freeman.

Mr. Laffoon is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, and the Knights of Pythias. He has always been a Democrat.

Winchester Payne is another of those early rugged pioneers who made a home in this county in 1842. He was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, March 16, 1813. When nineteen years of age he learned the cabinet maker's trade at Frankfort. October 25, 1838, he was united in marriage to Sarah Katherine Headen, of Shelby County, Kentucky. They had two sons, William H. Payne and George W. Payne, and one daughter, Elizabeth P. Cummings. Both the sons and the wife are now deceased. The daughter, Mrs. Cummings married a prominent citizen and business man of Harrisonville, Mrs. Cummings died some thirty years ago, leaving a widow with four small girls, all of whom now reside in Harrisonville. Mr. Payne died at his homestead in Harrisonville February 26, 1881. His home from 1846 to his death was located just east of the northeast corner of the square at Harrisonville. After his death his widow remained at the old homestead with her daughter, Mrs. Cummings, and at the death of Mrs. Payne this property fell to Mrs. Cummings who has since made her home there.

After Mr. Payne reached manhood in 1840 he moved with his family from Kentucky to a farm near Fulton, Missouri, where he re-

mained until 1842. He then came here. On reaching this county he rented a farm three miles south of Harrisonville and erected an eight-horse water-power saw mill, this he ran in connection with his farming, cabinet shop and brick yard. This brick yard furnished brick for the few brick structures of the community. On this yard the bricks were burnt to build the old Cummings residence formerly located where the Mike Robbins home now stands.

Winchester Payne was converted to the religion of Christ at his old home in Kentucky, and united with the Baptist Church. When he settled in this county he put his membership with the Grand River Baptist Church where he continued to hold his membership until the old New Hope (now Harrisonville Baptist Church) was organized. On this organization he removed his church relations to the then new church at Harrisonville. His family, following his foot steps, became members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Payne lived a consistent Christian life, contributing of his means and energy to the sustaining of Chirst's cause. His widow remained a faithful adherent to the Baptist Church until her death. The children yet reside here and are active in the church of their parents.

Roy T. Cloud, editor of the Pleasant Hill "Times," is one of the well known newspaper men of Cass County. He was born at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, October 3, 1878, a son of T. H. and Catherine Cloud, the former, a prominent Pleasant Hill attorney, was a native of Kentucky, and the latter was born in Missouri. They were the parents of eight children: Frank, died at the age of twenty-three; Pryor, Amy and Alfred died in infancy; Mrs. Catherine Pfou, Anaheim, California; Alfred Bruce, St. Petersburg, Florida; Mrs. Mamie Carroll, Tampa, Florida, and Roy T., subject of this sketch.

Roy T. Cloud was reared and educated in Pleasant Hill and began his newspaper career at the age of seventeen, in the "Gazette" office. A year later he went with the Pleasant Hill "Local" which he and James Walden purchased a year later. They published this paper two years, when Mr. Cloud bought the Pleasant Hill "Post," successor to the "Gazette." In 1901 the "Post" was changed to the "Times," under which title it is still published by Mr. Cloud. It is a well-edited, live weekly newspaper and has a good circulation.

Mr. Cloud was married December 6, 1899, to Miss Josephine

Savage, of Wellington, Kansas. She is a native of Kansas and a daughter of W. R. and Emma Savage. Three children have been born to this union: Tilghman; William Franklin, died in infancy; and Fred Bruce.

Charles L. Harris, a former postmaster of Harrisonville, is a native son of Cass County. He was born in Harrisonville February 21, 1869, a son of S. T. and Mary J. (Saeger) Harris, the former a native of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Elmira, New York. The father was a salt water sailor in early life and later learned printing. During the Civil War he served in the Union Army. In 1866 he came to Missouri, settling in Henry County. The following year he came to Harrisonville and published the "Cass County Republican" for a number of years. He also published the "Times-Courier." He was in Los Angeles, California from 1873 to 1880. He bought the "Cass News" in 1886 and published it until 1894, when he retired. He died in 1909 and his wife passed away in 1911.

Charles L. Harris is the eldest of five children born to his parents. He was reared in Harrisonville, educated in the public schools and began life in the newspaper business which has been his life's vocation. In 1896 he received an appointment in the United States Internal Revenue Service, and in 1902 was appointed postmaster of Harrisonville, serving in that office for eleven years.

Mr. Harris was married in 1893 to Miss Cora M., a daughter of E. E. Webber. He is a Republican and for a number of years has been prominent in the politics of Cass County and Missouri.

Charles William Allen, of Pleasant Hill, is a member of one of the very early pioneer families of Cass County. He was born in Pleasant Hill township in 1841, and is a son of Jacob and Betsey (Wheeler) Allen. Jacob Allen was a native of Virginia, and when a young man removed to Tennessee, and in 1839, came to Missouri, settling in Polk township, Cass County, about two and one-half miles east of Pleasant Hill. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Betsey Wheeler, was a daughter of John and Mary Wheeler, who came to Cass County from Tennessee about 1839. After coming here they spent the remainder of their lives on their farm in Camp Branch township.

Jacob and Betsey Allen were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity: James, deceased; Andy, deceased; Solomon,

deceased; Joseph, deceased; Mary, married James Porter, and is now deceased; Eliza, married William Hodge and is now deceased; Charles William, the subject of this sketch; John, address unknown; and Hugh, deceased.

Mr. Allen was reared amidst the pioneer surroundings of the early days in Cass County, and he did not have the opportunity for an education which later times afforded. He has made farming his chief occupation, having been engaged in tilling the soil in Polk and Pleasant Hill townships all his life. In 1903 he bought a small farm adjoining Pleasant Hill, where he has since been principally engaged in farming in a small way and raising chickens.

Mr. Allen was married to Miss Emma Roupe, a daughter of John Roupe, a Cass County pioneer; they have no children.

William H. Allen, of Pleasant Hill, is one of the large land owners of Cass County. He is a native son of this county, having been born at Pleasant Hill, in 1857. His parents were James and Amanda (Harrelson) Allen. The father was a native of Washington County, Virginia, born May 27, 1829. He came to Missouri with his father, Jacob Allen, in 1838. They located two miles east of Pleasant Hill, where James Allen spent the remainder of his life, and died in 1908, aged eighty-two years. Amanda Harrelson, mother of William H. Allen, was a daughter of Nathan Harrelson, a prominent pioneer of Cass County, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Amanda Harrelson was born in Clay County, Missouri, January 18, 1834, and died in Cass County, July 29, 1860. Her remains and those of her husband are buried in the Pleasant Hill cemetery. They were the parents of two children, Walter S., who is now living retired at Belton, Missouri, and William H., the subject of this sketch.

William H. Allen was reared in Pleasant Hill and educated in the public schools there and Central College at Fayette, Missouri. He began life as a farmer and stock raiser in Big Creek township when he was twenty-three years old. He first bought land five miles west of Pleasant Hill and has added to his original purchase until he now owns fourteen hundred sixty acres of well improved and valuable land. His place is located about two and one-half miles south of Greenwood and is one of the most valuable farms in that locality. He carries on stock raising and feeding extensively and is also one of the successful dairymen of Cass County. He keeps from forty to fifty head of milch cows and has his place well equipped for handling the dairy business on an extensive scale. He built a large modern dairy barn in 1912, which perhaps has not an

equal in Cass County for the purpose for which it is intended. Mr. Allen has three lakes on his place, one of which is the finest body of water for fishing in the county. He has under course of construction another lake which will cover a surface of thirty acres when completed.

Mr. Allen was married in 1880 to Miss Mattie F. Dewar, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have five children living as follows: Walter S., married Miss Vernie Schofield, and resides on the home farm; Annie, married George Dunn, Jr., Pleasant Hill; James, a Presbyterian minister engaged in foreign missionary work in Belgium, Congo, Africa; Martha, resides at home; and Nathan Allen resides at Pleasant Hill. A son, Frank, died at the age of twenty-two years. The Allen family is prominent in the community, and Mr. Allen is a progressive and public spirited man who has made good.